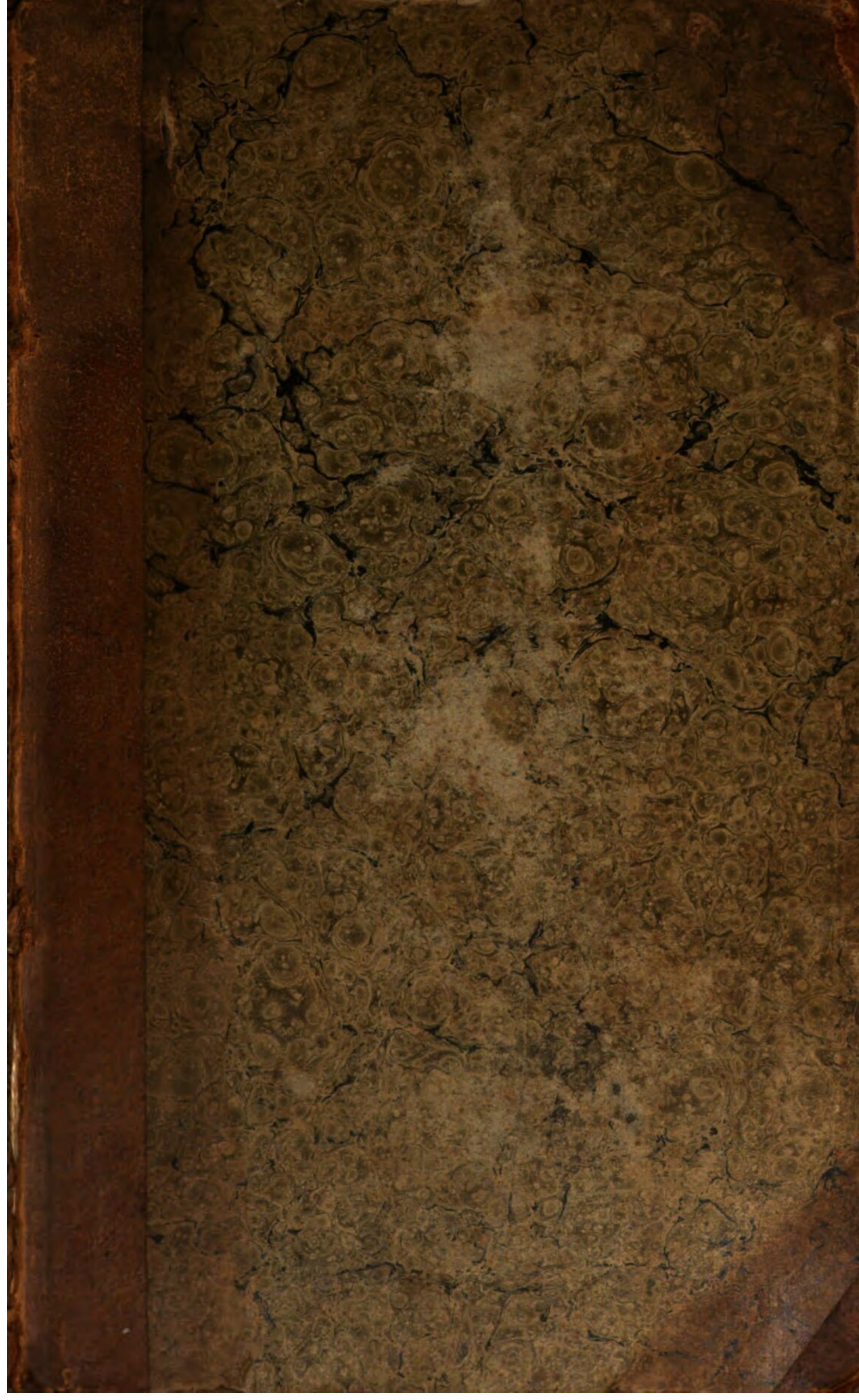






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# CHAPTER

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A  
**GAZETTEER**

OF  
**THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES**

IN THE  
**WORLD;**

WITH  
BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL HISTORICAL EVENTS,  
AND OF THE  
MOST CELEBRATED PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THEM:

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED  
REFERENCES TO BOOKS OF HISTORY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.  
INTENDED TO PROMOTE

*The Improvement of Youth in Geography, History, and Biography.*

---

BY THOMAS BOURN,  
TEACHER OF WRITING AND GEOGRAPHY, HACKNEY.

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**The Second Edition,**  
CORRECTED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

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The excellence of any performance is to be estimated, by considering its design,  
and the degree in which it is calculated to answer it.

DODDRIDGE.

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LONDON:

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LEIGH, STRAND; HARRIS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; DARTON AND HARVEY,  
GRACECHURCH-STREET; AND BURTON, LEADENHALL-STREET.

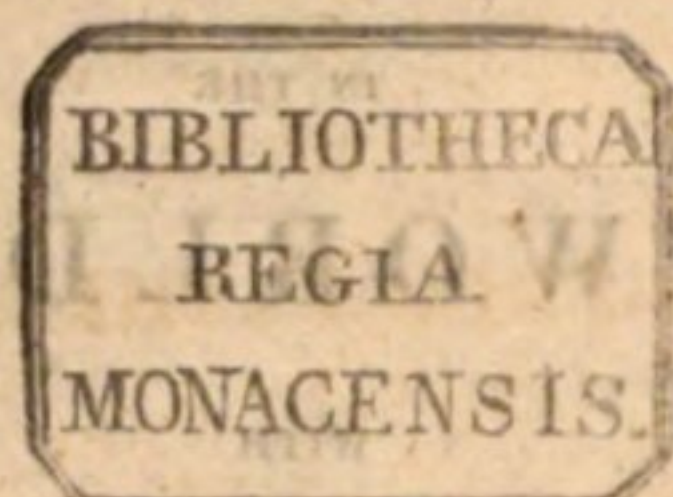
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GAZETTEER

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES



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AND TO THE

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE

BY THOMAS BOYCE

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND OF THE

THE SECOND EDITION

CORRECTED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED

LONDON

L. Harrison & J. C. Leigh, Printers, 373, Strand.



TO

MY REVERED FATHER-IN-LAW,

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER.

HONOURED SIR,

MY first literary labour can to no one be so justly dedicated as to you; to whom, indeed, the publication of it is wholly to be ascribed. Early in life, and unsolicited, you introduced me to your family, your business, and your friends,

“And kindest thoughts by kindest acts express’d.”

You placed a confidence in me, far beyond what my years and our short acquaintance might be thought to justify; but which I have uniformly endeavoured to merit. To your judicious advice, and excellent example, I am proud of attributing any reputation that I may have acquired in my various engagements; and



I esteem as one of the greatest felicities of my life, the having this opportunity of expressing publicly my sense of obligation for many favours received, to the instructor of my childhood, the adviser of my youth, and the friend of my maturer years.

Oh! my father, since to render thanks  
Equivalent, and to requite by deeds  
Thy liberality, exceeds my power,  
Suffice it that I thus record thy gifts,  
And bear them treasur'd in a grateful mind.

This work you will readily discover to have originated from hints which you have frequently given, and to the execution of which your partiality supposed my abilities adequate; nor should I ever have ventured to attempt it without such encouragement.

No one will be more likely than yourself to stimulate youth to profit from it; for no one has been, or is, more solicitous to improve the rising generation.

I am not the only one who has benefited by your excellent instructions and kind advice; many have found you the friend of *performance*, not of *profession* only; and if you be lamented according to your worth,

---

“Your bones,  
When you have run your course, and sleep in blessings,  
Will have a tomb of orphans' tears wept on them.”



If the present work should be found to merit your approbation, it will afford the most sincere pleasure to,

Honoured Sir,

Your much obliged

T. BOURN.



DEDICATION

If the present work should be found to merit your  
approbation, it will afford the most sincere pleasure

to the author, and he will be  
honoured and gratified

Your most obliged

J. B. ROBINSON



## PREFACE.

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THE favourable reception which the first edition of the *Concise Gazetteer* has experienced from several of the monthly literary critics, the partial commendation of many kind friends, and the rapid sale it has undergone, have induced the compiler, but with much diffidence, to offer a new edition to the notice of the public.

It has been compiled with a view of imparting more historical, biographical, and miscellaneous information, than is generally found in such works; and of thus exciting and facilitating the improvement of young persons, in the agreeable and useful science of Geography.

This science is so easy and entertaining, and its advantages are so numerous and extensive, that it cannot fail to attract the attention, and to make a permanent impression on the minds of children, if invited to it in a pleasing form.

Though sound education, as a celebrated writer has justly observed, "never can be made a primrose path of dalliance," it may certainly be rendered more engaging in one form than in another; and that teacher shows himself possessed of most knowledge, who knows best how to convey it to others. Instruction may be sometimes insinuated, rather than inculcated.

In the course of my professional duties, many young persons have been introduced to me, who have spent several years in learning Geography; or rather, as some of them have ingenuously acknowledged, in committing a number of *hard names* of places to memory, without knowing the situation of any of



them, or without being acquainted with any fact connected with them.

On placing a map before them, and describing a division, chief city, town, &c. and mentioning its commerce, some historical facts relating to it, or some anecdote of one or more of its celebrated natives, I have observed that much curiosity has been excited; and when this is the case, information is easily retained. Geography, by these means, becomes a pleasing study, rather than an irksome task; and many historical facts, and biographical anecdotes, as well as the situation of the places, have thus been fixed in the memory. Young people require to be entertained as well as admonished; and one striking or interesting anecdote will often make more impression, and excite them to emulation more effectually, than many long and learned dissertations on the manners and customs of nations, or on the wisdom and address of the greatest politicians. It is rather to stimulate to the study of Geography, of History, and of Biography, than to intrude a formal plan, that this work has been given to the public; nor would I have the importance of these acquisitions estimated by my feeble endeavours to render them desirable and pleasing.

The elements of education are all that young persons can be acquainted with; and all that education can and will perform is, to furnish them with such assistances, that, whatever department they may afterwards select for their future occupation, they may be enabled to undertake it without the aid of a preceptor. It is not pretended, that an account is given of every place in the world, but of those only which are likely to excite the attention. Several Gazetteers, as Brookes's, Crutwell's, Walker's, &c. profess to give an account of ALL the places in the world; and such should always be accessible to children for occasional reference. Though I do not wish, however, to depreciate the works of my predecessors, I cannot but observe, that several places which I consider as important are omitted in those works, which will be found in this. Long and



pompous descriptions of buildings, their extent, decorations, &c. have been here omitted, as they are extremely tiresome to young persons; and no formal description of the several parts of a complex edifice will convey any thing like a distinct idea of the structure.

Prolix accounts of natural scenery are equally tedious; nothing eludes verbal description more to express its beauties, even by those who are most enamoured of it; and even if committed to memory, it is soon forgotten. In all descriptions of this kind, the pencil of the artist is so much superior to the pen of the writer, that it is doubtful, whether, after every endeavour to give an idea of this appearance, the account will be intelligible\*.

“ That which was form'd to captivate the eye  
The ear must coldly taste ;”

but places where memorable events have happened, where any art has been invented, or where eminent persons have been born or died; (for,

“ The chamber where the good man meets his fate  
Is privileg'd beyond the common walk  
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heav'n ;)

are easily remembered; and the curiosity of the intelligent pupil is aroused by the inquiries of the judicious teacher respecting the effects which those events or those arts have had upon the aspect of human affairs, and the influence which those characters have had upon mankind.

The incidental mention of a fact in civil history, of a remarkable discovery, or of a celebrated name, will tend to awaken the curiosity to become more fully acquainted with the chain of transactions of which they are links; and it has been observed, that the art of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such associations. Thus the young

\* CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 236.



student, in learning Geography, will be insensibly led to some knowledge of History and Biography; and few accomplishments are more valued, than an accurate knowledge of different nations, and of the persons who have rendered themselves most conspicuous on the great theatre of the world.

Delightful task, to trace the rolls of fame,  
Rich in the trust of many an honour'd name.

M'CREERY'S *Press*.

Moreover, a laudable emulation will be excited, to imitate the conduct of those who are commended for their virtues; for, by rehearsing the deeds of the illustrious dead, we are in fact exciting the emulation of the living; and they will endeavour to avoid the vices of those who are exhibited as beacons for caution and admonition.

Of the latter few are noticed, as the less young persons are invited to dwell on vicious examples the better; for,

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,  
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;  
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

When such examples occur, their demerits should be specified only to be condemned. Biography is amusing and easy, and is therefore more pleasing than those acquisitions which are extorted by a more laborious study.

Men of great talents, who have improved and adorned society, can never be too highly esteemed, nor too conspicuously distinguished; and cold and callous must that heart be, which can contemplate the virtues of the illustrious dead without emotion, and without feeling a generous ambition kindle in their breasts to imitate, and even to excel them.

'Tis poor relying on another's fame;  
Let your own acts immortalize your name.

Great and amiable examples are frequently of much use in



the formation of character, and may be found in sacred as well as profane history; and such as not only to excite hopeless wonder, but careful imitation. Some places where memorable events have happened, or where remarkable persons have been born or died, which occur in Scripture History, are therefore inserted; and while the memory of the pupil is stored with the facts of the sacred volume, it is hoped that the heart may be impressed with its truths.

The aim of the compiler has been, to present characteristic sketches of the persons noticed in this work, whence just ideas may be formed of their deserts both moral and literary, and of the rank they held among their contemporaries. Many of the sovereigns of the world also will be found noticed, who well deserve a close inspection; not merely from being connected with the events of civil history, but as studies of human nature: nor have the names of our most distinguished naval heroes been omitted; for,

While freedom blooms on Britain's favour'd coast,  
While valour, beauty, honour, are her boast;  
Each varied blessing in her soil that springs,  
Wealth, plenty, liberty, the best of kings;  
Whate'er she has, whate'er in prospect grows,  
She to her naval heroes chiefly owes.  
Depriv'd of them, alas! her waning fame,  
Eclips'd, must sink, and Britain be a name.

These sketches may be easily enlarged upon by the inquiries of the judicious teacher, according to the abilities and taste of his pupils.

A single hour's conversation, and vigorous exertion of a teacher in the examination of his pupils, respecting the causes of events, the spring of actions, and the characters of the persons, with incidental observations connected with the places, will effect more to advance the pupil's improvement, than whole days of languid application on their part; for the expansion of the mental faculties is powerfully assisted by liberal



conversation\*; and more will be gained by such familiar intercourse, than by formal lessons and repetitions by rote.

The date of any important event should be impressed on the memory; for it is only by fixing strongly on the mind great epochs, that we are able to avoid confusion of ideas, and to trace the course of events.

Neither elegance nor uniformity of composition can be expected in this work; as it has been compiled at short intervals, after my discharge of the duties of a laborious diurnal employment: though I will freely confess, that I have bestowed as much time and attention upon it, as my indispensable engagements have allowed me; and happy shall I reckon myself, if I shall in any measure attain, what I ardently desire, the power of blending profit with delight.

Elegance, in fact, has been sacrificed to conciseness, as I wished to strengthen rather than burthen the memory; and the praise of diligence and propriety in selecting, is all that I can hope for. Indeed, those only who have been engaged in similar undertakings can be competent judges of the difficulties that I have had to encounter, in reconciling different and often contradictory accounts, and in selecting compendious information from voluminous sources.

The references which have been made to most of the articles whence the information has been collected, were not annexed for the purpose of an ostentatious display of great reading, or for the sake of authority only; but to afford inquisitive scholars an opportunity of obtaining further knowledge with regard to the facts, the persons, and the places mentioned; and to engage them to make extracts respecting remarkable events and distinguished persons, which, if recorded in an interesting manner, either in poetry or prose, cannot fail to inform the un-

\* Nothing is easier than to talk to children; but to talk to them as they ought to be talked to, is the very last effort of ability. Stories fix children's attention. With stories, I find, I could rivet their attention for two or three hours.—*Rev. R. Cecil's Works*, by J. PRATT, iv. 158.



derstanding, and inculcate noble sentiments: by these means also the memory will be greatly strengthened.

Another reason which induced me to refer to so many books, and occasionally to quote the poets, was a desire of pointing out and recommending to young persons the perusal of books on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, and Poetry, in preference to the pernicious novels and insipid tales in which too many mispend their hours and murder their time; which, unhappily, are almost the only species of reading wherein the young people of the present age take delight, and which has powerfully contributed to bring on that dissoluteness of manners which prevails among all ranks\*. The frequent reference from one article to another is to afford the pupil an opportunity of observing the connection between one event and another; and those acquainted with the difficulty of rearing the tender thought, and making an indelible impression on the memory, will not think this superfluous. It is by slow and almost imperceptible degrees that any knowledge is obtained, either in the languages, or in any art or science: frequent repetition must be heard thereon.

The defects which were discoverable in the first edition of this work I have in the present endeavoured to avoid; and I have availed myself of such remarks as have been communicated by public criticism, or suggested by private friendship.

Some articles have, at the request of friends, received considerable additions; and many more quotations might have been added from the authors cited; but it is more desirable, that the pupils select and abridge for themselves; as it is pro-

\* Few persons, the author conceives, would object to pay a small sum in addition to the usual school terms, to enable their children to have frequent access to a select library, and to peruse the excellent Reviews, Magazines, &c. which are published monthly. From the hives of these literary bees the author himself has collected many sweets, and by their recommendation he has been induced to peruse many of the volumes which are referred to in the subsequent pages.



bable, that knowledge acquired by a little labour, will be longer retained than that which is procured with great facility. Besides, by seeking the information required, other knowledge is elicited.

To Mr. Stephen Jones's Biographical Dictionary, and Mr. Butler's Chronological and Biographical Exercises, I thought it unnecessary to refer at every opportunity, as they are now almost universally used in schools. To the former friend I feel much obliged for many assistances during the progress of this work; and to the latter I have paid an humble but very sincere tribute of gratitude, by inscribing to him these first fruits of my literary labours.

Tables of Longitude and Latitude are annexed to each division of Europe, to Africa, North and South America, the West Indies, and Australasia and Polynesia, separately; which will give the tutor an opportunity of exercising his pupils in finding the places by the Longitude and Latitude, and at the same time of interrogating them respecting the information contained in the Gazetteer. For this purpose, D'Anville's, Arrowsmith's, Cary's, Smith's, and Wilkinson's Maps, Leigh's Scripture Atlas, and Mr. Bardin's Globes, have been generally used; but many others have been frequently consulted.

It is not pretended, that these tables are astronomically exact; but they are sufficiently accurate to ascertain the situation of any of the places; and will serve to correct the errors, in this respect, which appear at the end of some of the articles that were transcribed in haste.

I cannot urge it too strongly on those concerned in the teaching of Geography, to make their pupils trace the situation of every particular city, of the mountains and the lakes, and the sources and directions of the principal rivers, on the map of the country they are studying. To those pupils who are capable of it, the constructing of maps will be found pleasing and useful; and by



laying down the principal cities, mountains, rivers, &c. upon them, they will become better acquainted with their situations, than by the most particular description that could be given.

The great number of excellent atlases and single maps which have lately appeared, was considered as superseding the necessity of any being published with the present work ; which must have greatly increased the price, and to those already in possession of them would have been superfluous.



PREFACE.

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# A GAZETTEER,

&c.

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## ABB

**AALBERG**, a populous town of Denmark, in North Jutland, which received its name from the vast quantity of eels taken there. It carries on a great trade in herrings, corn, saddles, and gloves. Long. 9. 46. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

**AAR**, a river in Swisserland, which issues from a lake near mount Saalberg, in the canton of Bern; and, after a circuitous course to Brugg, below which it is joined by the Reuss and Limat, enters the Rhine. Gold dust is found in it.

**ABACH**, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 7 miles S. W. from Ratisbon. It has an old castle, in which Henry II. of Germany was born, in 972. He was surnamed the *Lame*. Long. 11. 59. E. lat. 48. 53. N.—*Dict. Universelle*.

**ABBEVILLE**, a French town on the Somme, in the department of that name, late province of Picardy. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, coarse linen, black and green soap, and sail-cloth. The two celebrated geographers, N. and W. Sanson, were natives of this place. Long. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

**ABBOTS LANGLEY**, 4 miles from St. Alban's, in Herts, famous for being the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman that ever sat in St. Peter's chair, and who, upon his advancement to the

## ABE

popedom, assumed the name of Adrian IV.: he died in 1159. Long. 1. 50. E. lat. 51. 49. N.—*GIBBON'S Decl. and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vi. 532.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* i. 42.

**ABDERA**.—See **ASTRIZZA**.

**ABEL-MEHOLAH**, a city on the west side of Jordan, was the prophet Elisha's country. Near it Gideon gained a complete victory over the Midianites. Long. 35. 35. lat. 32. 11. —1 *Kings* xix. 16.

**ABERBROTHWICK**, or **ARBROATH**, a borough of Angus-shire. It has a manufacture of sail-cloth and linen; and the remains of an abbey, said to have been founded by William the Lion, 1178. Long. 2. 39. W. lat. 56. 36. N.

**ABERDEEN**, on the river Dee, in Aberdeenshire, has many good buildings and a university. Its harbour is defended by a stone pier. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, oatmeal, and pickled pork. John Barbour, or Barber, an eminent Scots poet, historian, and divine, was born at Aberdeen, about the year 1326 or 1330. Jamison, the Scotch Vandyck; Cruden, the author of the *Concordance*; Dr. G. Campbell, a theological writer; and Duncan, a critic and translator, were born here. David Fordyce, the author of *Dialogues on Education*, &c.



who lost his life by shipwreck; his younger brother, Dr. James Fordyce, many years an eloquent and popular preacher in London; and Sir William Fordyce, an eminent physician, were also born here. Long. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.—KERR'S *Hist. of Robert I. Preface*.—PENKERTON'S *Scotch Gallery*.—WALPOLE'S *Anec. Painting*.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1769-87.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeshire, where the Earl of Murray, heir of the good regent, was killed, in 1592, on suspicion of having gained the affections of James the First's queen. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 56. 29. N.—See CHRISTIANA.

ABERGAVENNY, a town in Monmouthshire, beautifully seated at the confluence of the Usk and Gaveny. It has a fine bridge of 15 arches over the Usk, and carries on a great trade in flannels.

ABERGLASNEY, in Caermarthen-shire, was the birth-place of Dyer, the poet, in 1700. He was author of *The Fleece*, *Grongar Hill*, and *The Ruins of Rome*. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

ABILENE, a small province in Cælo-Syria, Asia, between Libanus and Antilibanus. It is mentioned in the 3d chapter of Luke, as being the province of which Lysanias was tetrarch.

ABINGDON, in Berks. The assizes are held in this town, and great quantities of malt are also made here. Geoffrey of Monmouth and Edward the Martyr are said to have been interred here. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 36. 40. N.—*Beauties of England*, i. 161.—See CORFE CASTLE.

ABISCON, or TUNIS, a small, uninhabited island, lying in the S. E. corner of the Caspian sea. It is remarkable for the death of Mohamed the Great, king of Charazm and India, in 1220. Long. 54. 12. E. lat. 36. 40. N.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, i. 385.

Abo, the capital of Swedish Finland. The inhabitants export linen, fir deals, pitch, tar, corn, flax, and iron. It has a university, founded by queen Christina, and a botanic garden, founded by Gustavus III. who was assassinated in 1792. In the vicinity of Abo, many acres are ruinously devoted to the cultivation of tobacco. There are dock-yards, saw-mills, and various manufactures of wood. Long. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.—SEUME'S *Travels*.—ODDY on *Commerce*.—BUTLER'S *Chron. Ex. March* 16.

ABOUKIR, a small town situated in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta: in 1798 it was rendered famous by the battle, in its bay, between the English and French fleets; in which the former, commanded by Lord Nelson, gained a complete victory\*. It was taken by the French in 1799, and retaken by the English 1801. The island of Bekier, or Aboukir, is now called Nelson's Island. Long. 30. 0. E. lat. 31. 0. N.—SAVARY'S *Letters*, i. 49.—*Epitome of Military Events*, ii. 128.—MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* xxiii. 345.—DUNCAN'S *Life of Nelson*.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 301.

ABRANTES, a large and populous town, the key of the Tagus, is situated on an eminence about two leagues from the river Zezere, in Estramadura. The vale of Abrantes is esteemed the granary of Portugal. Long. 8. 0. W. lat. 39. 13. N.

ABYDOS, a town midway between Ilium and Lampsacus, on the straits of Gallipoli, where all ships from the Archipelago are searched. It was famous for Xerxes' bridge of boats:

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\* Dr. Clarke has observed; that the battle of the Nile is an improper appellation, as the mouths of the Nile are considerably to the east of the bay in which British valour was so triumphantly displayed.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, vol. ii.



Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,  
From Susa, his Memnonian palace high,  
Came to the sea, and, over Hellespont  
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd,  
And scourg'd with many a stroke th' indignant waves.—MILTON, b. x.

Vast was the task, and daring the design,  
Europe and Asia's distant shores to join,  
And make the world's divided parts combine.—LUCAN'S *Pharsalia*, b. ii.

Abydos was the abode of Leander,  
who swam across the Hellespont  
every night to visit the priestess Hero,  
by whom he was tenderly beloved;  
and who threw herself into the sea,  
upon his being drowned in one of  
his usual visits.

Alone by night his wat'ry way he took:  
About him and above the billows broke;  
The sluices of the sky were open spread,  
And rolling thunder rattled o'er his head.  
The raging tempest call'd him back in vain,

And every boding omen of the main:  
Nor could his kindred, nor the kindly force  
Of weeping parents, change his fatal course;

No, not the dying maid, who must deplore  
His floating carcase on the Sestian shore.  
VIRGIL'S *Georgics*, ii.

Long. 37. 36. E. lat. 40, 16. N.—  
See SESTOS.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa,  
bounded on the N. by Sennar, on the  
E. by the Red Sea, on the W. by  
Gosham, and on the S. by Gingia  
and Alaba. The rainy season continues  
from April to September, after which  
they enjoy a cloudless sky. There is  
no country that produces a greater  
variety of quadrupeds. They have  
also many vultures, eagles, &c.; and  
there is a species of glede, called  
haddayn, which is very frequent in  
Egypt, and comes punctually into  
Abyssinia after the tropical rains;  
and storks\* cover the plains in May:  
there are owls also, of great size

\* Storks are birds of passage. Buffon states, that the Dutch are very solicitous for the preservation of the stork in their country. A remarkable account is given of these birds in Keyser, i. 102.

and beauty. The river Nile, according to Bruce, has its rise near the village of Geesh, in this country. Long. 36. 55. E. lat. 10. 59. N.

ACAPULCO, seated on a bay of the South Pacific, in Mexico. Its harbour is commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. A very rich ship is sent to Manilla every year, and another returns thence to this port, with the commodities of the Indies. In 1743, one of these was taken by commodore Anson, valued at £313,000. Long. 102. 20. W. lat. 17. 22. N.

ACARNANIA, one of the ancient divisions of Epirus, in Greece.

ACESINES, or AKESINES. — See CHUNAUB.

ACETRI, a village in Tuscany, Italy, to which the illustrious Galileo was confined for life, by the infamous inquisition, for asserting the immobility of the sun and the motion of the earth. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 53. 50. N.—BONNYCASTLE'S *Astronomy*, 102.

ACHAIA, one of the divisions of Peloponnesus, in Greece. Its chief place was Corinth.

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N. by Boulan, on the E. by China, on the S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Hindoostan.

ACHARNA, about 8 miles from Athens, is celebrated as the birth-place of Themistocles, a famous Athenian commander. Long. 24. 0. E. lat. 38. 0. N.—See SALAMIS, LAMP-SACUS, GUZELHISAR, and MYUS.

ACHATES, a river of Sicily, now called the Drillo, which falls into the sea at the southern part of the island. This river was formerly celebrated for the abundance of agate stones found on its banks, and hence this precious stone derived its name, Achates, or Agate.

ACHERON, a river of Elis, a maritime country of Peloponnesus, which flowed into the Alpheus.



ACHERON, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus, now Albania, in Turkey in Europe\*. This river is now called Kalamas. — Lord BYRON's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, (note) 23.

ACHEEN, near the N.W. point of the island of Sumatra. The town is built of bamboos and rough timbers: a thick kind of cotton cloth and stuff is manufactured here; and payment is commonly made with gold dust, carried about in bladders. Long. 95. 34. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

ACHOR, a valley in the tribe of Benjamin, near Jericho, where Achan was stoned for having purloined a part of the spoils of Jericho, A. M. 1553.—*Joshua* vi.

ACKWORTH, a village near Pontefract, Yorkshire; has a benevolent institution of the Quakers, for the education of children of both sexes. Long. 1. 19. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

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\* The ancients supposed that there were five rivers in the infernal abodes; namely, Acheron, Cocytus, Styx, Phlegethon, or Pyriphlegethon, and Lethe. These names were taken from several fountains and rivers in Greece, which, by reason of their noxious qualities, were feigned to be in Hell also. Each of these names signifies something mournful and disastrous, and are finely described by our English Homer, in his *Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

“——— Th' infernal rivers that disgorge  
Into the burning lake their baleful  
streams,

Abhorred *Styx*, the flood of deadly hate:  
Sad *Acheron*, of sorrow, black and deep:  
*Cocytus*, nam'd of lamentation loud

Heard on the rueful stream: fierce *Phle-*  
*gethon*,

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with  
rage.

Far off from these, a slow and silent  
stream,

*Lethe*, the river of oblivion, rolls  
Her wat'ry labyrinth; whereof who drinks  
Forthwith his former state and being for-  
gets,—

Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and  
pain.”

ACQS, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, noted for hot springs. Long. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is composed of narrow lanes, with wretched shops, and filled with as wretched inhabitants. It was taken by the victorious Saladin in 1187; and by the Crusaders in 1191, under Richard I. of England and Philip II. of France\*. It was given to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who kept it 100 years, when the Turks again made themselves masters of it and razed it to the ground. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Bonaparte in 1799, by whose repulse Sir Sidney Smith has acquired never-fading fame. Long. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 32. N. — HUME. — MEZERAY.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 144. — GIBBON's *Dec. and Fall R. Emp.* ii. 389.—CLARKE's *Travels*.

ACTIUM.—See FIGALO CAPE.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village 8 miles from Shrewsbury. It has the ruins of a castle. In the reign of Edward I. a parliament was held here; when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Long. 2. 24. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

ACTON, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, gave birth to the infamous judge Jeffreys, who, in the reign of James II. was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that unhappy and tyrannical reign; and his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against Monmouth's adherents, in the west, will ever render his name infamous. Long. 3. 11. E. lat. 53. 5. N.—See BRIDGEWATER

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\* Edward I. when prince, was wounded at this place with a poisoned arrow; and his life was preserved by his wife, Eleanor, sucking out the poison from the wound. A similar story is told of Sybylla, wife of Robert duke of Normandy.



and TAUNTON.—*Biog. Dict.* i. 296.  
—PENNANT'S *Wales*.

ADAM, or ADOM, a town of Peræ, on the banks of the Jordan, where the river began to be dried up for the passage of the Israelites over against Jericho. Long. 35. 40. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

ADAM'S PIKE, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon. Long. 80. 39. E. lat. 5. 55. N.

ADASA, or ADARSA, a city of Palestine. Here Nicanor, with 35,000 men, was overcome by Judas Maccabæus, with an army of only 3000; and here, in another war, Judas was slain. Long. 35. 0. W. lat. 31. 30. N.—JOSEPHUS'S *Antiq.*

ADDA, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Po near Cremona.

ADDERLEY, or ALDERLEY, 3 miles from Wotton-under-Edge, and 22 miles from Gloucester, was the birth and burial-place of the learned and pious Judge Hale. He was born in 1609, and died in 1676. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 24. N.—*Mon. Rev.* lii. 402.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on the south coast of the straits of Babelmandel. The country is fruitful, and abounds with wheat, millet frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lbs. each.

ADEN, once a celebrated mart in Arabia, stands on the Indian ocean, near the straits of Babelmandel. The situation of the harbour of Aden, which opened an easy communication with Egypt, Ethiopia, India, and Persia, rendered it for many ages one of the most flourishing factories in Asia. Albuquerque attempted to take it in 1513; and it submitted to the Turks, under Soliman II. in 1539, who did not long remain masters of it. The king of Yemen drove them from thence, and removed the trade to Mocha. Aden is the only good seaport in Arabia Felix, and has the

great advantage over every harbour within the straits, that it can be quit-  
ted at all seasons. It was formerly a place of great trade.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Trav.* ii. 87.

ADIGE, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and falls into the gulph of Venice, north of the mouth of the Po. This river, by the treaty of Luneville, signed in 1801, served for the limit between the states of his imperial majesty and those of the French republic. By the treaty of Presburg (which see), the above limit was enlarged.

ADRAMYTUM, a maritime town of Mysia, now Natolia, in Asia, over against the island of Lesbos. Paul, in his first voyage to Italy, embarked at Cæsarea in a ship of this place. Long. 26. 54. E. lat. 39. 28. N.—*Acts* xxvii. 2.

ADRIA, an ancient town of Italy, about 30 miles N. E. from Ferrara, and 25 S. from Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and gave name to the Adriatic sea.

ADRIANOPLE, a city of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. It is now called Edrene by the Turks, but derives its name from the emperor Adrian. The commerce of this place, favoured by the river that waters it, has drawn thither people from all nations. It was taken from the Christians, by sultan Amurath, in 1350, and continued the seat of the Turkish emperor till Constantinople was reduced, in 1453. The grand seignior sometimes visits this city for safety or pleasure. The adjacent country is very fertile, and supplies the town with all kinds of necessaries; and the wine, in particular, is reckoned the best in Turkey. Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, was born at Adrianople, in 1430, and succeeded his father Amurath in 1451: he reigned 31 years. Long. 26. 27. E. lat. 41. 45. N.



ADUMMIM, a town and mountain between Jericho and Jerusalem, where some think the traveller mentioned Luke x. fell among thieves. Long. 35. 55. E. lat. 31. 56. N.—CALMET.

ADVENTURE ISLE, a small island of Polynesia, in the Pacific, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Captain Cook found the natives mild and cheerful, but very ignorant. Long. 147. 29. W. lat. 17. 21. S.

ÆANTIIUM, or AJACIUM, a small place of Asia, upon a promontory N. W. of Rhætheum. It is said to have received its name from having been the burial-place of Ajax, who, upon hearing the Grecian chiefs adjudge the arms of Achilles to Ulysses, unable to sustain his disappointment, killed himself with his own sword.

Then snatching out his fauchion, Thou,  
said he,

Art mine; Ulysses lays no claim to thee.  
Oh! often-try'd and ever-trusty sword,  
Now do thy last kind office to thy lord!  
'Tis Ajax who requests thy aid to show,  
None but himself, himself could overthrow:

He said, and with so good a will to die,  
Did to his breast the fatal point apply.  
It found his heart, a way till then unknown,

Where never weapon enter'd but his own.  
No hands could force it thence, so fix'd  
it stood,

Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of  
spouting blood.—OVID's *Met.* b. ii.

Long. 26. 22. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

ÆGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago.

ÆGATES, or ÆGUSÆ, three small islands situated to the west of Sicily. Near these the Romans, under Lutatius Catulus, defeated the Carthaginians, under Hanno, in a sea-fight, which put an end to the first Punic war, after it had lasted 24 years. Peace was granted to them, on condition that they should give up all Sicily, and pay to the Romans 2200 talents of silver for 20 years.—ADAMS, 269.

ÆGOS-POTAMOS, or the Goat's River, a river of the Thracian Chersonesus, which falls into the Hellespont between Sestos and Callipolis. At the mouth of this river the Lacedemonians, under Lysander, defeated the Athenians, under Philocles and Conon. This victory terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had continued 27 years, B. C. 403.

ÆTOLIA, the country of the Ætoli, a warlike people, extending from the top of the gulph of Naupactus, or Lepanto, to the river Achelous. Their chief town was Calydon, on the river Evenus,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the sea.

AFRICA, one of the four quarters of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea, on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the E. by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean, and on the S. by the Southern ocean. In its greatest length it is 4200 miles, and in its greatest breadth 4140. The ancients, who had a very faint and imperfect knowledge of this great peninsula, were sometimes tempted to believe that the torrid zone must for ever remain destitute of inhabitants; and they sometimes amused their fancies by filling the vacant space with headless men, or rather monsters, with horned and cloven-footed satyrs, with fabulous centaurs, and with human pygmies, who waged a bold and doubtful war against the cranes\*. It is now found (though we are totally unacquainted with the interior, and civilization has not yet penetrated its borders,) to produce fruit, plants, &c. It also abounds with birds and beasts, and many valuable commodities are exported hence to Europe.

Afric, behold, alas! what mournful view!  
Her lands uncultur'd, and her sons untrue:

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\* GIBBON.



Ungraced with all that sweetens human  
 life,  
 Savage and fierce they roam, in brutal  
 strife;  
 Eager they grasp the gifts which culture  
 yields,  
 Yet naked roam their own neglected  
 fields. *Lusiad*, b. x.

From the generous exertions which  
 have been lately made by the Afri-  
 can Institution, it is hoped that the  
 blessings of fertility may be diffused,  
 and that the dreary wilderness may  
 become a land of society and joy.

AGEN, a town of France, in the  
 department of Lot and Garonne, late  
 province of Guienne, on the banks of  
 the Garonne. Its chief commerce is  
 in prunes; but it has manufactures of  
 camlets, serges, and sail-cloth. J. J.  
 Scaliger was born here in 1540.  
 Long. 0. 4. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AGHRIM, a village in Galway, me-  
 morable for a victory gained by the  
 army of William III. over that of  
 James II. Long. 8. 40. W. lat. 53.  
 15. N.—BELSHAM'S *Hist. G. Brit.*  
 i. 189.

AGIMERE, the capital of a territory  
 of the same name in Hindoostan.  
 Long. 75. 20. E. lat. 26. 24. N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France,  
 in the department of the Straits of  
 Calais, and late county of Artois. Near  
 this place Henry V. gained a victory  
 over the French in 1415. So confi-  
 dent were the French of victory, that  
 the evening before the battle they  
 passed with the utmost unconcern:

Stretch'd at their length, they press the  
 grassy ground;  
 They laugh, they sing, the jolly bowl  
 goes round;  
 With lights and cheerful fires renew the  
 day,  
 And pass the wakeful night in feasts and  
 play. *Æneid*, ix.

Long. 2. 15. E. lat. 26. 24. N.—ME-  
 ZERAY.—HENRY'S *Hist. Eng.* ix. 46.  
 8vo.—BUTLER'S *Chro. Tab.* Oct. 25,  
 1415.—MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* xxiii.  
 139.

AGNADELLOA, a village in the Mi-  
 lanese, where Louis XII. defeated  
 the Venetians in 1509, and where  
 prince Eugene was defeated by Ven-  
 dome. Long. 9. 30. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

AGOSTA, or AUGUSTA, a town in  
 Sicily, with a good harbour, which  
 has been rendered famous by the  
 death of admiral de Ruyter\*, who  
 was wounded in the straits of Messina.  
 Long. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.—See  
 FLUSHING.—BLAINVILLE'S *Trav.* ii.  
 33.—KEYSLER'S *Trav.* i. 162.—  
*Hist. of Spain*, iii. 192.—*Monthly*  
*Mag.* xiii. 133.

AGRA, the capital of a province of  
 the same name in Hindoostan, on  
 the Jumna. It was the residence of  
 Acbar†, about the year 1566, and  
 became a magnificent city, of which  
 many ruins remain. In this fort  
 Gholam Khadur, who deprived Shah  
 Allum of the throne of Delhi in  
 1788, was besieged by Scindeah,  
 and, endeavouring to escape, was  
 taken prisoner. He was exposed  
 sometimes in irons and sometimes in  
 a cage; his ears, nose, hands, and  
 feet were cut off, his eyes taken out,  
 and in this state he was allowed to  
 expire. Long. 78. 30. E. lat. 27.  
 18. N.—See DELHI.—*Asiatic Ann.*  
*Reg.* 1804.

AGRIA, a small, but strong town of  
 Upper Hungary. It was taken by

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\* Du Quesne was the only person  
 whom the French could oppose to De  
 Ruyter. These two sea heroes are said to  
 have had such mutual esteem, and such  
 a dread of losing the honour they had  
 gained, that they always avoided each  
 other; sending private information of  
 the course they intended to steer; till  
 once, Du Quesne being by contrary winds  
 hindered from pursuing the course which  
 he had specified to De Ruyter, they hap-  
 pened, contrary to the inclination of  
 both, to meet off Messina, and thus there  
 was a necessity of coming to an engage-  
 ment.

† Acbar poisoned himself by mistake,  
 in 1605.—MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* xi. 172.



the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. Long. 20. 15. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

AGRIGENTUM.—See GERGENTI.

AHLDEN, a place a few leagues N. from Hanover, to which the princess Sophia Dorothea, wife of George I. had been confined for conduct highly imprudent, and where she died about eight months before her husband's dissolution. George, the electoral prince, her son (afterwards George II.), attempted to have access to her in vain. Anxious to see his mother, he swam his horse across the Aller, and, unaccompanied by any person, reached the castle, but was compelled to retire by the baron de Bulau, under whose care Sophia was placed, without having an interview with her. Long. 9. 43. E. lat. 52. 25. N.—WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Courts of Berlin, &c.*

AHMEDNAGUR, a city in the province of Dowlatabad, Hindoostan, noted for the residence and for the death of that merciless destroyer of his family and scourge of the persecuted Hindoos, Aurenzebe\*, 1707. Long. 74. 45. E. lat. 19. 95. N.—FRASER'S *Kuli Khan*.—Dr. VINCENT'S *Periplus*, ii. 417.

AJACCIO, a seaport of Corsica: its commerce is supplied by a fishery of coral and by its timber. Bonaparte was born here in 1769.—See a particular character of this scourge of Europe in *Mon. Rev.* xxiii. 383. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

AJAZZO, a seaport of Natolia, formerly Issus, where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius, B. C. 333. Long. 33. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, where a curious piece of workmanship is shown: it is called the sun of

\* This bigot, hypocrite, and tyrant was the primary cause of all the miseries that Hindoostan has experienced for almost two centuries.

the sacrament: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. Long. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

AIGLE, a town in the canton of Bern, on the Rhone: all the houses are built of white marble. Long. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

AIGUES MORTES, a town in France, in the department of Gard, late province of Languedoc. From this place (then a seaport, but now half a league inland,) St. Louis set sail on his expedition to Africa, which terminated in his death. The emperor Charles V. being driven hither by contrary winds, in his way to Spain, was kindly entertained by Francis I. and mutual civilities were exchanged, after twenty years open or secret enmity. Long. 5. 14. E. lat. 43. 34. N.—MEZERAY.—GIBBON'S *Dec. and Fall Rom. Emp.*—RUSSEL'S *Mod. Europe*.—ROBERTSON'S *Chas. V.*

AILESBUURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire. The inhabitants of this town and its neighbourhood have the art of rearing early ducklings; and it is said, that £3000 have been received for the supply of the London market, in six weeks, ending in March. Long. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

AÏN, a department of France, late province of Bresse.

AIR.—See AYR.

AISNE, a department of France, late province of Soissonnois and Vermandois.

Aix, a French city in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, late Provence. It has several hot baths; and the neighbourhood affords excellent wines: but its chief article of trade is oil. Tournefort, the botanist, and Nicholas Claud, were natives of this place. Fabricius de Peiresc died at Aix in 1637. He was a learned and an accomplished gentleman, and was as communica-



tive as he was knowing. Long. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 32. N.—GRANGER, ii. 84.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France: its fort was demolished in 1757, by the English, when an unsuccessful attempt was made against Rochfort. In Basque roads, near this island, in 1809, an English fleet, under lord Cochrane, destroyed four French ships of the line, rendered several others unserviceable, and compelled some to seek security in the river Charente. Long. 1. 4. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, a city in the department of Roer, late circle of Westphalia, Germany. Here peace was concluded in 1668 and 1748. Charlemagne, who made this city the seat of his government, was interred here in 814. This illustrious prince extended his arms from the Ebro to the Vistula, and from the duchy of Beneventum, in Italy, to the river Eyder, in Denmark. In the late war it was taken and retaken two or three times. René, king of Sicily, the father of Margaret of Anjou, died here in 1480; and general Elliot, the magnanimous defender of Gibraltar, here terminated his earthly campaign in 1790. Long. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.—MEZERAY.—*Mod. Europe.*—BAILY'S *Ep. of Univ. Hist.* i. 151.

AKROE, a small island near Iceland, where the eider-ducks breed in great numbers.—HOOKER'S *Journal of a Tour in Iceland.*

AKERKUF, a mountain E. of Bagdad, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be ancient Babel.

AKISSAT, or AKISSAR, a town of Natolia, the ancient Thyatira: it carries on a trade in Turkey carpets and opium. Long. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

AKMETCHET, or SYMPHEROPOL, a town of the Crimea, N. W. from Caffa, and the residence of the governor-general. The situation of the

town (upon a plain declining to the S. E. and nearly surrounded by mountains and heights of marly and calcareous stone, intersected on the east side by the rapid course of the Salgir, a small shallow river: when, however, the snow that has fallen on the mountains suddenly dissolves, or heavy rains descend in the upper countries, this swells to such a degree, in the space of 24 hours, that it cannot be passed without the greatest danger,) is excellent and generally agreeable, though exposed to the storms from the E. and N. E. This place was once beautiful, owing to the numerous trees that filled the valley where the Salgir flows: but the Russians have laid all waste; scarcely a bush now remains. It will, however, long be remembered as the residence of professor Pallas, so well known to the literary world for his travels.—PALLAS'S *Trav.*—CLARKE'S *Trav. in Russia*, i. 460.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey in Asia. The country is rough and strong, but has some good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAND, an island in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to a cluster of islands. It is fertile in corn, has rich pastures, forests of wood, and limestone quarries. The principal place is Castelholm. Long. 20. 0. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, on the gulph of Venice. It produces excellent wine: the inhabitants are good horsemen and great thieves.

Fierce are Albania's children; yet they lack

Not virtues, were those virtues more mature.

Where is the foe that ever saw their back?  
Who can so well the toil of war endure?



Their native fastnesses not more secure,  
Than they in doubtful time of trou-  
blous need.

Their wrath how deadly! but their  
friendship sure,

When gratitude or valour bids them  
bleed,

Unshaken rushing on where'er their chief  
may lead.

Lord BYRON's *Childe Harold's Pilg.*

ALBANO, a town in the Campagna  
di Roma. At its entrance is the ruin  
of a mausoleum, said to be the tomb  
of Ascanius\*; and another, which  
report alleges to be the tomb of the  
Horatii and Curiatii, and which some  
think to be Pompey's. It is famous for  
its wines. Long. 12. 50. E. lat. 41.  
43. N.—BLAINVILLE's *Trav.* ii. 359.  
—GOLDSMITH's *Rom. Hist.* i. 27.

ALBAN's, St. a borough on the ri-  
ver Coln, in Herts. It derived its

\* Ascanius, the son of Æneas and Cre-  
usa, was also called Iulus, or Ilus. He  
was the companion of his father's flight  
from Troy, and the sharer of his dangers  
afterwards. Virgil has related their flight  
in his second *Æneid*:

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds con-  
spire,

And near our palace rolls the flood of fire.  
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to wait,  
And load my shoulders with a willing  
freight.

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my  
care,

One death, or one deliv'rance, we will  
share.

My hand shall lead our little son\*; and  
you,

My faithful consort, shall our steps pur-  
sue.

———— Then on my bending back  
The welcome load of my dear father take;  
While on my better hand Ascanius  
hung†,

And with unequal paces tript along;  
Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray  
Through every dark and every devious  
way. DRYDEN's *Æneid*.

\* Ourselves, with care, will young Iulus  
lead;

At safer distance you, my spouse, succeed.

† Close clinging to my hand, and press-  
ing nigh,

With steps unequal tripp'd Iulus by.

PITT's *Translation*.

name from the first martyr in Eng-  
land, who was buried here. In the  
abbey church, Humphrey duke of  
Gloucester's body was discovered  
in 1703, almost entire\*. Here, in  
1798, John Kent, well known to  
the lovers of antiquity as the vene-  
rable and intelligent clerk of the  
abbey, died, aged 80.—*Selec. from*  
*Gent. Magazine*, vol. iv. 455. In  
the church of St. Michael is the  
monument of the illustrious Bacon,  
viscount St. Alban's. Richard, duke  
of York, in 1455†, obtained a victory  
here over Henry VI.; and queen  
Margaret, in 1461, over the earl of  
Warwick. This town was the ancient  
Verulam, where queen Boadicea de-  
feated the Romans. Long. 0. 14.  
W. lat. 51. 45, N.—See FARNHAM.

ALBANY, a city in the state of New-  
York, on the west of Hudson's river.  
It is a place of great trade. Long.  
75. 20. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMALE, a town  
of France, in the department of Low-  
er Seine, late province of Normandy.

\* Quin, who was too fond of good  
living, wrote the following soliloquy upon  
surveying the body:

A plague on Egypt's arts! I say;  
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay  
Rich wines and spices waste!  
Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I,  
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,  
Which I can never taste?

Let me embalm this flesh of mine  
With turtle soup and Bourdeaux wine,  
And spoil the Egyptian trade:  
Than good duke Humphrey happier I,  
Embalm'd alive; old Quin shall die,  
A mummy ready made.

DAVIES's *Life of Garrick*.

† This was the first conflict between  
the houses of York and Lancaster. The  
adherents of the former chose, as their  
mark of distinction, the *white*, and  
those of the latter, the *red rose*; and  
these civil wars were known over Europe  
by the name of the "Quarrel between  
the two Roses."—*Mod. Europe*.—HUME.  
—BUTLER's *Arith. Questions*.



Isserges are much esteemed. Henry IV. of France was wounded here in 1592, being the only wound that he ever received. Long. 1. 50. E. lat. 49. 50. N.—HENAULT'S *Hist. de France*.—WRAXALL'S *History of France*.

ALBERBURY, in Shropshire, near the Severn, on the borders of Wales. Thomas Parr, who lived to the great age of 152 years, 9 months, and some days, was born at Winnington, in the parish of Alberbury, Shropshire. The cottage in which he resided still remains, and retains the name of Parr's Cottage. Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 52. 40. N.—Vol. v. *New Series Gent. Mag.* 9.—GRANGER'S *Bigg. Hist.* ii. 401.—*Europ. Mag.* xxiii. 243.

ALBION, NEW, a county in North America, so called by Drake, to show his respect to his own country, and because white cliffs were observed on the coast.—BURNEY'S *Hist. of Dis. in S. Sea*.

ALBIS, now the river ELBE.

ALBOR, or ALVOR, a mountain of Portugal, in Algarva, one league west of Lagos. In a castle on this mountain John II. died, in 1495. He was a prince of profound sagacity and extensive views. Under him the Portuguese prosecuted their maritime discoveries with ardour and success; and from his foresight of the advantage of the discovery of the southern cape of Africa, it received the name of Cape of Good Hope, which had been called by captain Dias, the first who reached it, the Stormy Cape.

At Lisbon's court they told their dread escape,

And from her raging tempest named the cape.

Thou southmost point, the joyful king exclaimed,

Cape of Good Hope be thou for ever named. MICKLE'S *Lus.* b. viii. 351.

ALBUERA, a rivulet of Portugal, S. E. from Badajos. Here the Eng-

lish, under marshal Beresford, defeated the French, May 16, 1811; of whom 2000 were slain and 900 made prisoners.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxi. 366.—*Europ. Mag.* lix. 457.—*Lit. Panorama*, x. 1213.

ALBULA, the ancient name of the river Tiber. Mr. Addison has mentioned this river, with some others, in his poetic epistle to Lord Halifax:

How am I pleas'd to search the hills and  
woods

For rising springs and celebrated floods!  
To view the Nar, tumultuous in his  
course,

And trace the smooth Clitumnus to his  
source;

To see the Mincio draw his wat'ry store  
Through the long windings of a fruitful  
shore;

And hoary *Albula's* infected tide  
O'er the warm bed of smoking sulphur  
glide!

*Ency. Brit.*

ALBY, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, late province of Languedoc. The inhabitants were called Albigenses, and were the first who disputed the authority of the pope. Alby is situated in a fine country, which produces flax, hemp, wine, &c. Its wax-candles are greatly prized. Perouse\*, a French circumnavigator, lost in a voyage of discovery, was a native. Victor de Levizac was born at Alby, in 1745: he was the author of a French grammar, and several works of merit. Long. 2. 18. E. lat. 43. 55. N.—*Lit. Pan.* iv. 1316.

ALCAIDETA, or ALCANDETA, a small town in Andalusia, in Spain, S. W. of Jaen. At this place Ferdi-

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\* This enlightened navigator, all his philosophical associates, and the crews of both ships, were, most probably, swallowed up in the ocean; for nothing was ever heard of them after their departure from Botany Bay, on the 11th of March, 1788.—*Mon. Review*, liii. 391.—MACPHERSON'S *Ann. Com.*



nand IV. king of Castile and Leon, ordered two persons of the name of Carvajal, for the supposed murder of Juan Alonso Benavides, to be thrown from the summit of a rock, without even the form of a trial; though they assured him, in the most pathetic manner, of their innocence, and even offered to give the most irrefragable proofs of it. When the savage sentence was about to be executed, the sufferers, conscious perhaps of their innocence, summoned Ferdinand to answer for his injustice, within thirty days, at the tribunal of God. This appeal had such an effect on the king, that he sickened and died on the last day of that period, which happened in the year 1312. Long. 3. 56. W. lat. 37. 40. N.—See JAEN.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a town in New Castile, has a famous university, founded by Ximenes, who here printed the first Polyglott Bible, and was buried in the church *Delices de l'Espagne*. Don Juan I. king of Castile, died at Alcala, in 1390, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Ferdinand I. founder of the German branch of Austria, was born here in 1503, and became emperor on the abdication of his brother Charles V. Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra was born here October 9, 1547, and died at Madrid on the same nominal day as his illustrious contemporary Shakespeare. At Alcala is a spring, the water of which is so pure and so well tasted, that it is inclosed and shut up for the king of Spain's own use, whence it is conveyed to Madrid. Long. 3. 6. W. lat. 40. 26. N.—COXE's *Austria*, i. 545.—DILLON's *Trav. through Spain*, 16.—*Enc. Brit.*—*Delices de l'Espagne*, 310.

ALCAMAR, or ALKAMAR, a town of Holland, where the best butter and cheese are made, and the finest tulips grow. In 1799, the British army here capitulated to the French. Metius, to whom some ascribe the

invention of telescopes, was born here. Long. 4. 44. E. lat. 52. 40. N.—*Ency. Brit.*—*Tablette Chron.*

ALCAZAR, or ALCASSAR, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the straits of Gibraltar. Alphonso, king of Portugal, took it in 1468, but it was soon abandoned. In 1578, Sebastian lost his army and life at this place. Long. 5. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.—ANDREWS's *Hist of G. Brit.* i. 96.—*Mod. Europe*.

ALCAZAR DO SAL, a town in Estramadura, Portugal: fine white salt is made here. Long. 9. 0. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCOBAÇA, between the little rivers Alcoa and Baça, Estramadura, Portugal, has an abbey, built by Alphonso I. in 1148, which has been the general sepulchre of the sovereigns of that kingdom. It has manufactures of linen, cambric, and woollen cloth. Agnes de Castro, the second wife of Pedro I. king of Portugal, was interred here in 1357, after having been cruelly murdered at the instigation of her father-in-law, Alonzo IV. Pedro was buried here in 1367. Long. 8. 30. W. lat. 39. 30. N.—LINK's *Trav.*—MAVOR's *Univ. Hist.* xv. 26.—MICKLE's *trans. of Lusiad*, b. iii.

ALDERNEY, in the English Channel, a healthful island belonging to the English. It is fertile in corn and pastures. Long. 2. 10. W. lat. 49. 42. N.

ALDERSLEY.—See ADDERLEY.

ADLINGTON, a village in Kent, N. E. of Hythe, is remarkable for being the place where Eliz. Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, practised her impositions, and, foretelling the death of the king, was executed at Tyburn in 1534.—RAPIN.

ALDWINCLE, a few miles S. from Oundle, in Northamptonshire, gave birth to the poet Dryden, in 1631. He has been called the father of our



criticism; and to him the harmony of our poetic numbers is indebted for its last approach to perfection. Long. O. 32. W. lat. 52. 30. N.—*JOHNSON'S Life of Dryden*.—*SCOTT'S* edit. of *Dryden's Works*.—*Beauties of Eng.* xxi. 189.

ALDWINCLE ST. PETER'S, a village near the former, was the birth-place of the historian Fuller, in 1607. His memory was so remarkably retentive, that he could repeat five hundred strange and unconnected words after twice hearing them, and a sermon, verbatim, after he had heard it once: he undertook, after passing from Temple-Bar to the farthest part of Cheapside and back again, to mention all the signs then over the shops, as they stood in order, on both sides of the street, repeating them backwards and forwards, and performed the task with great exactness.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist. of Eng.* ii. 171.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 190.—*Biog. Dict.*—*Cyclop.*

ALENTEJO, or ALENTEJO, a fertile province of Spain, between the Tajo and Guadiana. The name is derived from *Alem*, beyond, and *Tejo*, the Tagus.—*LINK'S Trav.*

ALENÇON, in the department of Orne, late province of Normandy, in France. Crystals like Bristol stones are found in the quarries here. Long. O. 10. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, in Asia, and, next to Constantinople, the most considerable city of the Turkish empire. The chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens, goats' hair, gall-nuts, shawls, muslins, and pistachio-nuts. Pigeons were employed, till within these thirty or forty years, as couriers from Aleppo to Alexandria and Bagdad. In the neighbourhood of Aleppo there is a species of sheep whose tails generally weigh 15lbs. but some will sometimes weigh 55lbs. Near Aleppo is a salt lake, 30 miles in length,

and from one to two in breadth. In the month of May it is quite dry; and in June the whole surface is covered with a cake of salt about the third of an inch thick, which appears like ice, when hundreds of people are employed to collect it and send it to Aleppo, and other cities or towns in Syria, as far as Damascus. Long. 37. 20. E. lat. 35. 45. N.—See *HARLEM*.—*VOLNEY'S Trav.* ii. 150.—*CAMPBELL'S Journey*.—*Dr. RUSSELL'S Hist. of Aleppo*.—*PARSONS'S Trav. in Asia, &c.*

ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA DE LA PAGLIA, a city of France (late Milanese, Italy), and capital of the department of Marengo. It was formerly called Cæsarea, which was changed to Alexandria by pope Alexander III. and the addition of la Paglia was made by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, because its walls were made of mud and straw. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1704, after a siege of only three days. The French took it in 1745, and the king of Sardinia retook it the following year. The French had it given to them as an hostage of peace in 1796. It was taken by the Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow, after being bravely defended by the French general Gardanne. Long. 8. 43. E. lat. 44. 55. N.—*Epitome of Military Events*, i. 212.

ALESSIA, a town in Albania, famous as the burial-place of the brave Scanderbeg, who distinguished himself by his victories over the armies of Mahomed II.\* He died here in 1467. Long. 20. 6. E. lat. 41. 50. N.—*SALMON'S Present State*, v. 274.

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\* When Mahomed heard of his death, he exclaimed, in a fit of joy, "What can hinder me from finishing the destruction of the Christians, now they have lost their sword and their shield?" Scanderbeg, or Scanderbey, was so called from Iskander bey, Lord Alexander.—*BAILY'S Epit. of Univ. Hist.* i. 309.



—*Modern Europe.*—BUSCHING, ii. 106.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a seaport of Syria, in Asia, which is frequented on account of its trade, though a very unwholesome place. Long. 36. 23. E. lat. 36. 35. N.—See *Mon. Review*, lxi. 288.—VOLNEY, ii. 157.

ALEXANDRIA, on the river Potomac, in Virginia. Not far from it the celebrated general Washington died, in 1799. Long. 77. 0. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

ALEXANDRIA, once a famous town of Egypt, and the capital of the Ptolemies, is situated on one of the branches of the Nile. It possesses many ruins, particularly Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needles\*.

\* When the French were compelled, by the fortitude and valour of the British army, to evacuate Egypt, major-general the earl of Cavan caused the following inscription to be placed on one of Cleopatra's Needles:

In the year of the Christian æra 1798,  
The Republic of France  
Landed on the shores of Egypt an army  
of 40,000 men,  
Commanded by their most able and successful general,  
BONAPARTE.  
The conduct of the general, and the valour of their troops,  
Effected the entire subjection of that country;  
But, under divine Providence, it was reserved for the  
BRITISH NATION  
To annihilate their ambitious designs:  
Their fleet was attacked, defeated, and destroyed,  
In Aboukir bay,  
By a British fleet of equal force,  
Commanded by Admiral Lord NELSON;  
Their intended conquest of Syria  
Was counteracted at Acre,  
By a most gallant resistance  
Under Commodore Sir SIDNEY SMITH;  
And Egypt was rescued from their dominion  
By a British army, inferior in numbers, but  
Commanded by General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE,

The former is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high and 25 in circumference; the latter are two obelisks, about 65 feet in height. The column formerly designated Pompey's, is now known to have been erected in honour of Dioclesian. This city received its name from Alexander, its original founder, who was buried here:

There the vain youth, who made the world his prize,  
That prosp'rous robber, Alexander, lies;  
When pitying death, at length, had freed mankind,  
To sacred rest his bones were here consign'd.

ROWE's *Lucan's Pharsalia*.

The lighthouse called Pharos, from which other lighthouses have received the same appellation, was one of the wonders of the world\*. It was about 180 cubits in height (360 feet), according to Abulfeda. Cæsar narrowly escaped with his life at this place: his soldiers being in danger, he leaped from the mole into a skiff; and when the Egyptians pressed him on every side, like Turnus, in the *Æneid*, b. ix.

Who landed at Aboukir on the 8th of March, 1801;  
Defeated the French on several occasions,  
Particularly in a most decisive action near Alexandria,  
On the 21st of that month;  
When they were driven from the field,  
And forced to shelter themselves  
In the garrisons of Cairo and Alexandria,  
Which places were subsequently surrendered  
By capitulation.  
To record to future ages these events,  
And to commemorate the loss sustained  
By the death of  
Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE,  
Who was mortally wounded  
On that memorable day,  
Is the design of this inscription;  
Which was deposited in the year of Christ 1802,  
By the British army, on their evacuating this country,  
And restoring it to the Turkish empire.

\* See BUTLER's *Arith. Questions*.



Pale, breathless, faint, and black with  
dust, in streams  
The sweat descends from all his trem-  
bling limbs;  
Arm'd as he was (thus press'd on every  
side),  
He plunged at last, undaunted, in the  
tide, PITT'S *Virgil*.

and with difficulty reached the land. Here too the celebrated Cleopatra resided, and destroyed herself by the bite of a viper; and here, after a blind devotion to pleasure, Anthony ignominiously fell upon his sword. Many learned men were born or cultivated the sciences at this place; among the most celebrated were, Athanasius, Appian, Arius, Euclid, Herodian, the beautiful and learned Hypatia, Origen, and Philo. The small-pox\* and the measles, probably, first appeared and were taken notice of at Alexandria. When Alexandria was taken by the caliph Omar's general, Amrou Ebnel Aas, about the year 642, its magnificent library was destroyed. In 1801, Alexandria was taken by the English army, under the command of general (now lord) Hutchinson; general Abercrombie having been slain a short time before in an action near it. The French were defeated at Alexandria, in 1801, in three successive battles; that of the 8th of March, the day of landing the English troops; the 13th, when the English drove them from the heights to which they had retreated; and the memorable battle of the 21st, when Abercrombie fell. St. Mark suffered martyrdom at Alexandria, and was buried here, but his body was carried away by the Venetians. Apollos, an eloquent man and mighty in the Scripture, was born at Alexandria.

\* This "dire foe to human kind" may be said to have been rendered innocuous by the discovery of Dr. Jenner, and the exertions of the Royal Jennerian Society.

Thecla, a noble virgin of Alexandria, was the writer of that ancient manuscript now extant in the British Museum, known by the name of the Alexandrian MS.\* Long. 30. 16. E. lat. 31. 11. N.—*LORD VALENTIA'S Travels*, iii. 463.—*ROWE'S Lucan's Pharsalia*.—*Eclectic Review*, iii. 989.—*PLUTARCH*.—*CLARKE'S Trav.* ii. 270.—*SONNINI*.—*SAVARY*.—*NIEBUHR*.—*HAYLEY'S Poems*.—*MAVOR'S Ancient Hist.* i. 86.—*Epit. of Military Events*, ii. 220.—*WALSH'S Campaign*.

ALEXANDRI ARÆ, or the Altars of Alexander, on the left bank of the river Hyphasis, or Hypanis, in India. At this place Alexander, having expressed a desire of conquering all the nations as far as the Ganges, found his soldiers so averse from it, that he gave up the enterprize, and ordered his soldiers to prepare for their return. Before his setting out, he raised twelve altars, 75 feet high, to serve as so many trophies and thanksgivings for the victories he had obtained.—*ROLLIN*.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal. Figs constitute the principal produce, but it also abounds with almonds. Oranges and dried figs are exported from this province.—*LINK'S Travels*.

ALGEMISI, or ALGEMEZEN, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, not far from the river Xucar, or Jucar, between Valencia and St. Filipe, near which grow quantities of pita, as it is called, or American aloes, of which the people make cordage, and the Catalans spin it of a sufficient

\* The Alexandrian MS. is a famous copy of the Scriptures, consisting of four volumes, in a large quarto size, in Greek, but not quite perfect. It was sent as a present to king Charles I. from Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, by sir Thomas Rowe, ambassador from England to the Grand Seignior, about the year 1628.—For further information consult *Enc. Brit.* and *Dr. REES'S New Cyclop.*



fineness for making lace. It is six leagues south of Valencia. Long. O. 7. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

ALGEZIRAS, on the straits of Gibraltar, Spain. The Moors entered Spain by this town in 713, and were dispossessed of it in 1344, when, it is said, cannon were first used\*. In its bay a desperate battle was fought between the English and French in July, 1801: the former were commanded by sir James Saumarez; the latter by admiral Lincolns, who was defeated and lost some of his ships. Long. 5. 22. W. lat. 36. 14. N.—MILOT, *Hist. Uni.* ii. 333.—DUNCAN'S *Life of Nelson*, 211.

ALGIDUM, a town and mountain near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. The Romans being inclosed by the Æqui and Volsci on this mountain, were delivered by Q. Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to be dictator, and marched from Rome to the relief of the consul Minucius, who was reduced from consul to lieutenant-general.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* i. 317.

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary. The air is temperate, and the land fertile in corn and fruits. In Algiers are lions, tigers, leopards, buffaloes, wild boars, stags, porcupines, and monkeys.

ALGIERS, a large, strong town, the capital of the above state, which, being built upon the declivity of a hill, makes a fine appearance from the sea. The inhabitants live chiefly by piracies. Charles V. emperor of Germany, lost a fleet and an army in an expedition against it, in 1541. Some vessels were burnt in the harbour, by the English, in 1655 and

\* The precise æra of the invention and use of gunpowder is involved in doubtful traditions and equivocal language.—GIBBON, vi. 208. 4to.—*Asiatic An. Reg.* i. 10.—Dr. WATSON'S *Chemical Essays*—See CRECY, GOSLAR, and NUREMBURG, in this Gazetteer.

1670. In 1688 it was bombarded by the French. The Spaniards have endeavoured to take it two or three times, but always failed. Long. 2. 18. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

ALICANT, a seaport in Valencia, remarkable for good wines, particularly *Tent* and *Alicant* wine, excellent fruits, and extraordinarily large rosemary. The castle, on a rock, was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken two years after; when general Richards, with colonel Syburg, colonel Thornicroft, and twenty more officers, were blown up by a mine in which were 1300 barrels of powder. Long. O. 5. W. lat. 38. 30. N.—See *Life of Capt. Carleton*, 314.—LABORDE'S *View of Spain*, i. 153.

ALIMUS, a hamlet of Attica, in the district of Leontis, and situated to the east of the Piræus. It was the birthplace of Thucydides the historian, who, when a boy, shed tears at the honours conferred on Herodotus when he read his history at the Olympic games.

ALINGOS, a small village of Sweden, situated north of Gotheborg. It has manufactures of stuffs, silks, wool, tobacco, and pipes. Jonas Alstroemer, to whom Sweden is greatly indebted for the establishment of various manufactures, was born here. Long. 11. 34. E. lat. 57. 35. E.—CATTEAU'S *View of Sweden*, 276.

ALJUBAROTA, a market town in the province of Estramadura, 10 miles south of Leyria, Portugal. Here, in 1385-6, John I.\* gained a

\* John was the natural son of Pedro and Inez de Castro, and was set up by the people in opposition to John of Castile, who had married the daughter and heiress of the late king Ferdinand. John was proclaimed king in 1383; but his reign is computed from the battle of Aljubarota, which happened in 1385.—BROCKWELL'S *Hist. of Portugal*, 61.



great victory over the Spaniards, by which he maintained himself on the throne. Camoëns, in the fourth canto of his *Lusiad*, minutely describes this battle in beautiful and truly picturesque language. In memory of this victory, his majesty founded the monastery of *Batalha*, but at some distance from the field of battle, that it might enjoy a convenient situation and plenty of water. Long. 8. 48. W. lat. 39. 33. N.—LINK'S *Travels*, 230.—MICKLE'S *Lusiad*, 166.

ALKRINGTON, or OKERTON, a village near Banbury, in Oxfordshire. Thomas Lydiat was born here in 1372. He was a very learned man; and, being a staunch loyalist, suffered greatly from the parliament army. The painful life of this profound scholar ended in indigence and obscurity, at his native village, in 1646, at the age of 74. He obtained the applause of several literary contemporaries, both at home and abroad; yet his fame is now so far obliterated, even in his own country, that it is probable few English readers have known to whom Dr. Johnson refers in his "Vanity of Human Wishes;" where, as a warning against the enthusiastical expectations of the young scholar, he says,

If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,  
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end.

Dr. AIKIN'S *Lives of Selden and Usher* (note).

ALLAHABAD, a soubah, or province, of Hindoostan, bounded on the east by Bahar, on the north by Oude, on the south by Berar, and on the west by Malwa and Agra.

ALLAHABAD, a city on the rivers Jumna and Ganges. It is a seat of devotion so noted, that it is called the "king of worshipped places." Long. 82. 5. E. lat. 25. 27. N.

ALLEGANY, or APPALACHIAN, a ridge of mountains in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mis-

issippi, and the Lakes, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth.

ALLERIA, a decayed town of Corsica, where Theodore first landed in 1736. He was proclaimed king of Corsica, but was soon obliged to quit the island; and, after wandering about from port to port, died in England in extreme indigence. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

ALLIER, a department of France, so called from a river which flows through the plains of Limogne.

ALLOA, on the Forth, in Clackmannanshire. It has a glass-house and other manufactories, and is the resort of many coal vessels. Long. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

ALMANZA, a town in Murcia, Spain, noted for a victory gained in 1707, by the French and Spaniards commanded by the duke of Berwick, over the English and their allies under the earl of Galloway, which was almost as fatal to the English as that of Blenheim had been to the French.—COXE'S *Austria*, i. 1199. This memorable victory, which secured the throne of Spain to Philip V. is commemorated by an obelisk about fourteen feet high.—LABORDE'S *View of Spain*, ii. 211.

Ainsi près d'Almanza quand les lys triomphèrent,

Que les lions Bretons à leurs efforts céderent,

Au trône de Castille, au trône d'Arragon,  
Berwick, par ses exploits, plaça l'heureux Bourbon.

*L'Art de la Guerre*, chant vi.

Long. 1. 5. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

ALMEIDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Almeida stands on the top of a very high mountain, or rather on a lofty mountain plain, which is divided by an immense glen, containing in its sinuosities the rapid river Coa, which, after being joined by three small rivers, adds its stream to the majestic



Douro. Almeida is the principal place in the district of Pinhel; and Dumourier thinks it the strongest fortification in Portugal. Nearly in the centre of the town, on a lofty mound, stands a castle, famous for its strength, and magazines bomb-proof: within its walls are wells, and at a small distance a fine spring of water. The population of the place is 2500. It was taken by the French in 1810, after a bombardment of one day only, as the grand magazine exploded, and destroyed one half of the town and 500 of the garrison. After the battle of Fuentes de Honor, in 1811, Almeida was abandoned by the French.—STOTHERT'S *Narrative*, letter xlii.

ALMONDSBURY, a village 8 miles from Bristol; where Alemond, the father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, was buried. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

ALNMOUTH, or ALEMOUTH, a small seaport town, situate at the mouth of the river Alne, 5 miles east from Alnwick, in Northumberland. Large quantities of corn are annually shipped from hence; and vessels of 300 tons may here be built. In queen Elizabeth's reign, the French took possession of this town and fortified it, as they could safely land their supplies here for Mary queen of Scots. It has a safe harbour for fishing vessels, and abounds with excellent fish.

ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, on the river Alne. Its castle, which is a seat of the duke of Northumberland, underwent two memorable sieges: the first in 1093, by Malcolm III. king of Scotland\*,

\* Boethius and Buchanan say, that, Malcolm having reduced the castle of Alnwick to extremity, the besieged were forced to surrender, and only desired that the king in person would receive the keys of the gates, which were brought by a soldier upon the top of a lance, who,

who with his son Edward lost their lives before it; the second in 1174, when William I. after a fruitless siege, was defeated and taken prisoner. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 55. 25. N.—*Addition to Pennant's Tour*, 8.

ALPHEUS, a river which rises in the S. E. part of Arcadia, Peloponnesus, now the Morea, Turkey in Europe. In its course it passes by Pisa and Olympia;

“And, rushing to the sea with turbid force,  
Repels the wave that meets his foaming course:”

so that the waters continue fresh to the distance of nearly a mile from the mouth of the river. The Olympic games were celebrated on the banks of this river; and Pausanias informs us, that the Eleans had a law which condemned any woman that should either appear at the Olympic games, or even cross this river during that solemnity: and the Eleans add, that the only woman who transgressed it, had disguised herself in the habit of a master or keeper of those games, and conducted her son thither; but when she saw him return victorious, her joy made her forget her disguise, so that her sex was discovered. She was, however, spared, on account of her father, husband, and son, who had gained the Olympic prize; but from that time an order was made which prevented a repetition of this offence.—*Cyclop.*

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and they terminate at the gulf of Carnero,

standing within the walls, thrust the point of the lance into the king's eye as he was going to take them. Upon which Edward his son, falling too rashly upon the enemy, received a wound, of which he soon after died.—RAPIN, i. 195.



which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow vallies between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six, being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12,000 feet high. The few passes over them are of difficult access\*; yet the danger of crossing them was surmounted by Bonaparte, when he invaded Italy, as they had formerly been by the illustrious Hannibal, as admirably described by a modern poet:

——— o'er Alps oppos'd in vain,  
The Carthaginian led the last ascent.  
Labouring o'er ice-built rocks, as now  
they trod,  
Gasping for breath, the way-worn myriads  
paus'd.  
His bulk the wearied elephant reclin'd,  
Uncurl'd his trunk, and drank the eternal  
snows.  
Impatient of a moment lost, the chief  
Press'd forward to the summit; flung an  
eye  
Of transport o'er the wide-spread realms  
beneath;  
Then turn'd, and frown'd, and call'd his  
ling'ring van;  
Then gaz'd again on Italy: while Hope  
Bade him, with glance prophetic, mark  
the stream  
Of Trebia, chok'd with dead; bade him,  
in thought,  
View Thrasymane's red waves o'er legions  
roll'd,  
Sweep Cannæ's field, and shake the tow-  
ers of Rome.

GISBORNE'S *Walk*.

\* The three principal passages of the Alps, between Gaul and Italy, are those of mount Cenis, mount St. Bernard, and mount Genevre. Tradition, and a resemblance of names (*Alpes Penninae*), had assigned the first of these for the march of Hannibal (see *Simler de Alpibus*). The Chev. de Folard (*Polyb. tom. iv.*) and M. D'Anville have led him over mount Genevre. But, notwithstanding the authority of an experienced officer and a learned geographer, the pretensions of mount Cenis are supported in a specious, not to say a convincing manner, by M. Grosley.—*Observations sur l'Italie*, tom. i. p. 40, &c.—*Decl. and Fall Rom. Emp.* chap. xiv. note 53.

Ces monts audacieux, dont la terrible  
chaîne,  
Servait de boulevard à la fierté Romaine;  
Ces monts, dont on craignait le passage  
fatal,  
Ne purent arrêter les progrès d'Annibal.  
Soldat laborieux, il vainquit ses obstacles;  
L'audace des héros opère des miracles.  
Il arrive, il descend par de nouveaux  
chemins,  
Étonne, attaque, et bat les généraux  
Romains.

*L'Art de la Guerre.*

There are passes in the Alps, says Gray, sect. 5. let. iv. where the guides tell you to move on with speed, and say nothing, lest the agitation of the air should loosen the snows above.

From rock to rock, with giant bound,  
High on their iron poles they pass;  
Mute, lest the air, convuls'd by sound,  
Bend from above a frozen mass.

ROGERS.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, part of the late province of Provence.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hants, which has a small manufacture of linseys. Long. 1. 4. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Swisserland and part of Franche Compté, and on the W. by the Wasgau mountains, or Les Vosges.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, near Slesvick. It is fertile, and yields a plenty of fruit, and all sorts of grain, except wheat.—BUSCHING, i. 151.

ALSFELD, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, Germany. Its inhabitants were some of the first that embraced the Reformation. Long. 9. 55. E. lat. 55. N.

ALTAI, a grand chain of mountains, which presents its precipitous and snowy summits between the river Irtysh and the sources of the Ob.



This range of mountains runs through Siberia, under various names.

ALTDORF, the capital of Uri, in Switzerland. It may be considered as the cradle of the Helvetic confederacy; as it was at this place that the Austrian governor, Geisler, set a hat upon a pole, and commanded the same obedience to be paid to it as to himself; which humiliating order having been disregarded by William Tell, brought about the revolution in 1308. Long. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on the Globes*.—WOOD'S *View of the Hist. of Switzerland*.—STOLBERG'S *Travels*, i. 154.

ALTEA, in Valencia, Spain, taken in 1705 for the archduke Charles, but retaken after the battle of Almanza. Long. 0. 15. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

ALTENA, or ALTONA, a sea-port in Holstein, Germany, on the Elbe. It was burnt by the Swedes under the command of general Steinbock, on the night of the 9th of January, 1712. It was extremely cold, and a violent north wind served to render the conflagration more dreadful, and the sufferings of the inhabitants more distressing.—*Mod. Europe*.—VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII*. At an obscure village near Altena, the Duke of Brunswick expired, from a wound he received at the battle of Nauenburg, in 1806. Long. 9. 52. E. lat. 53. 37. N.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 1350.

ALTON HOOR.—See ELTON.

ALTON, a town in Hants. It has plantations of hops, and manufactures of baragons, druggets, and serges. Curtis, a very distinguished botanist, was born here about 1746. Long. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 22. N.—*Sel. from Gent. Mag.* vol. iv. 274.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, a market town in Cheshire, on the river Mersey. The principal manufactory is worsted yarn, and worsted and hair shags; the cotton manufactory is but in its infancy at present:

there are two large buildings here for picking and spinning cotton. The soil in this neighbourhood is very good, and from hence a great quantity of early vegetables and common fruit are carried to the market at Manchester. Long. 2. 5. W. lat. 53. 24. N.

ALVA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, in Leon, on a cognominal river, four leagues southward of Salamanca. It is noted for being the birthplace of the duke of Alva, distinguished by his cruelties in the wars of the Low Countries\*. In a tower of the castle is deposited the armour of all the dukes of Alva. Long. 5. 30. W. lat. 41. 18. N.—Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* i. 91.

AMAK, an island of Denmark, which supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 34. N.

AMALFI, a town of Naples, on the gulf of Salerno. It was the birthplace of Flavio Giovia, who invented the mariner's compass†. The Pandects of Justinian were discovered here in 1137. It is about 30 miles N. E. of Naples.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*.—MEZERAY.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. America*.—PINKERTON, i. 639. Aniello, or Masaniello, a poor fisherman of Naples, who raised a violent commotion at that city in 1647, in consequence of some impositions in form of taxes, was born at Amalfi. Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* i. 359.

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\* See HARLEM.

† The directive property of the loadstone forms the active part of that wonderful guide, the mariner's compass. To the simple application of this remarkable property, mankind is indebted, principally, for the discovery of a new continent, nearly equal to the old one; for an extensive commerce between the most distant nations; and for an accurate knowledge of the shape and size of the world we inhabit.—Dr. REES'S *New Cyclop.*



AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North, taken by the Prussians in 1792, but soon evacuated. Long. 3. 35. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

AMASIA, a town of Natolia, Asia. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1794. Strabo, the geographer, and Selim I. emperor of the Turks, were born here. Long. 36. 10. E. lat. 39. 53. N.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of South America, discovered by F. Orellana. It rises in Peru, not far from the Pacific; and running east,  
 "Swell'd by a thousand streams, impetuous hurl'd  
 "From all the roaring Andes huge, descends"

into the Atlantic. Its course is 3000 miles, and its mouth 150 broad. —MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* vol. xxiv. p. 200.

AMAZON, a country of South America, discovered in 1580 by Francisco Orellana.

AMBERG, a mountain of Sweden, in East Gothland, near Wadstena. Fifty churches may be seen from its summit. Antimony is found near the Weter lake.

AMBERG, a town of Bavaria, Germany, on the river Vils. Near the town is an iron mine. In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by the French. Long. 12. 0. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, on

Mysterious pilot! whose wide ken discerns,

Unerringly, through star-enshrouding storms,

The polar lamp; whose restless, tremulous hand,

Whether the labouring ship couch 'tween the waves,

Or, reeling, quiver on the foaming ridge,  
 Still points aright, and guides her o'er the deep.

*Eclectic Rev.* vol. vi. 441. — From *Poems on the Slave Trade*, by MONTGOMERY GRAHAME, and BENDER.

the river Ore. It has a great trade in paper, card-making, coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. Long. 3. 48. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

AMBLETEUSE, a French seaport in the department of the Straits of Calais, late Picardy. James II. landed here in 1688, when he abdicated the English throne. Long. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

AMBOISE, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine, France. A conspiracy against the Guises was formed here in 1560; and here the name of Huguenot originated. Charles VIII. was born in this town, and died here in 1498. —MEZERAY, iv. 396. Henry II. and Thomas à Becket were reconciled at Amboise, in 1170. —RAPIN, i. 232. Charlotte of Savoy, wife of Louis XI. an amiable and virtuous princess, died here in 1483, only three months after the king. Long. 1. 0. E. lat. 47. 25. N. —WRAXALL'S *France*, i. 141.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca islands in the Indian ocean, which produces great quantities of cloves and nutmegs. —BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* The English were expelled from this island by the Dutch in 1623, and many were cruelly tortured. —RAPIN, ii. 227. —*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1804, p. 13. Amboyna was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1796, restored at the peace of Amiens, and retaken in 1810. Long. 127. 0. E. lat. 4. 25. S.

AMBRACIA, an ancient town of Epirus, in Thesprotia, Greece, now Turkey in Europe, was the royal residence of Pyrrhus, who waged war against the Romans many years. In the gulph of Ambracia the naval engagement between Octavius Cæsar and Anthony and Cleopatra, usually called the battle of Actium, was fought 31 B. C.

Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was lost

A world for woman, lovely, harmless thing!



In yonder rippling bay, their naval host  
Did many a Roman chief and Asian  
king  
To doubtful conflict, certain slaughter  
bring.

*Lord BYRON's Childe Harold's Pilg.*

AMBRESBURY, a town on the upper Avon, in Wiltshire. Elfrida founded a nunnery here, in expiation of the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 51. 11. S.—See CORFE CASTLE.

AMEDABAD, a city of Guzerat, in Hindoostan, one of the best fortified places in India. Long. 72. 73. E. lat. 23. 0. S.

AMEDNAGUR. — See AHMEDNAGUR.

AMERICA, the largest of the four quarters of the world. It derives its name from Americus Vesputius, though discovered by Columbus in 1492. It is divided into North and South, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains and the largest rivers in the world.—EDWARDS'S *Hist. of West Indies*.—See NORTH AMERICA and SOUTH AMERICA.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire. The town-hall, or market-house, is the handsomest in the county. It has manufactures of lace (chiefly black), sacking, and white cotton goods.—OULTON'S *Itin.*

AMEXIAL, near Estremos, Alemtejo, or Alentejo, in Portugal. Here don John of Austria was defeated by the duke of Schomberg.—See ESTREMOS.

AMIENS, a town of France, in the department of Somme, late Picardy. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV. by stratagem.—MEZERAY, vi. 166.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* It has manufactures of cloth, which were established by Colbert. Amiens is distinguished as the birthplace of Voiture, an elegant miscellaneous writer; of Gresset, the poet; of Rohault, a great mathematician and

philosopher; of Du Cange, an historian and antiquary; and of Peter the Hermit,

At whose wild whoop, in rout fanatic,  
rush'd

The enthusiast myriads\*,

to deliver Palestine from infidels.—

MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* i. 93.—GIBBON'S *Dec. and Fall of Rom. Emp.*

In 1802 Amiens acquired celebrity by the peace between England and other belligerent powers. Long. 2. 27. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

AMISUS, a town of Pontus, on the Euxine or Black Sea. It is now called Samsoun. When Lucullus, the Roman general, took this town, it was set on fire by his soldiers; upon which Lucullus is said to have exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, "I have often admired the good fortune of Sylla, but never so much as I do this day. He desired to save Athens, and succeeded. I wished to imitate him on this occasion, but, instead of that, the gods have classed me with Mummius."—PLUTARCH.

AMITERNUM, an ancient city of Italy, the ruins of which are near Aquila, in Naples. It was the birthplace of the historian Sallust, who has never been excelled in describing the beauty of virtue and the turpitude of vice. It is, however, to be regretted, that he did not act as he wrote†. Long. 14. 0. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

AMLWCH, a market town of An-

\* *Holy Land*, by F. WRANGHAM.—Whatever motives of a religious nature might have actuated the promoters of these wars, there can be no hesitation in determining, that they contributed neither to the support nor the advancement of Christianity—*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*.—*Brief Historic View of the Progress of the Gospel*, by the Rev. HUGH PEARSON.

† The following short, but accurate character of Sallust is given by Mr. Hayley:

Sententious Sallust leads the lofty train;  
Clear, though concise; elaborately plain;



glesey, on the coast, chiefly supported by the copper mines with which the surrounding district abounds. The manners of the inhabitants are unexceptionable. Long. 4. 24. W. lat. 53. 30. N.—AIKIN'S *Tour*.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a sandy desert. It is famous for being the birthplace of Acbar. Long. 70. 0. E. lat. 25. 40. N.—See AGRA.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, a few miles S. E. of Naxos, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. Simonides was a native of this place. Some say, however, this poet was born at Ceos, or Zia. Long. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town in Turkey, on the river Strymon, now called Tamboli, or Emboli. Aster, a skilful archer of this place, wounded Philip of Macedon in the eye at Methone. Long. 24. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*.

AMPHRYSUS, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when he had incurred the displeasure of Jupiter for killing the Cyclops, kept the sheep of Admetus, king of the country.

Here pure Amphrysus winds along the mead,  
Where Phœbus once was wont his flocks to feed.

Oft on the banks he sat, a shepherd swain,  
And watch'd his charge upon the grassy plain. LUCAN, book vi.

Apollo too was once a shepherd swain,  
And fed the flock and graced the rustic plain.

He taught what charms to rural life belong,  
The social sweetness and the sylvan song:

Poising his scale of words with frugal care,  
Nor leaving one superfluous atom there:  
Yet well displaying, in a narrow space,  
Truth's native strength, and nature's easy grace;  
Skill'd to detect, in tracing action's course,  
The hidden motive and the human source.

He taught fair Wisdom in her grove to woo,  
Her joys how precious, and her wants how few!

The savage herds in mute attention stood,  
And ravish'd Echo fill'd the vocal wood;  
The sacred Sisters, stooping from their sphere,  
Forgot their golden harps, intent to hear:  
Till Heaven the scene survey'd with jealous eyes,  
And Jove, in envy, call'd him to the skies.  
Miss MORE'S *Bleeding Rock*, i. 193.

AMPTHILL, a small town in Bedfordshire, where Catherine of Arragon, Henry the Eighth's first wife, resided during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation.—*England Delineated*. In 1774, the earl of Ossory, on the site of the obliterated castle, erected a Gothic column to perpetuate this event, with the following elegant inscription:

In days of old here Amphthill's tow'rs were seen,

The mournful refuge of an injured queen.  
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;  
Her blinded zeal sustained her sinking years:

Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner wav'd,  
And love reveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd.

From Catherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,  
And Luther's light from Henry's lawless bed. HOR. WALPOLE.

Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 6. N.—*Monthly Mag.* xvi. 13.

AMSTERDAM, a city on the river Amstel, in Holland. It has many fine buildings, is thought to be half as large as London, and is rich, populous, and commanding. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in October 1787—BELSHAM'S *Geo.* III.; but was soon evacuated, upon the prince of Orange being restored to his rights.—SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.* II. i. 96. The celebrated admiral de Ruyter has a marble monument erected to his memory in the new church\*.

\* See AGOSTA.



Aartgen, a painter, was born here in 1498; and here Comenius died.—GRANGER's *Letters*, edited by J. P. Malcolm, 33. Elzevirs, the famous printers, resided here and at Leyden. Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, a celebrated statesman during the protectorate and in the reign of Charles II. died at Amsterdam, 1683. Long. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

AMSTERDAM ISLE, in the South Pacific Ocean, is mentioned by sir George Staunton as abounding with tench and perch, and with hot springs so contiguous to the place where they were caught, as that they were instantly put into one of them, and dressed in fifteen minutes. Long. 77. 0. E. lat. 39. 0. S.—*Embassy to China*, i. 240.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire; whence

To London's plains the Cambrian artist brought

His ample aqueduct,

*Amwell, a Poem, by SCOTT,*

which supplies a great part of London with water.

ANAGNIA, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium, the capital of the Hernici. Here Anthony, after having repudiated the amiable Octavia, sister of Augustus, to espouse Cleopatra, affected sovereignty and coined money. Long. 13. 10. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

ANAGNIA, now ANAGNI, about 36 miles east of Rome. Pope Adrian IV. died here.—See ABBOT'S LANGLEY.

ANAS, a river of Spain, now called the Guadiana.

ANCHIALE, a town of Cilicia, Asia, S. W. from Tarsus. Here was the sepulchre of Sardanapalus, the last and most effeminate of Assyrian kings, who burnt himself with his palace, B. C. 820. His epitaph is said to have been to this effect: "Ede, bibe, lude; cætera nihili sunt."

ANCONA, a town on the gulph of Venice, and a place of great trade.

It was taken by the French in 1796. The cardinal of Ballue, who gained celebrity by ill-acquired power, died at Ancona in 1491. Long. 13. 35. E. lat. 43. 38. N.—AIKIN's *General Biography*.

ANCRUM, a village near Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire, was the birth-place of the celebrated physician Buchan, 1729: he died 1805. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 55. 35. N.—*Monthly Magazine*, xix. 281.

ANDALUSIA, the most fertile and trading province in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLES, on the east side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are an inoffensive people, and live chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs. Long. 93. 0. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

ANDAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees, late province of Gascony, at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, famous for its brandy. Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. The cloths manufactured here are said to be equal to those of England. Poussin, the Raphael of France, was born here. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDERO, ST. a seaport in Biscay, Spain, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in South America, running, from north to south, a length of 4300 miles. The height of some part of this chain has been ascertained to be more than three geographical miles\*. In these mountains are mines of the most precious metals, and in

\* The highest top of the Cordilleras is 1. 27. south lat. and 0. 19. west from the city of Quito. Its height above the sea is 6544 metres, or 3358 toises.—*Voy. de HUMBOLDT*, p. 50.



many of them are volcanoes. Their summits are always covered with snow, even in the torrid zone. In the march of Almagro into Chili, in 1535, from Peru, his army suffered excessive hardships from hunger and thirst, but more from intense cold, which they encountered in passing over some of these mountains. Several soldiers and a great many horses were frozen to death; and so excessive was the cold, that when Almagro returned to Cuzco, five months afterwards, several of the bodies of those who had been frozen to death were found upright and leaning against the rocks, still holding the bridles of their horses, which were likewise frozen, and their flesh still remained as sweet and as uncorrupted as if they had only just expired; insomuch that the troops used the flesh of these horses as food on their return to Peru.—KERR'S *Voy. and Travels*, iv. 417.

ANDOVER, a populous town in Hampshire. It has a manufacture of shalloons, and a great malting trade. The Rev. J. Fownes, author of the "Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration," was born here in 1714. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 51. 10. N.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

ANDREW'S, ST. a city in Fifeshire, with an university. It has several magnificent ruins. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beaton. Here he beheld the sufferings of George Wishart; and here this unrelenting enemy of the protestant faith was himself assassinated in 1546. Long. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 18. N.—PENNANT'S *Tour*—MAVOR, xx. 64.—*Beauties of Scotland*, iv. 96.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, about 4 miles from the coast of the Adriatic. Isabella of England, consort of the emperor Frederic, lies buried here. It was the birthplace of Farinelli, an ex-

traordinary opera singer, who delighted and astonished for many years in England all who heard him; and on his retiring to Spain, for the first ten years of his residence at the court of Philip V. he sung every night to that monarch the same four airs.

ANDROS, an island in the Archipelago. It produces silk, oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. Long. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDUJAR, a town on the river Guadalquivir, in Andalusia, Spain. It has a great trade in silks; and the neighbourhood abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits. Between this town and Baylen general Castanos, commanding an army of Spanish patriots, obtained a complete victory over a French army commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, in July 1808. Long. 4. 8. W. lat. 38. 9. N.

ANGELN, a district between Hensburg and Sleswick, in Denmark. In the fifth century, the Angles, in conjunction with the Saxons, migrated into Britain, and perpetuated their name by giving appellation to *England*.—AIKIN'S *Trans. of Tacitus's Sit. Man. &c. of the Germans*.

ANGERBURG, a modern well-built town of Prussia. In its environs the best manna is produced. It is situated on the river Angerapp, which runs into the Pregel. Long. 21. 40. W. lat. 38. 9. N.

ANGERMANIA, or ANGERMANLAND, a province of Sweden, in Nordland. The chief town is Herenosand. This province is represented as consisting of steep hills, which it is not always safe to descend on horseback.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 229, from LINNE'S *Lachesis Lapponica*.

ANGERS, a town in the late province of Anjou, now in the department of Maine and Loire, France. The Maine runs through it. In its cathedral is the tomb of René, king



of Sicily; and in it is interred his daughter Margaret, wife of Henry VI. of England.—*WRAXALL's Tour*.—*MISS HAYS's Female Biog.* Here is a considerable manufacture of sail-cloth and handkerchiefs: the slate found in the quarries in the neighbourhood is also an important article of commerce. Bernier, surnamed the Mogul (from a long residence in the Mogul empire), and Menage, the Varro of his times, were born here. Long. 0. 35. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

ANGLESEY, an island, and the most western county of North Wales, 24 miles in length and 14 in breadth. It was once a famous abode of the Druids. Marble and asbestos are found in this island, and vast quantities of copper. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

ANGOLA, a kingdom on the western coast of Africa, to which the English and Dutch traded for slaves. It produces Indian corn, fruits, &c.

ANGOULESME, a town in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois. It has some fine paper-manufactures. Balzac, whose letters have been universally admired, and Ravillac, who assassinated Henry IV. of France, were natives of this place. Long. 0. 14. E. lat. 45. 29. N.—*MEZERAY*, vi. 385.

ANGOUMOIS, formerly a province of France, now included in the department of Charente.

ANGOURA, or ANGORA, a city of Natolia. Here are found those goats from whose long hair are manufactured our beautiful camlets.—*BROWNE's Travels in Africa*. Near this city Pompey gained a victory over Mithridates; and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet, and took him prisoner, in 1402. Long. 32. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.—*ADAM's Geog.* 592.—*Mœurs des Turcs*, par M. DE GUER.

ANGRA, a bay on the western coast of Africa, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn. Gonzales da

Cintra, a Portuguese, and seven of his men, were slain here in 1445; and the clumsy denomination of Angra de Gonzales da Cintra, to this bay, still commemorates the death of this commander.—*KERR's Voyages and Travels*, ii. 190.

ANGUS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Forfar.

ANHALT, or ANHOLT, an island of Denmark in the Categate, on which is a lighthouse. It was taken by the English from the Danes, who attempted to retake it in 1811, when they were repulsed by the English under captain Maurice: the little garrison resisted ten times their number of men, and took 500 prisoners. Long. 11. 10. E. lat. 56. 45. N.

ANJENGO, a small town on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the East India company, whence they export pepper and calicoes. Long. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

ANJOU, a province of France, formerly, but now divided into several departments.

ANNA, a town on the Euphrates, abounding with fruits. Cotton and corn are also cultivated by the inhabitants. Long. 41. 0. E. lat. 33. 35. N.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Islands in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean. It is well cultivated, and abounds with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. Near this island, on the 28th of April, 1789, the crew of the *Bounty* seized the ship, and compelled captain Bligh, with nineteen of his men, to go into the boat, in which they reached the island of Timor in June. Long. 175. 0. W. lat. 20. 0. S.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 196.—See PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

ANNAN, a borough in Dumfriesshire, on the river Annan. Blacklock, the blind poet, was born here in 1721. Long. 3. 4. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the Moffat hills, and empties itself into Solway Frith.



ANNANDALE, in Dumfries-shire, in which are the Moffat hills, from whence flow the rivers Tweed, Clyde, and Annan.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, America, is considered as the capital of that state. Though situated at the mouth of the Severn, on a healthy spot, its commerce is inconsiderable. Long. 77. 20. W, lat. 39. 0. N.

ANNAPOLIS, a town of Nova Scotia, on the east side of the bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world.

ANNOBONA, an island which received its name from being discovered on New-Year's day. It is near the coast of Guinea, is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with fruits. Long. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. It is situated on the river Deume, and has manufactures of paper, cloth, stockings, and bonnets; and in its neighbourhood fine white kidney beans are produced. At this place the two Montgolfiers invented the air-balloons in 1782; and here Stephen Montgolfier died 1799. Long. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

ANSPACH, a town in Franconia, where there is a palace which has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. Bloch, a celebrated ichthyologist, was born here. Long. 10. 47. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANTEQUERA, a town 7 leagues north of Malaga. The adjacent country is mountainous, and produces the wine known in England by the name of Mountain.—Dr. PLAYFAIR's *Geog.* i. 110.

ANTIBES, a French seaport in the department of Var, late province of Provence. It produces excellent fruit and oil. The anchovies caught near it are greatly esteemed. Long. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands. The chief produce is sugar. On this island was born Joseph Warner, in 1717, on the family estate, which he inherited, together with that ring famous in history, which queen Elizabeth had given to the earl of Essex, and which in the hour of impending danger he entrusted to the inhuman countess of Nottingham\*. He died in Hatton-garden, 1801. Long. 62. 5. W. lat. 17. 5. N.—*Mon. Mag.* xii. 163.—GRANGER's *Biog. Hist.* i. 284.

ANTILLES, the name given to the Caribbee Islands by the French.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It takes its name from the ancient Antium, the ruins of which are near Nettuno. It had once a famous temple of Fortune, alluded to by Horace in his 1st book, ode 35. At Antium the two infamous emperors Caligula and Nero were born. Coriolanus, banished from Rome, retired to Antium†.—ECHARD's *Rom. Hist.* i. 91.—GOLD-SMITH's *Rom. Hist.* i. 100. The Apollo Belvidere, a very celebrated antique statue, was found in the ruins of Antium about the end of the 15th century, and was removed to Rome, where it was for 300 years the admiration of the world, until Rome was taken and plundered by the French, who have transported it to Paris. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 41. 28. N.—*New Cyclop.*

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\* The real ring given to the earl of Essex by queen Elizabeth, is now in the possession of — Sotheby, Esquire, of Bloomsbury-square.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxiii. 543.—NICHOLS's *Progresses.*

† Determined on resenting the injury he had suffered, even though it involved his country in ruin, he retired to Antium, and entered the house of Tullus Attius, a man of great power among the Volsci, and a violent enemy to the Romans; and upon being asked who he was, with dignity replied,



ANTIOCH, an ancient town of Syria, on the river Orontes, where the disciples of Christ were first called Christians. Germanicus Cæsar died here A. D. 19.—*Rom. Hist.* Luke the

My name is Caius Marcius, who hath done  
To thee particularly, and to all the Vol-  
scees,

Great hurt and mischief: thereto witness  
may

My surname Coriolanus.

SHAKESPEARE'S *Coriolanus*, act iv. sc. 5.

He induced the Volsci to besiege Rome;  
and, being entrusted with the command  
of their troops, he refused to make peace  
with the senate; who, after several inef-  
fectual overtures, sent a deputation of  
the principal matrons, conducted by Ve-  
turia his mother, and Volumnia his wife.  
Coriolanus, inflexible to all former ap-  
plications, yielded to the conjugal and  
filial tenderness of his heart, and was  
prevailed on to withdraw his army.

He too, whose stern revenge each plea  
refus'd,

Each pray'r by love and soft persuasion  
us'd,

When neither wife, nor child, nor native  
home,

Could raise one feeling for ungrateful  
Rome;

By filial duty's stronger pleadings won,  
Sunk the proud Roman in the tender son.

*Mrs. ROWDEN'S Pleas. of Friendship*, 75.

Injur'd by Rome, to foreign aid he flew,  
And round her walls his steel-clad legions  
drew.

In vain repentant cries his ears assail;  
In vain the weeping widow tells her tale;  
In vain the hoary priest his pity plies,  
The gust of vengeance drowns compas-  
sion's sighs:

The tott'ring tow'rs to their foundation  
quake,

The senate trembles, and the altars shake;  
Till his majestic mother's form appears,  
And nature's accents vibrate on his ears;  
Then all aghast the melted victor stands,  
The shining sword drops from his nerve-  
less hands:

In lasting letters is the tale engrav'd,—  
Where virtue could not soften, feeling  
sav'd.

*Mon. Mag.* xxxiv. 522.

Coriolanus was slain by the Volscians  
in the second year of the 73d Olympiad,  
and in the 266th year of Rome.—*PLU-  
TARCH.*

evangelist, whose works are written  
in the most elegant Greek, was ori-  
ginally of Antioch.—*Acts* xiii. Chry-  
sostom, so called from his great elo-  
quence (the word signifying *silver-  
mouthed*), was born at Antioch A. D.  
347. Long. 36. 45. E. lat. 35. 17. N.

ANTIOCH, an ancient city, once the  
capital of Pisidia, in Lesser Asia.  
This city was visited by Paul and  
Barnabas; and here the former made  
a most eloquent oration to the Jews,  
which the Gentiles present entreated  
might be repeated to them.

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Ar-  
chipelago, in which is a grotto 80  
yards high and 100 broad, considered  
as one of the greatest curiosities in na-  
ture. Long. 25. 44. E. lat. 37. S. N.

ANTISANA, a hamlet in Mexico,  
is 13,500 feet above the level of the  
sea, and is, according to Humbolt,  
the highest inhabited spot on the sur-  
face of our globe.

ANTISSA, an ancient seaport on  
the western shore of the island of  
Lesbos, was the birthplace of Ter-  
pander, one of the earliest of the  
lyric poets whose names we find on  
record.

ANTONGIL, a bay of the island  
of Madagascar, in the N. E. Schou-  
ten, the companion of Le Maire, died  
on board a ship in this bay in 1625:  
he was buried on shore at that  
place, and a monument erected to  
his memory.—*BURNEY'S Discov. in  
S. Sea*, iii. 53.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in  
the province of Ulster.

ANTRIM, the capital of the coun-  
ty, at the north end of Lough Neagh.  
It still partakes the benefits of the  
linen-manufactures, and the fine  
yard-wides are chiefly bleached here,  
and at Lisburn and Belfast. In the  
streets of this town, in 1798, Lord  
O'Neil was killed in an engagement  
which took place between 6000 in-  
surgents and some regular troops  
and yeomanry. Long. 6. 6. W. lat.  
54. 43. N.



ANTWERP, now in the department of the two Nethes, formerly a city of Brabant. The tyranny of Philip II. occasioned the commerce of this place to be transferred to Amsterdam. From its exchange sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that of London. It is seated on the river Scheldt, about 40 miles S. E. from Flushing, and has been taken and retaken several times. The Scheldt is here of sufficient depth and width to admit vessels of great burden close to the quay. In the principal street is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal made from a demolished statue of the duke of Alva. — *Delices des Pays Bas*, i. 274. From this place Richard I. embarked for England, after being ransomed by his subjects, and landed at Sandwich in 1194. — *Naval Chron.* i. 8. — See AQUILEIA and OLMUTZ. Vandyck, an eminent portrait-painter; Teniers, who excelled in painting small pictures; and Quintin Matsys, who from a blacksmith became a painter, were natives of Antwerp. Ortelius also, one of the most able geographers of the 16th century, was born here. Vorsterman, an eminent engraver, who came into England about the year 1623, and was occasionally employed by Charles I. was a native of Antwerp. Long. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, was the birthplace of Anselm in 1034. He was archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. Long. 7. 25. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

APAMEA.—See HAMAH.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which run through Italy, from north to south, whence many rivers flow.

APPENZEL, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name. Great numbers of snails\* are fatten-

\* Snails, though in England they cannot be mentioned as an article of food

ed here, and conveyed a little time before Lent to the convents of Suabia and Bavaria, where they are purchased as delicacies. Long. 9. 31. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

APPII FORUM.—See FOSSA NUOVA.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmorland, is almost surrounded by the river Eden. — *PENNANT'S Tour in Scotland*, part ii. 359. In its church was interred lady Anne Clifford, 1676. Long. 2. 34. W. lat. 54. 34. N.—*Female Biog. by Miss HAYS*.

APPLECROSS, a village in Ross-shire, Scotland. It has a rich copper mine and a quarry of excellent limestone.—*Gaz. of Scot.*

APPLEDORE, a seaport in Barnstaple bay, Devonshire, where the Danes landed under Hubba in the time of Alfred. Long. 4. 15. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

APSUS, a river of Illyricum, or Macedonia, where, Lucan says, Cæsar and Pompey were first encamped in sight of each other.

In neighb'ring camps the hostile chiefs  
sit down,

Where Genusus the swift, and Apsus, run;  
Among th' ignobler croud of rivers, these  
Soon lose their waters in the mingling  
seas:

No mighty streams nor distant springs  
they know,

But rise from muddy lakes and melting  
snow.

without exciting disgust, are esteemed, in many places abroad, a delicacy even for the tables of the great. In Paris they are sold in the market; in Italy they are much esteemed; but at Vienna they are attended and fattened for the table with the same care as poultry. During my residence in that capital, I frequently saw them served among the choicest dishes.—*COXE'S Austria*, i. 444. The Greeks are great eaters of land snails; but they have not, like the Romans, the art of fattening them, &c. We saw the Greeks of Constantinople and Ghemlek eat almost every kind of European snails. —*OLIVIER'S Travels*, ii. 12.



Here meet the rivals who the world divide,  
Once by the tend'rest bands of kindred  
ty'd.

The world with joy their interview be-  
held,

Now only parted by a single field:

Fond of the hopes of peace, mankind be-  
lieve

Whene'er they come thus near, they must  
forgive.

Vain hopes! for soon they part to meet  
no more,

Till both shall reach the curst Egyptian  
shore;

Till the proud father shall in arms suc-  
ceed,

And see his vanquish'd son untimely  
bleed;

Till he beholds his ashes on the strand,

Views his pale head within a villain's  
hand;

Till Pompey's fate shall Cæsar's tears  
demand. *Pharsalia*, b. v.

APT, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax-chandlery. Long. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

APULIA, the east side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulph of Venice. The north part of it was called Daunia.

AQUILA, a town of Naples, on the river Pescara. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons lost their lives. Long. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

AQUILEIA, a town on the gulph of Venice, memorable for Richard the First's being shipwrecked near it in 1191.—BUTLER's *Chron. Tab.*—MAVOR's *Univ. Hist.* xxiii. 103. Maximin, or Maximinus, the Roman emperor, noted for his gigantic stature and barbarous mind, was assassinated in his tent by some of his Prætorian guards before the walls of Aquileia, which he was besieging, A. D. 238. Long. 13. 40. E. lat. 45. 50. N.—GIBBON's *Decl.*

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in the north of Terra di Lavora. It was

the birthplace of Juvenal, a celebrated Latin satirist. Long. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, which may be conceived as a triangle of spacious but irregular dimensions. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Euphrates, on the E. by the gulphs of Ormus and Persia, on the S. by the Indian ocean, and on the W. by the isthmus of Suez and the Red sea. The entire surface of the peninsula exceeds in a fourfold proportion that of Germany or France; but the far greater part has been justly stigmatized by the epithets of the Stony and the Sandy. The high lands which border on the Indian ocean, are distinguished by their superior plenty of wood and water; the fertility of the soil invites and rewards the toil of the husbandman; and the peculiar gifts of frankincense and coffee have attracted in different ages the merchants of the world. If it be compared with the rest of the peninsula, this sequestered region may truly deserve the appellation of the Happy.—GIBBON's *Decl. and Fall.*

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a country of Asia, on the bay of Bengal. It abounds with buffaloes, elephants, and tigers.

ARACTHUS.—See ARTA.

ARAL, a lake in Asia, 200 miles in length and 70 in breadth.

ARANJUEZ, a village and royal palace of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Tagus, 6 leagues N. E. of Toledo, and 10 S. of Madrid. It has an amphitheatre for bull-fights. Long. 3. 25. W. lat. 40. 0. N.—TWISS's *Tour*, 187.

ARARAT, a mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where the ark of Noah is supposed to have rested.—*Gen.* viii. 4.

ARAS, or ARAXES, a river of Asia, which rises in the Caucasian mountains, and joins the Kur. Rhadamistus, a son of Pharnasmanes, king of Iberia, who usurped the dominion



of his uncle Mithridates, having been driven from Armenia by his subjects, who had revolted from his tyranny, stabbed his wife Zenobia, at her own request, as she was unable to accompany him in his flight, and threw her body into the river Araxes\*.

ARAU, a town of Swisserland, on the river Aar, in the district of Argau. A treaty was concluded here in 1712, between the Catholic and Protestant cantons. It has manufactures of wool, stockings, combs, and cutlery. Hemp and cotton are cultivated in its neighbourhood. Long. 7. 54. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, where Alexander fought the third and last battle with Darius, 112th Olympiad, or 332 B. C. This, by some authors, is called the battle of Guagamela, which was a few miles distant from Arbela, and is said to have taken place on the 2d of October, 331 B. C.—BAILY'S *Ep. of Un. Hist.* i. 329. Guagamela was only a village, and Arbela a considerable town; therefore the Macedonians chose to distinguish the battle by the name of the latter. Long. 42. 25. E. lat. 35. 5. N.—*Corpus Historicum*, ii. 476.

ARBOIS, a populous town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Compté, famous for its wines. The celebrated general Pichegru was born here in 1761. Long. 5. 55. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ARBUTHNOT, a village near Montrose, was the birthplace of Dr. John Arbuthnot, who was cotemporary with Pope and Addison, and particularly distinguished as one of the wits of his time. Long. 2. 41. E.

\* It floated down the stream; and being brought to land by some shepherds, who found her not dead, her wound was dressed, and she was carried to Tiridates, king of Parthia, who treated her with great kindness. Rhadamistus was put to death by his father as a traitor.

lat. 56. 41. N.—IRELAND'S *Hogarth Illustrated*.

ARCADIA, a town in the Morea. Long. 21. 42. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

ARCADIA, a division of Peloponnesus, in Greece.

ARCE, ARCO, or ARKA, an ancient town of Phœnicia, near Tripolis, Asia. This was the birthplace of Alexander Severus, the Roman emperor, who was born A.D. 208, and succeeded the infamous Heliogabalus in 222. Luxury was despised by him; and he observed, that "the majesty of the empire was maintained by virtue, and not by a vain ostentation."—SICHILINGEN.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, 3 miles from Paris, and noted for an aqueduct constructed by Mary de Medicis, 1624. Long. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 48. N.—See COLOGNE.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, first resorted to by the English in 1553. The principal exports are, potashes, caviar, tallow, wax, hides, hemp, feathers, tar, yarn, beef, rhubarb, silk (probably Chinese and Persian), cork, bacon, cordage, furs, bristles, corn, linseed, iron, flax, train oil, sail cloth, and other coarse linens, &c. Long. 39. 0. E. lat. 64. 34. N.—TOOKE'S *Russ. Emp.* iii. 563.

ARCHELAIS, now called Erekli, an ancient town on one of the branches of the Halys, in Caramania, Asia. Macrinus, the Roman emperor, the assassin and successor of Caracalla, was murdered here. He was succeeded by Heliogabalus.

ARCHIPELAGO, a part of the Mediterranean sea, containing many islands.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, some islands so called between Kamtschatka and the western part of America.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, or ARCY, a small town of France, in the department of Aube, late province of



Champagne. It has a great trade in corn, and also a manufacture of stockings and caps, and another of soap. Danton, the associate of Marat and Robespierre, and the victim of the latter, was born at Arcis in 1759, and guillotined in 1794. Long. 4. 14. E. lat. 48. 33. N.—*Gallerie Historique*.—JOHNSON'S *Hist. of Europe*, ii. 133.

ARCOLA, a village of the Veronese, now in the department of the Mincio, on the river Adige, S. E. from Verona. Here a dreadful battle was fought in 1796, between the French under Bonaparte and Augereau, and the Austrians under Alvinzi; when the latter were defeated. Long. 11. 20. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

ARCOT, the capital of the Carnatic. The defence that it made under Captain Clive, in 1751, established his military fame. Long. 79. 30. E. lat. 12. 50. N.

ARDEA, the capital of the Rutuli, in Latium, Italy, S. E. from Rome, famous for the exile of Camillus; whence he brought an army for the relief of his country, when besieged by the Gauls under Brennus.—ADAM'S *Geog.* 147. The praises which some young nobles, at the siege of Ardea, bestowed upon the domestic virtues of their wives at Rome, was the occasion of the death of Lucretia, of a revolution in the state, and of the expulsion of the Tarquins, U. C. 244, B. C. 509. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

ARDEBIL, a town of Aderbijan, in Persia, the burial-place of Shiek Sessi, the author of the Persian sect. Long. 47. 30. E. lat. 37. 55. N.

ARDECHE, a department of France, which takes its name from a river. It was part of the late province of Languedoc.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne; so named from a famous forest. Meziers is the chief town.

ARDRES, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, late province of Picardy. Here Richard II. espoused Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. in 1396; and Henry VIII. and Francis I. had an interview in 1520; when so much magnificence was displayed, that the place has been called the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

ARENS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is on the coast, and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AREQUIPA, a maritime town of Peru, in S. America. It had a volcano in its vicinity, and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1784. Long. 71. 48. W. lat. 16. 30. S.

ARETHON.—See ARTA.

AREZZO, a town in Tuscany. It was the native place of Guy Aretin, inventor of musical notes, Arezzo Guido, Mæcenas, and Petrarch. Long. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 27. N.—KEYSLER, iii. 242.

ARGAU.—See ARGOVIA.

ARGENTAN, a French town, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. It carries on a great trade in lace. Mezeray, the historian, was born here 1610. Long. 0. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

ARGOLIS, a division of Peloponnesus, in Greece.

ARGOS, an inconsiderable seaport in the Morea, but once a capital city,

— whose monarch led the Grecian hosts  
Far o'er th' Ægean main to Dardan  
coasts.

Unhappy prince! who on a hostile shore  
Toil, peril, anguish, ten long winters  
bore;

And when to native realms restor'd at  
last,

To reap the harvest of thy labours past,  
A perjur'd friend, alas! and faithless  
wife,

There sacrific'd to impious lust thy life.

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*.



Here Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was killed, by a tile thrown upon his head by a woman. Long. 23. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

ARGOVIA, or ARGAU, a district in the north of Swisserland, on the river Aar.

ARGUIN, an island of Africa, near the coast of Zaahara. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch. The French made themselves masters of it afterwards, and it was confirmed to them by the peace of Nimeguen. Long. 16. 20. W. lat. 20. 23. N.

ARGYLESHIRE, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E. by Perth and Dumbarton, and on the S. and W. by the Atlantic.

ARGYRA, a small town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Etna. It was the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus, the historian, who flourished about 44 years B. C. Long. 15. 0. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru. It has a great trade in pepper; and the treasures from Potosi are shipped here. Long. 71. 6. W. lat. 18. 27. S.

ARIGNA, a town in the county of Leitrim, province of Connaught, Ireland. Here is found abundance of iron ore; and, what is uncommon in Ireland, on the site of this metallic treasure, plenty of fuel. As it is easy of access to navigation, both by the Shannon and the two canals, its manufacture and exportation of iron are likely to be one day the source of extensive wealth.—NEWENHAM'S *View of the Circumstances of Ireland*.

ARIMATHEA, the city of Joseph who begged the body of Jesus, is situated between Joppa and Lydda. Long. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 30. N.—VOLNEY'S *Travels*, ii. 333.

ARINDAL, in the southern province of Christiansand, Norway. The iron-mines of Norway are chiefly situated near this place. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

ARISBA, an ancient town of Asia, S. E. of Abydos, on the Silleis, a small rivulet. Here Alexander's army encamped while that conqueror was occupied in visiting the ruins of Troy.—OLIVIER'S *Travels*, ii. 31. This was the residence and native place of the hospitable Axylus,

———— whose ever open door  
Obliged the wealthy, and relieved the  
poor. POPE'S *Homer*.

Long. 26. 28. E. lat. 40. 8. N.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Questions*.

ARLES, a city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It has a trade in wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits, and exhibits many remains of antiquity. Long. 4. 43. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It has one of the best linen markets in Ulster. Long. 6. 34. W. lat. 54. 27. N.

ARMENIA, one of the finest countries in Asia. The inhabitants are Christians. It is bounded on the N. by Georgia, on the E. by Schirvan, on the S. by Diabekar and Curdistan, and on the W. by the Euphrates.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a small town on the river Arroux, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy. It has manufactures of serges and druggets. In 1570, the Protestants, commanded by admiral Coligny, obtained a victory here over the Papists, under the maréchal de Cossé. Long. 4. 32. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, where sir Philip Sydney died, 1586, from the wounds that he received at Zutphen.—PENNANT'S *Lon.* 387. David Beck,



a native of this place, and one of Vandyck's disciples, was once laid out for dead, and revived by a frolic of his servants. Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 2. N.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* ii. 349.—*Cyclop. Beck.*

ARNO, a river in Tuscany, which rises in the Appennines, and, passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean.

AROYO DE MOLINO, in Spanish Estramadura. Here lieut.-gen. Hill surprised a French corps with a detachment of British troops in November, 1811.—*Europ. Mag.* lx.

ARPENAS, a cataract of the river Arve, near Salenche, in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet. Long. 6. 43. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, 8 miles north of Aquino. It is famous for being the birthplace of Marius and Cicero, who, as Pompey said, each in his turn preserved Rome from ruin. Long. 13. 46. E. lat. 41. 44. N.—ADAMS' *Geo.*—THOMSON'S *translation of Suetonius's Lives of the Cæsars.*

ARQUA, or ARQUATO, a village of Italy, 10 miles south of Padua, remarkable for the residence of Petrarch after the death of Laura; and here he died and was buried in 1374.—KEYSLER, iii. 242.—BUTLER'S *Chron. Ex.* 264.—DOBSON'S *Petr.* ii. 517. A monument was erected to his honour. This monument and his villa have been preserved by the people with religious care, and continue even now to attract a number of literary visitants of all countries, who, as they pass through Padua, fail not to pay their respects to the name of Petrarcha. Long. 11. 58. E. lat. 45. 13. N.—REV. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Classical Tour*, i. 83.

ARQUES, a French town, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It is famous for the victory gained by Henry IV. of France over the duke of Mayenne

and the League in 1598. Long. 1. 18. E. lat. 49. 53. N.—See SOISSONS.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrennees, on the E. by Valencia and Catalonia, on the S. by Valencia, and on the W. by Navarre and Castile. Henry the Eighth's first wife was Catherine of Arragon.—See AMPTHILL.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which give shelter to smugglers, and formerly afforded an asylum to Fingal, and to which Robert Bruce fled for refuge in his greatest distress. Long. 5. 10. W. lat. 55. 45. N.

ARRAS, a town in the department of the Straits of Calais. It was so strong, that over one of its gates was inscribed—"Quand les François prendront Arras, les souris mangeront les chats." When it was taken in 1640, a wit observed, that the letter *p* in *prendront* might be erased. Some suppose tapestry to have been invented here\*.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Questions.* At this place the duke of Parma, one of the most celebrated generals of his time, died in 1592. Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV. of France, 1757, and the sanguinary Robespierre†, were both natives. Long. 2. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.—MAVOR'S *Un. History*, xxiii. 284.—MOORE'S *Journal*, ii. 12.

\* Gallienus, on hearing of the loss of Gaul, said coldly, "Is the republic lost because we can have no more stuffs from Arras?"—MILOT, iii. 450.

† Maximilian Robespierre, one of the most cruel characters that ever blackened the historic page, or degraded the divine image of man, was born in 1759, and, after committing the most horrible cruelties in France, from the death of Louis XVI. was guillotined in 1794.



**ARRIEGE**, a department of France, so named from a river which rises in the Pyrennees, and falls into the Garonne, near Toulouse.

**ARSINOE**, or Town of Crocodiles, on the west side of the Nile, above Memphis. It was called the City of Crocodiles because the inhabitants worshipped that animal, and bred some of the species in the neighbouring lakes. It is now called Faioum. The province of which it was the capital contained the Labyrinth, the lake Mœris, and the Pyramids\*.

**ARTA**, or **LARTA**, a town of Albania, Turkey in Europe, that gives name to the gulph of Artá, formerly the Ambracian gulph. Long. 21. 8. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

**ARTA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs into the gulph of the same name in Albania. It was the ancient Aractus, or Arethon.

**ARTHURET**, a village to the S. of Longtown, in Cumberland. In the church-yard were interred the remains of poor Archy Armstrong,

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\* The Labyrinth of Egypt, according to Pliny, was subsisting in his time, after having stood, according to tradition, as he states, 4600 years. He also says, it was built by Petesucus, or Tithoes; but Herodotus makes it the work of several kings: it stood on the southern bank of the lake Mœris, near the town of Crocodiles, or Arsinoe; and consists of twelve large contiguous palaces, in which the twelve kings of Egypt assembled to transact affairs of state and religion; containing 3000 apartments, 1500 of which were under ground. The passages met and crossed each other with such intricacy, that it was impossible for a stranger to find his way in or out without a guide. Although the Arabs, since the days of Pliny, helped to ruin this structure, yet a considerable part of it is still standing. The people of the country call it the palace of Charon.—See a plan and description of this building, &c. in Pocock's *Hist. of the East*, i. 61.—PERRY'S *View of the Levant*, 381.

jester or fool to Charles I.; and, by an accident suitable to his profession, the day of his funeral was the first of April. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 55. 4. N.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*, 63.—See 1st of April, Mr. AUDLEY'S *Companion to the Almanack*.—*Beauties of Eng.* iii. 99.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* ii. 400.

**ARTOIS**, a late province of France, now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

**ARUNDEL**, in Sussex. The possession of the castle confers an earldom on its proprietor; and by this right the duke of Norfolk is earl of Arundel. Long. 0. 29. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

**ARZINA**, a river of Russian Lapland; in a bay of which sir Hugh Willoughby's own ship, with another vessel under his command, being driven by stress of weather, were found by the wandering Laplanders:

Each full exerted at his several task,  
Froze into statues; to the cordage glued  
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.

THOMSON'S *Winter*, l. 930.

ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Brit.* ii. 220, octavo edit.—See May 20, BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.*

**ASAPH**, ST. a city of Flintshire, a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. In it Giraldus Cambrensis lies interred. Long. 3. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.—*Camb. Trav. Guide*.

**ASCALON**, an ancient maritime town of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, 320 furlongs W. of Jerusalem, between Azotus and Gaza, and the native place of Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian queen\* (ROLLIN ii. 184.), and of Herod the Great. It is now called Scalona, and was formerly famous for its escallions,

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\* According to Diodorus, she was fed by pigeons, or doves; and being found by some shepherds, received from them the name of Semiramis, which, in the Syrian language, signifies dove.



which took their name from this place. Long. 34. 30. E. lat. 31. 30. N.—*Cyclop.*

ASCHAFFENBERG, a town in Germany, in which George II. passed the night before the battle of Dettingen, 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796. Long. 9. 5. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

ASCOLI, a town of Italy, in Naples, built near the ruins of Asculum, which see. Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ASCRA, a village near mount Helicon, in Bœotia, now Livadia, Turkey in Europe, was the birthplace of Hesiod the poet, who was cotemporary with Homer. Long. 23. 15. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

ASCULUM, an ancient town of Italy, in Apulia, where Pyrrhus gained his *second* victory over the Romans, but acknowledged, that by such another he should be ruined. Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 41. 8. N.—*Rollin* vii. 231.—*Hooke's Rom. Hist.* i. 619.—*Plutarch*.

ASHBURNHAM, a village about 7 miles from Battle, Sussex. In its church is preserved the shirt which Charles I. had on when he was beheaded.

ASHBURTON, in Devonshire, is seated among hills famous for tin and copper, on the river Dart. This place gave birth to Dunning, lord Ashburton, who died here 1783, aged 52. Long. 3. 50. W. lat. 50. 30. N.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxiv. 82.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, a town in Leicestershire, on the borders of Derbyshire. The principal trade is the making of malt. Here Joseph Hall, a learned bishop of Norwich, was born, 1574. He has been styled the Christian Seneca, from his sententious manner of writing. Long. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 40. N.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 376.

ASHBY ST. LEDGER, a small village situated upon a little stream that

runs into the Nen, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Warwickshire. In the church, William Catesby, who was one of Richard the Third's favourites, was buried, after being taken prisoner at the battle of Leicester and beheaded as a traitor\*. —*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 48.

ASHE, a village near Axminster, in Devonshire, where John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, one of the most successful generals that ever lived, was born in 1650. Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 25. N.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 315.—*Butler's Chron. and Biog. Exer.* 211. 214.

ASHFIELD, a village of Suffolk, E. of Bury. Here Thurlow, many years lord chancellor of Great Britain, was born.—*Lit. Pan.* i. 391.—*Mon. Mag.* xxii. 354.

ASHFORD, a short distance from Bakewell, Derbyshire, where are some considerable marble-works. These were the first of the kind established in England; and great quantities of black and gray marble are sawed and polished there. Long. 1. 32. W. lat. 53. 12. N.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iii.

ASHRIDGE, a hamlet to the parish of Chesham, and 2 miles from it, in Buckinghamshire. Here Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, the first man who countenanced the plan and supported the expence of cutting a navigable canal in England, was buried 1803. Long. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 44. N.—*Mon. Mag.* xv. 277.—See WORSLEY.

\* Catesby was one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under the usurpation of Richard III. and formed the conspicuous triumvirate that gave rise to the old distich:

The rat and the cat, and Lovel the dog,  
Do govern all England under the hog.

The rat was Richard Ratcliffe, the cat William Catesby, the dog lord Lovel, and the hog was then the emblem or regal crest. Collingbourn, the author, lost his life for this political jest.



ASIA, one of the four quarters of the world. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen ocean, on the E. by the Pacific, on the S. by the Indian ocean, on the W. by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black sea, the Don, and the Oby.

ASK, or ASCCHE, a small town of Brabant, N. W. of Brussels, whence the English had their hops, and here learned the method of cultivating them.—*Mem. of Dr. John Fothergill, by Dr. LETTSOM*, 16. Lipsius, a very learned critic, was born near it, in 1547. Long. 4. 19. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

ASLACTON, about 9 miles E. of Nottingham, was the birthplace of the learned archbishop Cranmer, in 1498. Long. 0. 47. W. lat. 53. 3. N.—ANDREWS'S *Hist. of Gr. Brit.* i. 449.

ASOPH, anciently the Palus Mæotis, which communicates by the straits of Caffa with the Black sea.

ASOPH, the capital of a district of the same name, in Asia. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. Long. 39. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

ASPERNE, a village in the vicinity of Vienna, on the N. side of the Danube; where a desperate battle was fought in May 1809, between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians under the archduke Charles; when the former were defeated. Long. 16. 24. E. lat. 48. 18. N.—*Lit. Pan.* vi. 987.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 55.

ASPIS, or CLUPEA, an ancient seaport of Africa. Here Regulus, the Roman consul, landed his troops without opposition from the Carthaginians. Aspis is situated S. from Mercurii Promontorium, or Hermæum, now cape Bonā. Long. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal. It is about 700 miles in length, and from 60 to

80 in breadth, and abounds with elephants. The inhabitants are an uncivilized people, and fond of war. They eat all flesh, except human; have no horses and camels, but are fond of asses.

ASSISI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and 20 miles N. N. W. of the town of that name. Metastasio, an eminent Italian poet, was born in this town. His birth was mean, and the early part of his life was supported by casual donations. He died in 1782. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

ASSOS, a maritime town in the district of Troas, not far from Troy. Hence Paul sailed to Mitylene. Long. 26. 0. E. lat. 39. 38. N.—*Acts* xx. 13.

ASSYRIA, a country celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces of Diarbec, Curdistan, and Irac.

ASTERABAD, or ESTERABAD, a town of Persia.—See ASTRABAD.

ASTI, a city of France, capital of the department of Tanaro, late a city of Piedmont, in Italy, situated near the rivers Barbo and Tanaro. It is about 25 miles E. of Turin; has a cathedral and several churches, and has been several times taken and retaken.

ASTLEY, a village 6 miles from Coventry. Here the duke of Suffolk, father of the virtuous and innocent lady Jane Grey, was basely betrayed by one of his domestics into the hands of the bigotted Mary.—*RAPIN*, ii. 37.

ASTORGA, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the small river Tueria. It is very strong, though neither large nor populous, and has a cathedral. It was taken by the French general Junot in 1810, after a month's siege, during which he lost 6000 men. Long. 5. 30. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

ASTRABAD, a town of Persia, the capital of a district of the same name,



at the S. E. extremity of the Caspian sea. Its productions are, silk, rice, and cotton. Long. 54. 0. E. lat. 36. 50 N.—*Cyclop.*

ASTRACAN, a city of Asiatic Russia, the grand mart of the Caspian commerce, is situated on an island in the Volga, not far from its outlet into the Caspian sea. It exports linen, wax, soap, wrought gold, silver and copper, tin, iron in bars, and manufactured steel, quicksilver, alum, vitriol, sal-ammoniac, sugar, tea, leather, &c.; and imports silk, salt, sulphur, &c. Long. 47. 40. E. lat. 46. 22. N.—*TOOKE'S Russ. Emp.* iii. 577.

ASTRIZZA, now a mean place in Rumania, 40 miles from the mouth of the river Marissa, and 97 S. from Adrianople, was formerly called Abdera, and was one of the most celebrated cities in the world. It gave birth to Anaxarchus, who was pounded to death in a mortar by Nicocreon, tyrant of Salamis\*; to Democritus, the laughing philosopher; and to Protagoras, one of his disciples. Anacreon, the convivial bard of Teos, died at Abdera; his death being said to have been occasioned by a grape-stone sticking in his throat. Long. 25. 0. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

ASTURA, a small town, formerly a seaport of the Campagna di Roma, Italy. Near it Cicero was assassinated, 43 B. C.

ASTURIAS, one of the northern provinces of Spain. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion; and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

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\* Anaxarchus enjoyed the confidence of Alexander; and, being one day at dinner with him, was asked by the conqueror, how he liked the entertainment? "It is excellent," replied the guest; "it wants but one dish, and that a delicious one, the head of a tyrant." If the philosopher meant the head of Nicocreon, he paid dearly for his saying.—*Corpus Historicum*, ii. 473.

ATH, a small town of Hainault, now in the department of Jemappe, on the river Dender.

ATHELNEY, a small river island, formed by the junction of the Thone with the Parret, a few miles below Taunton. Here king Alfred sought refuge in the cottage of a peasant\*, when the Danes overran the eastern part of his dominions in 879†. The whole island contains 100 acres—*COLLINSON'S Somerset*, i. 86.—*WARNER'S Tour through Cornwall*, 13.

ATHELSTONFORD, a village in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of Robert Blair, the author of the *Grave*, a poem of great merit, and by some thought the best piece of blank verse next to Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Long. 3. 38. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

ATHENS (now called Setines), the capital of ancient Attica; and though but a small territory, yet it was the hive of literature and of Greece, and sent forth the noblest historians, the most eloquent orators, the ablest statesmen, and the greatest military commanders.

Great source of science! whose immortal  
name

Stands foremost in the glorious roll of  
fame.

Here godlike Socrates and Plato shone,  
And, firm to truth, eternal honour won:  
The first in virtue's cause his life resign'd,  
By heav'n pronounc'd the wisest of man-  
kind;

The last foretold, the spark of vital fire,  
The soul's fine essence, never could ex-  
pire.

Here Solon dwelt, the philosophic sage  
That fled Pisistratus' vindictive rage;  
Just Aristides here maintain'd the cause,  
Whose sacred precepts shine through  
Solon's laws.

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\* Durwulphus, the neatherd whom Alfred served in the island of Athelney, was afterwards appointed by him to the rich bishopric of Winchester.—*GRANT'S Summary of the English Church*.

† See a similar circumstance, *Mon. Rev.* lv. 6. N. S.



Of all her tow'ring structures, now alone  
Some scatter'd column stand, with weeds  
o'ergrown.

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*. — Also see  
THOMSON'S *Liberty*, canto iii. and MIL-  
TON'S *Par. Reg.* b. iv. — *Mural Nights*, i.  
29. — *Hints for a Young Princess*, i. 85.

When Xerxes invaded Greece, he  
burnt the city of Athens, which had  
been deserted by its inhabitants. It  
is now the capital of Livadia, in  
Turkey, and contains magnificent  
ruins. Many illustrious men were  
natives of Athens, or numbered  
among its citizens; as, Æschines,  
the rival of Demosthenes; Æschy-  
lus, the tragic poet; Alcibiades, a  
general and statesman; Andocides,  
the orator; Aristides,

Spotless of heart, to whom th' unflatter-  
ing voice  
Of freedom gave the noblest name of  
Just.

Aristogiton and Harmodius, who  
freed their country from the tyranny  
of the Pisistratidæ:

While freedom's name is understood,  
You shall delight the wise and good;  
You dared to set your country free,  
And gave her law's equality.

Aristophanes, the comic poet; Conon,  
a famous general; Demosthenes, the  
most celebrated orator of antiquity;  
Draco, the lawgiver; Hyperides, one  
of Demosthenes' rivals; Isocrates,  
a noted teacher of eloquence; Lon-  
ginus, the critic,

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his  
trust,  
With warmth gives sentence, yet is al-  
ways just;  
Whose own example strengthens all his  
laws,  
And is himself the great sublime he  
draws.

Menander, a comic poet; Milti-  
ades, a successful general; Nicias,  
an unfortunate commander; Pericles,  
a great statesman, but whose exam-  
ple tended to corrupt the morals of  
the people; Perillus, the inventor  
of the brazen bull of Agrigentum;

Phocion, whose integrity secured to  
him the title of *the Good*; Pisistratus,  
the father of the Pisistratidæ; Plato,  
who visited many countries to ac-  
quire knowledge for the instruction  
of his own; Socrates,

Who, firmly good in a corrupted state,  
Against the rage of tyrants single stood,  
Invincible!

Sophocles, the dramatic poet; Thra-  
sybulus, who expelled the thirty ty-  
rants; Thucydides, the historian;  
and Timon, the misanthrope. Dur-  
ing the Peloponnesian war (A. M.  
3574, A. J. C. 430), a dreadful plague  
visited Athens. It began in Ethi-  
opia, whence it descended into Egypt;  
thence it spread over Lybia and a  
great part of Persia, and at length  
broke like a flood on Athens. Thu-  
cydides and Hippocrates were spec-  
tators of it, and have left descrip-  
tions, which have been imitated by  
Lucretius, in his sixth book, and,  
though too long for insertion here,  
deserve a careful perusal.

A plague, thus rais'd, laid learned Athens  
waste;

Through ev'ry street, through all the  
town it pass'd,  
Blasting both man and beast with pois'-  
nous wind;

Death fled before, and Ruin stalk'd be-  
hind.

From Egypt's burning sands the fever  
came,

More hot than those that rais'd the deadly  
flame;

The wind that bore the fate went slowly  
on,

And, as it went, was heard to sigh and  
groan:

At last the raging plague did Athens  
seize,

The plague, and death attending the dis-  
ease:

Then men did die by heaps, by heaps did  
fall,

And the whole city made one funeral.

CREECH'S *Lucretius*.

Long. 23. 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ATHLONE, a town in East Meath,  
seated on the Shannon. Here gene-  
ral Ginkel, in the service of William  
III. gained a victory over general St.



Ruth, in 1691. Long. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 22. N.—HUME.—BELSHAM.

ATHOS.—See MONTE SANCTO.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from mount Atlas, and lies between Africa, Europe, and America.

ATLAS, a chain of mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Bilidulgerid. These mountains consist of two extensive chains, called, from their position, the North and South Atlas; and from them proceed the various rivers which traverse west Barbary, and fall into the Atlantic. The different stages of their elevation present a considerable variety of climate; and their influence on the adjacent plains seems to be equally salubrious with that of the Andes, in America.—*Mon. Rev.* lx. 189.

ATOOTI, one of the Sandwich islands in Polynesia, discovered by captain Cook, who supposed that the inhabitants were cannibals. Long. 159. 0. W. lat. 22. 0. N.

ATTALIA, an ancient seaport of Pamphylia, whence Paul sailed to Antioch, after having preached through many cities of Asia. It is now called Satalia.—*Acts* xiv. 25.

ATTENBOROUGH, a village about 2 miles S. of Bramcote, on the banks of the Trent, Nottinghamshire, famous for giving birth to Henry Ireton, lord deputy of Ireland during the protectorate, and son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 55. N.—*Life of Gilbert Wakefield*, i. 276.

ATTERNO, a river of Abruzzo, which passes by Aquila. James Sforza, the founder of the illustrious house of Sforza, which acted so conspicuous a part in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, which gave six dukes to Milan, and contracted alliances with almost every sovereign in Europe, was, while in the pursuit of his enemies, unfortunately drowned in this river, on the 3d January, 1424, at the age of 54 years.

ATTICA, formerly a country of

Achaia, to the south of Bœotia, west of the Ægean sea, Turkey.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a market town of Norfolk, about 12 miles from Norwich. Edmund Rack, author of *Mentor's Letters*, &c. &c. was a native of this place.—*Collinson's Somerset*, i. 77.

ATTOCK, a city of Hindoostan, on the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Taxila, where Alexander crossed that river. Long. 71. 15. E. lat. 33. 6. N.

AVA, the capital of Burmah, on the river Ava. The houses are built with planks and bamboos\*. Long. 97. 54. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

AVALON, a small town on the river Cousin, in the department of Yonne, late province of Burgundy. The inhabitants make great numbers of casks, which are in much requisition. There are also in the town manufactories of coarse paper, linens, and druggets. The commerce consists chiefly in corn, wines, and, above all, in wood. Long. 3. 4. E. lat. 47. 10. N.—*MILLIN's Trav.*

AUBE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. It has noted silk-mills; also a manufacture of Spanish wool, and of red cotton in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

AUBEROCHE, a village of France, in the late province of Perigord, now in the department of the Dordogne, a few miles from Perigeux. A battle was fought here, in 1344, between the English and French, when the latter were obliged to raise the

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\* Lieutenant-colonel Symes, who was twice ambassador to this court, and who published an account of his first embassy, which gained him distinguished reputation, died on his voyage from Corunna, after the retreat of the English from Spain in 1809.



siege. This battle was fought on the eve of St. Laurence's day; and its successful issue was owing to the advice of sir Walter de Manny. Long. O. 45. E. lat. 45. 10. N.—*Hist. Acc. of the Charter-House*.—See HENNEBON.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, late province of Bretagne. At this place, in 1488, the duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII. was made prisoner by viscount de Tremouille. Long. 1. 23. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

AUBONNE, in the canton of Bern, a little to the N. of the lake of Geneva, where the famous French admiral Du Quesne was inhumed in 1688. Long 6. 13. E. lat. 46. 30. N.—See AGOSTA.

AUBURN, a hamlet in the county of West Meath, Ireland, is the scene of Goldsmith's charming poem, called *The Deserted Village*. It is about 5 miles from Athlone.

AUCH, a town in France, in the department of Gers, late Gascony. It has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of velvet, serges, carpets, hats, and leather. Long. O. 40. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

AUDE, a department of France, late province of Languedoc, receives its name from a river which falls into the Mediterranean near Narbonne.

AVEBURY, a village 5 miles W. from Marlborough. It is famous for being the site of the most remarkable and stupendous monument of British antiquity in the island, consisting of a large number of unhewn stones, the remains of a druidical temple. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 28. N.—WARNER'S *N. Tour* ii.—*Cyclop.*

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour. Its trade is in sardinhas and salt. Long. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVEIRON, a department of France;

so named from a river which falls into the Garonne.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, near Puzzoli; which the ancients, from its gloomy situation and noxious exhalations, supposed to be the entrance to the infernal regions\*.

Deep, deep a cavern lies devoid of light,  
All rough with rocks, and horrible to sight;

The gaping gulph inclos'd with sable floods,  
And the brown horrors of surrounding woods.

From her black jaws such baleful vapours rise,

Blot the bright day, and blast the golden skies,

That not a bird can stretch her pinions there,

Through the thick poisons and incumber'd air;

O'ertook by death, her flagging pinions cease:

And hence Aornus was it called by Greece. PITT'S *Æneid*, b. vi.

Modern authors charge these accounts with exaggerations, though the air at present is dangerous and feverish in its vicinity; but the lake itself abounds with various kinds of fish, and is frequented by water-fowl in the winter.

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\* There were several places called Averni by the ancients, which were supposed to be fatal to birds and animals. One of these was at Cumæ, another near Minerva's temple at Athens, and a third in Syria. Lucretius, in his 6th book, has noticed these; and Creech has thus translated the passage:—

Next of th' Averni sing, and whence the name,

And whence the rage and hurtful nature came.

So call'd, because the birds that cut the sky,

If o'er those places they but chance to fly,

By noxious steams oppress'd, fall down and die:

Death meets them in the air, and strikes them dead;

They fall with hanging wing and bended head,



AUERSTADT, about ten miles from Weimar, in Upper Saxony, Germany, is memorable for a victory gained by Bonaparte over the Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806. It is also called the battle of Jena, which see. Long. 11. 34. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

AUFIDUS, a river of Italy, in Apulia, now called Ofanto, which runs into the gulph of Manfredonia, part of the gulph of Venice, in the lat. of  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. The water of the Aufidus is said to have been bloody some time after the battle of Cannæ. — BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.*

AUGSBURG, a city of Suabia, in Germany. Its trade is inconsiderable. In the year 1530, the Lutherans presented here their confession to the emperor Charles V. This place has been several times taken and retaken. Bayer, who invented the denoting of the stars by Greek letters, was born here; as was also Fugger, an eminent patron of literature. Long. 11. 4. E. lat. 48. 27. N. — ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* — *Mod. Europe*, ii. 164. — PATIN'S *Trav.* 69.

AUGUSTINE, ST. is a seaport town of East Florida, situate in a bay of the Atlantic, upon the eastern coast. It is built along the shore at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong square, divided into four streets. The castle, called St. John's fort, is built of soft stone, has four bastions, and is bomb-proof. It was taken in 1586, by sir

And strike the pois'nous lake, or deadly field;

Such vapours boiling springs near Cumæ yield.

In Athens, where Minerva's temple stands,  
There never crow nor boding raven

flies,  
Not, tho' the fat and oily sacrifice  
Allure his smell, and call his willing  
eyes.

A place, as story tells, in Syria lies,  
Which if a horse goes o'er, he groans and  
dies,

As if by sudden stroke and violent blow  
He fell a sacrifice to gods below.

F. Drake; and in 1665 it was plundered by captain Davis, the buccaneer. The English and Indians of Carolina attacked it again, in 1702, under colonel Moore, who abandoned it, after three months' siege, and plundering and burning the country, leaving the ships and stores to the enemy, in the sight of some Spanish cruisers, and marched back to Charleston, a distance of 300 miles by land. General Oglethorp was the last who besieged it, in 1740; he bombarded both the town and the castle, but was obliged to raise the siege. Long. 81. 35. W. lat. 30. 12. N.

AVIGNON, a city of France, the chief place in the department of Vaucluse, formerly the residence of the popes. It was the birthplace of Laura, immortalized by the verses of Petrarch; and here she was interred\*. Louis VIII. was poisoned at the siege of this place in the year 1226. — WRAXALL'S *Tour.* — MAJOR'S *Univ. Hist.* xxiii. 108. Folard, a celebrated writer, was born at Avignon in 1669. Long. 4. 55. E. lat. 44. 0. N. — *Galerie Historique.*

AVILA, a town of Spain, situated on the river Adaja, S. W. of Segovia; and its cloths are thought equal to those of that place. It is environed by mountains and plantations of fruit-trees and vines. At this town Henry IV. of Spain, styled the Impotent, was deposed by his subjects, justly offended at his licentiousness; but was restored to power conditionally. Long. 15. 0. W. lat. 40. 45. N. — *Hist. of Spain*. i. 395. 3 vols. KEARSLEY.

AULIS, from whence the Greeks set sail for the siege of Troy, was in Bœotia†, opposite to Chalcis, in

\* The convent in which her ashes reposed has been demolished, and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her rest, has been transformed into a stable. — *Belgian Traveller*, *Lit. Pan.* i. 594.

† Now Livadia.



Eubœa\*, on the Euripus. Here Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia, "to bribe the gods, and buy a wind for Troy."

Revolve the story of mankind, and say  
If superstition, thro' successive times,  
Has not produced the worst of human  
crimes.

By this fell power the Grecian chiefs were  
led,

When the pale maid on Aulis' altar bled;  
When Trivia's† shrine with virgin gore  
was stain'd;

And kings of men the cruel deed ordain'd,  
As the dread fillet o'er her hair was  
bound

(Her beauteous hair, that flow'd her neck  
around),

As at her side her mournful father stood,  
And priests, who hid the instrument of  
blood,

Hid it, obsequious, from a monarch's eye,  
Regardless of his daughter's agony:

As the whole army melted at her sight,  
Silent she knelt, exhausted with affright;  
Nor could her noble birth avail her fate,  
The first-born daughter of a king so great;  
Dragg'd to her death by mandates feign'd  
divine,

When Hymen call'd her to a happier  
shrine;

Devoted, in her marriageable hour,  
The helpless victim of a father's pow'r,  
To bribe the winds and waves—Oh! vain  
desire!

Oh! frantic Superstition's guilty fire!

Long. 23. 20. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

AUMALE.—See ALBEMARLE.

AYOLA, a town which formerly stood on a hill about 16 miles from Syracuse, boasts of having been the ancient Hybla Major, so celebrated for its honey; but many other places lay claim to this title.

AVON, a river which rises in the village of Naseby, in Northamptonshire; and, running through Warwickshire, falls into the Severn, near Tewkesbury. Shakspeare has been called the Bard of Avon.—IRELAND'S  
*Views on the Avon.*

\* Now Negropont.

† Trivia, a name given to Diana, because she presided over all places where three roads met.

AVRANCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. Here, it is said, Henry II. of England received absolution from the pope's nuncio, for the murder of Thomas à Becket, in 1172. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

AURAY, a small seaport in the department of Morbihan, late province of Bretagne. It has a trade in grain and leather, and imports wine from Spain. In an engagement between the counts of Montfort and Blois, in 1364, Du Guesclin was taken prisoner. Long. 2. 53. W. lat. 47. 10. N.—See RANDAN.—MEZERAY iii. 71-73. *Moreri.*

AURILLAC, the capital of the department of Cantal, late province of Auvergne. It is seated on the river Jordanne. Long. 2. 31. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

AURUNGABAD, the capital of Dowlatabad, in India, received its name from Aurungzebe. Long. 76. 2. E. lat. 19. 45. N.

AUSONIA, one of the ancient names of Italy.

AUSSIG, a town on the Elbe, in Bohemia. Mengs, a celebrated painter, was born here in 1728. On the plains near Aussig, Zisca, the famous Bohemian patriot, defeated the troops of Sigismund, but lost his eye by an arrow. Long. 13. 45. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

AUSTERLITZ, between Brinn and Olmutz, is memorable for the defeat of the Austrian and Russian armies by the French, Dec. 2, 1805. The French soldiers called it the *Battle of the Three Emperors*, from Napoleon emperor of the French, Alexander emperor of Russia, and Francis II. emperor of Germany, having been present. Long. 17. 5. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

AUSTHORPE, near Leeds, Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Smeaton, a celebrated engineer, and builder of the Eddystone lighthouse.



Long. 1. 39. W. lat. 53. 48. N.—*European Magazine*, xxii.

AUSTLE, ST. a town of Cornwall. About a mile from this place is Pol-yooth, the most considerable tin-mine in the country.—PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* ii. 152.

AUSTRALASIA, a maritime division of the globe, which may be computed from 95° of east longitude to 185°; that is, about 5000 geographical miles; while the breadth, from N. latitude 3° to S. latitude 50°, will be about 3180 geographical miles.—PINKERTON'S *Geog.* ii.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of Germany. The capital is Vienna. The empire of Austria is situated near the center of Europe, and is bounded on the E. by Russia; S. by Turkey and Italy; on the W. by the kingdom of Bavaria; and on the N. by the kingdoms of Saxony and Prussia. The present concentrated and populous territories of the Austrian empire are comprised between the 45th and 52d degrees of north latitude, and 12. 10. and 26. 20. of east longitude.

AUTEUIL, a village of France, in the department of Seine, late province of the Isle of France, a few miles W. from Paris. Here Anne le Febvre d'Ormesson, the wife of the chancellor d'Aguesseau, died and was buried, in 1735\*. The chancellor was buried here in 1751.—See LIMOGES.

AUTUN, a town in the department of Saone and Loire. It has manu-

factures of tapestry, carpets, and coverlets. In the church is the tomb of the cruel Brunehaud. She was the mother of Childebert II. whom she is said to have poisoned, and to have been guilty of many crimes, for which she was called the monster of the sixth century. Long. 4. 23. E. lat. 46. 57. N.—MEZERAY, i. 99.—MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* xxiii. 22.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, which now forms the departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

AUXERRE, the chief town in the department of Yonne, late province of Burgundy. It has a trade in hemp, wool, iron, cotton, and mercery. Its wine is particularly noted, as being delicate, generous, and having a delicious smell, and will bear exportation. Long. 3. 39. E. lat. 47. 35. N.—MILLIN'S *Travels*.

AWE LOCH, a beautiful lake in Argyleshire.

AXMINSTER, on the river Ax, Devon. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloth, and carpets. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

AYLMER HALL, in the parish of Tilney, near Lynn, Norfolk, was the birthplace of Dr. Aylmer, in 1521, who was so diminutive in size, that once, when hotly pursued as a heretic, he escaped by being concealed in a pipe of wine which had a false bottom; and while Aylmer lay hid in the upper half, wine was drawn from that below. Long. 0. 5. E. lat. 52. 45. N.—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist. G. Britain*, i. 523.

AYR, a seaport in Ayrshire. Its principal trade is in coal and grain. About two miles from this place Robert Burns was born, January 29, 1759; and on the bank of the river Ayr, now rendered immortal by his verse, he delighted to wander alone. Long. 4. 39. W. lat. 55. 30. N.—Dr. CURRIE'S *Life of Burns*, i. 58, 100.—*Beauties of Scotland*, ii. 520.

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\* He constantly resisted the encroachments which Louis XIV. wished to make on the liberties of the people, and in this he was encouraged by his amiable wife. Being sent for to Versailles by that monarch, to consult him respecting this business, "Go," said she, "forget in the king's presence your wife and your children. Sacrifice every thing, excepting your honour."—*Dict. Un. Hist.* i. 132.



AYRSHIRE, one of the southern counties of Scotland.

AZABAD, a town near Delhi, is memorable for being the place where Aurangzebe publicly ascended the imperial throne on the 2d of August, 1658; and as it is usual on these occasions to take some pompous title, he assumed that of *Aulum-Geer*, or *Conqueror of the World*, and by that title he was the same day proclaimed emperor of Hindoostan. Long. 77. 30. E. lat. 28. 30. N.—See AHMEDNAGUR.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, ii. 451.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, in the Atlantic ocean, discovered in 1439 by John Branderberg, who was driven thither by a storm. They were called Azores by the Portuguese, from the number of hawks found there. They enjoy a salubrious air, are very fertile, and no poisonous animal is found in them. Long. 25. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

AZOTUS, a celebrated seaport on the Mediterranean, in Syria, about 30 miles distant from Gaza, towards Joppa. It held out against Psammetichus and the whole power of Egypt for 29 years.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 211. Many fragments of antiquity are now seen here and in its neighbourhood. Tobacco, fruits, vegetables, corn, and olives, are cultivated in abundance. Long. 34. 47. E. lat. 31. 45. N.—Dr. WITTMAN'S *Travels*, 258.

## B.

BABA, a town and cape of Turkey in Asia, anciently Lectum, at the mouth of the Adramyttian gulph, the south-western extremity of that chain of mountains of which Gar-

garus is the summit. The cape presents a high and bold cliff, on whose steep acclivity the little town of Baba appears, as though stuck within a nook. It is famous for the manufacture of knives and poignards; their blades are distinguished in Turkey by the name of *Baba leeks*. Long. 26. 46. E. lat. 39. 23. N.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 179.

BABA, or TOMISVAR, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black sea, called the gulph of Baba, celebrated for its knives and sword-blades. This is generally considered as the ancient Tomi, the place of Ovid's banishment and death. Long. 28. 38. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between Africa and Arabia. By this strait Egypt has at all times received the cottons of which its handkerchiefs are formed, which are still called Mandell; and hence the appellation Babelmandel, which signifies the Gate of Handkerchiefs.—SAVARY'S *Letters on Egypt*, ii. 310. "The proper name," says Mr. Kerr, "of the entrance into the Red sea, is Bab-al-Mondub, usually called Babelmandel, signifying the gates of lamentation, owing to the dangers of navigation outwards towards India."—KERR'S *Voyages*, viii. 328.

BABYLON, the capital of ancient Chaldæa, situated on the Euphrates, was totally destroyed by Cyrus 3466 A. M. 538 B. C. according to the predictions of the prophets\*.—See *Daniel*, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*. The most famous works in and about this

\* When Cyrus besieged Babylon, Nabonidas, or Labynites, Belshazzar of the Scriptures, gave a magnificent entertainment to the chief persons of his kingdom; when there appeared on the wall a light, which wrote *Mene mene tekel upharsin*; which signified, that his kingdom was going to be taken from him. In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain.—*Daniel* v.



city were, the walls, the temple of Belus, the palace of Alexander, the hanging gardens, artificial lakes, and canals.--PRIDEAUX.--ROLLIN. Here Alexander died of intoxication, aged 32 years, in 3680 A. M. 324 B. C. On the same day Diogenes, the Cynic, expired. For ages past it has been, and is now, so completely desert, that it is difficult to say where it stood.

Vast Babylon, terror of nations, girt  
With walls immense and turrets manifold;  
Invincible till *He* who metes the term  
Of empires, weighed thee in his righteous scale,  
And found thee wanting. From the boast  
of kings  
Henceforth for ever changed to miry  
swamps,  
Where serpents hiss and mournful bit-  
terns scream:  
Thy towers, thy palaces, thy guilt, thy  
name,  
Swept from the earth by an almighty  
arm,  
Wielding destruction's besom vast and  
dire.

*Mrs. WEST's Mother, 92.*

BACTRIAN is a considerable island, situated on the coast of Gilolo, to the north of the Moluccas, and almost immediately to the south of the settlement of Ternate: it is protected by fort Barnevelt.

BACU, a town, and the safest harbour, on the Caspian sea, in the province of Shirvan, in Persia. It exports salt; and petroleum, or naphtha, is found in its vicinity. Long. 50. O. E. lat. 40. 25. N.—TOOKE's *Russ. Empire*, iii. 574.—KINNEIR's *Geog. Mem. of Persia*.

BADAJOS, the capital of Estramadura, in Spain. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. In the contest between Spain and Portugal in 1658, the Portuguese troops laid siege to Badajoz for four months, but were unable to take it. In 1705, in the memorable Succession war, the

English, Dutch, and Portuguese troops, after being before it fourteen days, abandoned the siege. In 1811, Soult, a very able French officer, commenced the siege of it in February, and took it after a siege of thirty-six days; and in April, 1812, it was taken by storm by the British and Portuguese under the command of lord Wellington, after a siege of twenty days.—*Lit. Pan.* xi. 1083.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxiii. 471. Don John of Austria defeated the Portuguese here in 1661; and here sir Arthur Wellesley cantoned his troops in the autumn of 1809. Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, was born at Badajoz, on the frontiers of Portugal, and was originally in the ranks of the Spanish guards, till his person attracted the queen's eyes, and raised him to the dukedom of Alcudia, &c. &c. It is to this man that the Spaniards universally impute the ruin of their country. Long. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 49. N.—*Lord BYRON's Childe Har. Pilg.* (note).

BADEN, on the river Limmat, in Argau, Swisserland, famous for its baths: hence it has been called the Bath of Swisserland. Long. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 26. N.—WILLIAMS, ii. 55.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of the principality of Upper Baden, near the Rhine. It is remarkable for hot baths. Long. 8. 22. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a large gulph in North America, supposed to have been discovered by an Englishman of the name of Baffin, in 1616. It is said to be north of Hudson's bay, but its existence is doubted.

BAFFO, a town in the island of Cyprus, near the ancient Paphos, where there are many ruins. At Paphos, Paul converted Sergius, and struck Elymas with blindness.—*Acts* xiii. From this conversion, which happened in the year 45, many think that the apostle first began to bear



the name of Paul, which St. Luke always gives him afterwards, as is supposed, in memory of his converting Sergius Paulus.—*Enc. Brit. art. Paul.* Here, according to mythologists, Venus is said first to have appeared after she was formed out of the froth of the sea. Long. 32. 40. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

BAGDAD, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Irac Arabia, with a strong castle. It has a great trade, but is not so opulent as formerly when it belonged to the Persians. The inhabitants are about 40,000. It is seated on the Tigris. Many Jews reside in its neighbourhood, and many come annually to visit the sepulchre of the prophet Ezekiel, which is said to stand about a mile from the city.—*SMOLLET'S Pres. State*, vii. 360.—*JACKSON'S Journal from India.*

BAGGINGTON, a village about 3 miles from Coventry, in Warwickshire. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Bagots, where Henry duke of Hereford lodged previous to his intended combat with the duke of Norfolk, on a spot near it, called Gosford green. According to Rapin, vol. i. p. 470, folio, the duke of Hereford accused the duke of Norfolk of having spoken very disrespectfully of the king (Richard II.); which being denied by the latter, the king ordered that the affair should be decided according to the laws of chivalry; that is, by single combat.

At Coventry, upon Saint Lambert's day,  
There shall your swords and lances arbitrate

The swelling difference of your settled hate.

SHAKESPEARE'S *Richard II.*

But just as the two dukes were entering the lists, the king, on pretence of avoiding the effusion of blood, but, in reality, to be rid of these two lords at once, commanded them

to proceed no further, and banished them both. The sentence is thus recorded by our immortal bard:—

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of death,  
Till twice five summers have enrich'd  
our fields,

Shall not regret our fair dominions,  
But tread the stranger paths of banishment.

Norfolk, for thee remains a heavier  
doom,

Which I with some unwillingness pronounce:

The sly slow hours shall not determinate  
The dateless limit of thy drear exile;—  
The hopeless word of—never to return—  
Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life.

Norfolk died shortly after at Venice: Hereford retired to France, till a favourable opportunity offered for his return to England.—See *RAVENSPUR.*

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE, a town of France, in the department of Higher Pyrennees, on the river Adour, S. E. of Tarbes. It is frequented on account of its medicinal springs. Long. 0. 14. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, a town in Upper Garonne, which possesses some mineral springs. It is situated near the source of the river Garonne.

BAGRADA.—See *MEJERDAH.*

BAHAMA ISLANDS, in the West Indies; one of which, Guanahani, was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The larger cluster of these islands are reckoned fourteen, while the smaller have been computed at seven hundred. Their principal productions are, cotton, salt, turtle, fruits, mahogany, and dyeing woods.—*M'KINNEN'S Tour through the British West Indies.*

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan, subject to the East India company, where most of the saltpetre which they export is manufactured. Patna is the capital.

BAHIA, a province of Brazil, South America, which comprises 50 leagues of coast. Though one of



the smallest divisions of Brazil, it is the most fertile, populous, and luxuriant.—GRANT'S *History of Brazil*, 204.

BAHREIN, an island in the gulph of Persia, on the Arabian shore, has been considered the most productive bank of the pearl oysters: but the island of Kharrack now shares the reputation. Long. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 10. N.—MORIER'S *Journey through Persia*, 52.—NIEBUHR'S *Travels*, ii. 152.—PAGE'S *Travels*, ii. 83.

BAHUS, a province of Sweden, on the N. W. coast of Gothland. The principal exports are, wood, fish, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

BAIA, a town in Italy, about 12 miles west from Naples, famous in the time of the Romans for its baths and palaces; in one of which Agrippina was killed, by order of her son Nero.—TACITUS *Ann.* The emperor Adrian, in whom was centered very opposite qualities, died at Baia, A.D. 139, in his 62d. year, and after a reign of 21 years. On his death-bed, it is said, he composed his celebrated address to his departing soul:—

“ Animula vagula, blandula,  
Hospes comesque corporis,  
Quæ nunc abibis in loca?  
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,  
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos.

Poor little, pretty fluttering thing,  
Must we no longer live together?  
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,  
To take thy flight thou know'st not  
whither?

Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,  
Lies all neglected, all forgot;  
And pensive, wav'ring melancholy,  
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou knows't  
not what. PRIOR.

Ah! fleeting spirit! wand'ring fire,  
That long hast warm'd my tender breast,  
Must thou no more this frame inspire?  
No more a pleasing, cheerful guest!  
Whither, ah! whither art thou flying?  
To what dark, undiscover'd shore?  
Thou seem'st all trembling, shiv'ring,  
dying,  
And wit and humour are no more!  
POPE.

A literal translation is given in the *Spectator*, No. 532.

BAIA, or BAYA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is a place of great trade, and the principal mart for corn.—SHAW'S *Trav.*

BAJADOR, a cape on the west coast of Africa, south of the Canary islands. Long. 14. 22. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, which abounds with sturgeons and seals. It is in the province of Irkutsk, and is about 350 miles in length, but not more than 40 in breadth.

BAKEWELL, a town in the Peak, Derbyshire, near which, at the village of Ashford, are large marble-works. It is seated on the Wye, N. N. W. from Derby.

BAKU.—See BACU.

BALA, a town in Merionethshire, has a manufacture of stockings. In the neighbourhood of Bala, on the 20th June, 1781, the river Twrch overflowed its banks in such a dreadful torrent, as to sweep away every thing before it. Seventeen houses, ten cows, and a vast number of sheep, besides the soil of all the meadows and corn-fields, in its course, were destroyed by it; and the meadow, in which the greater part of the stones were lodged, was so heaped up with them, as to render it not worth the trouble of clearing it again for cultivation. The dimensions of these stones, borne hither by the impetuosity of the torrent, are astonishing: one was 19 feet long, 9 broad, and 6 high; eight other stones, half this size, were carried half a mile. The only life lost was that of a poor woman, who, being in bed, was drowned. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 52. 40. N.—*Cambrian Traveller's Guide*.

BALAGAT, or BALA-GAUT, a country of Hindoostan, extending along the Gauts, or Balagat mountains, in



the Deccan. The northern part is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and it extends along the peninsula to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALASORE, a seaport on the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. Long. 87. 1. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

BALBEC, a town of Syria, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Damascus, anciently Heliopolis. Its ruins are very magnificent.--WOOD and DAWKINS.—VOLNEY, ii. 232.

BALCH, or BALK, a town of Tartary, on the borders of Persia. Here Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, was slain; and Anvari, a Persian poet, died A. D. 1200. This was the ancient capital of Bactriana, called Bactra, or Zariaspe.

BALDIVIA.—See VALDIVIA.

BALEARES, or BALEARIDES ISULE, the islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca. The inhabitants were dexterous slingers; to which art, it is said, they were trained by their mothers, who used to suspend the breakfasts of their sons on the top of a pole, and to let them remain fasting till they struck it down with a stone from a sling.—DIODORUS.

BALFRUSH, a town of Persia, the capital of the province of Masanderan, situated at the southern extremity of the Caspian sea. The chief articles of exportation are, silk, rice, and cotton. Long. 50. 30. E. lat. 33. 40. N.—TOOKE'S *Russian Empire*, 1799, iii. 575.

BALLA-CLINCH, near Louth, Ireland, is memorable for an interview, in 1599, between the earl of Essex and Tir-oen, or Tyrone, which ended in a truce that gave great offence to queen Elizabeth.—RAPIN, ii. 150.

BALLINASLOE, a small but neat built town in Galway, Ireland, on the west side of the river Suck. It is one of the most thriving towns in the county, having a great wool-

fair annually, and several cattle-fairs. Long. 8. 8. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

BALLYSHANNON, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Donegal. It is seated at the mouth of the Erne, and has a good salmon-fishery, and an extensive linen-manufacture. Long. 8. 5. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

BALMERINO, a town of Scotland, on the right bank of the Tay, in Fifeshire. It gave title to a nobleman who was beheaded for being concerned in the rebellion in 1746.—MAITLAND'S *Hist. Lond.* i. 656.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

BALTIC, a large sea between Denmark and Sweden, Germany, Poland, and Russia, in which tides are unknown.

BALTIMORE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good harbour. In 1602, two thousand Spaniards landed here, under the command of an officer named Ocampo. These were part of the army that had landed at Kinsale; which see. Long. 9. 14. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

BALTIMORE, the largest and most commercial town in the state of Maryland, America. It is situated on the north side of the Patapsco river.

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the Slaney. It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen.

BAMBARA, a kingdom of Negroland, Africa, situated to the S. W. of that of Tombuctoo. It is fertile in corn. Sego is the capital.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, which gave birth, in 1676, to John Phillips, the poet.—See HEREFORD. The principal manufactory of the place is that of serges. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

BAN, a little creek about 12 miles distant from Wexford, in Ireland; memorable for being the landing-place of the English, when they in-



vaded Ireland in 1170.—Sir RICH. COLT HOARE'S *Tour in Ireland*, Introd. p. 37.

BAN, a river of Ireland, which rises in the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down. It passes Portadown, where it is joined by the Newry canal; and a few miles further it falls into Lough Neagh, after a course of 30 miles. The waters of this river, which is distinguished by the name of the Upper Ban, are esteemed superior to any other for the purpose of bleaching. After passing through Lough Neagh, it runs N. W. till it falls into the sea at Banhaven, a few miles below Coleraine. It is one of the finest rivers in Ireland, and runs from its source nearly 90 miles, with so pure and limpid a stream, that it has acquired the name of the "silver Ban." The salmon caught in this river is very highly esteemed, and the fishery is one of the greatest in the kingdom — *Cyclop.*

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, on the river Charwell, 17 miles north of Oxford. It is noted for ale, cakes, and cheese. The navigable canal from Coventry and from Oxford runs by this town. Plush and shag cloth and paper are manufactured here. Lord North, many years chancellor of the exchequer, was buried here in 1792. Long. 1. 18. W. lat. 52. 5. N.—*Exc. Brit.*

BANCA, an island opposite to Sumatra. It is noted throughout all Asia from the same cause (its tin-mines) to which England owed its celebrity in Europe in very ancient times, before its arts and arms had spread its fame through the globe. Long. 106. 0. E. lat. 2. 0. S.—STAVORINUS, i. 357.

BANDA, the chief of the nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean. The Dutch expelled the English thence in 1609; but it was taken by them

in the year 1810. Long. 130. 30. E. lat. 5. 45. S.

BANDON, a market town in the county of Cork, Ireland, 13 miles from Cork. Tickens and coarse linen are made here. Bandon was the birthplace of Cox, distinguished as lord chancellor of Ireland, and historian of that country, who was born in 1650.

BANDON, a fine river in the county of Cork, Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Carberry, and falls into the harbour of Kinsale.

BANFF, a seaport in Scotland. It has manufactures of thread and stockings. Long. 2. 15. W. lat. 57. 36. N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county in Scotland.

BANGALORE, a fortress of Mysore. It was taken by storm in 1791, with little loss on the part of the English, but with a dreadful carnage of the unresisting garrison. — BELSHAM'S *Mem. Geo.* III. iv. 378. The trade of Bangalore consists principally in betel-nut, black pepper, sandal, and woollen cloths, which are universally worn throughout the Mysore dominions. Long. 77. 37. E. lat. 13. 0. N.—BUCHANAN'S *Travels*.

BANGOR, a city in Caernarvonshire, with a cathedral and bishop's palace. Great quantities of slate are shipped for Bristol, Liverpool, and London, from quarries near this city, Hoadley, while bishop of Bangor, having, in a sermon that he preached, set aside the notion of a visible head of the church, the controversy that ensued was called the *Bangorian controversy*. Long. 4. 12. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

BANJALUKA, a town of European Turkey, and the chief place in Bosnia. Long. 18. 5. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

BANKEPORE, the English residence belonging to Patna, and the seat of the manufactory. It is situat-



ed on the high bank of the Ganges, which is here 5 miles wide in the rainy season. The chief produce of the country about Bankepore and Patna is opium, which is exported to China; where, though its importation is not permitted by the Chinese government, the people are so attached to it, that its being smuggled into the country is connived at. *Long. 85. 1. E. lat. 25. 35. N.—Lord VALENTIA'S Travels, i. 91.*

BANNOCKBURN, a small stream which runs by Stirling; and near which the English, under Edward II. sustained a shameful defeat, by the Scots under Bruce, A. D. 1314, which was decisive of the liberties of Scotland\*.—*KERR'S Hist. Robert I. i.*

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\* Edward was so assured of conquest, that he brought with him William Baston, a Carmelite, and famous poet, to celebrate his victory; but the monarch was defeated, and the poor bard taken, and forced by the conqueror, *invita Minerva*, to sing his success, which he did in such lines as these:—

Hic capit, hic rapit, hic terret, hic ferit,  
ecce dolores;  
Vox tonat; æs sonat; hic ruit; hic luit;  
arcto modores:  
Hic secat; hic necat; hic docet; hic nocet;  
iste fugatur:  
Hic latet; hic patet; hic premit; hic gemit;  
hic superatur.

PENNANT'S *Tour in Scot.*

A similar description of a battle occurs in Tasso's *Jerusalem*, b. vii.

At once the squadron, plac'd on either hand,  
Move in their ranks, and thicken o'er the land:  
The field is vanquish'd! clouds of dust arise,  
And roll in sable volumes to the skies.  
They meet, they shock, the clamours echo round,  
And helms, and shields, and shiver'd spears resound.  
Here lies a steed; and there (his rider slain),  
Another runs at random o'er the plain.

ch. 12. James III. one of the mildest monarchs that ever graced a throne, and whose fate every feeling heart must pity and bewail, was murdered here in 1488. *Long. 4. 57. W. lat. 56. 0. N.—GILPIN'S Scotch Tour, i. 86.—GRANGER'S Hist. i. 34.*

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this spot very sweet, though small. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles S. S. W. of London.

BANTAM, a town of Asia, on the N. W. coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce is pepper, of which vast quantities are exported by the Dutch, who have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. *Long. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S.*

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name.

BARBADOES, one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. It exports sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and

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Here lies a warrior dead; in pangs of death,  
There one, with groans, reluctant yields his breath.  
Dire is the conflict; deep the tumult grows;  
And now with all its rage the battle glows!



ginger, and has a peculiar production called Barbadoes tar. The island has frequently suffered from hurricanes. Long. 59.0. W. lat. 13.10. N.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and Egypt. The principal states into which it is divided are, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

BARBERA, or BURBUREEU, a seaport of Africa, opposite to cape Aden, in Arabia. The harbour is good, and is frequented by both large and small vessels. The inhabitants of the country are of the Soomalee tribe, who hold the town of Burbureeu, and live at the distance of from three to ten days' journey from the harbour, to which they annually repair about October, and continue there till May. The houses in which they live are formed of reeds, and the expense and trade of the place are considerable. Cloths are imported from the gulph of Kutch; and from Muskat, Mokha, Mukulla, and Judda, dates, rice, cotton cloths, tin, tobacco, and copper. Ghee, myrrh, coffee, gum, frankincense, benjamin, elephants' teeth, &c. are brought from the country of Hurhur upon camels, the distance between the two places being about fifteen days' journey. The coffee of Hurhur is superior to that of Mokha. Long. 45. 56. E. lat. 11. 0. N.—*Lit. Pan.* vi. 918.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, in which was situated the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whither Alexander made a hazardous journey.—*Rollin's Anc. Hist.* vi. 111. Against this temple Cambyzes sent an army of 50,000 men, which marched from Thebes in Upper Egypt; but their fate is uncertain, as they never returned either to their own country, or to Egypt. It is generally supposed, that they were overwhelmed by the sands of the Desert.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes  
extend,  
Sudden, th' impetuous hurricanes descend;  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the sand, and sweep whole plains away:  
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,  
Sees the dry Desert all around him rise,  
And, smother'd in the dusty whirlwind,  
dies.  
ADDISON.

BARCELONA, a city of Catalonia, in Spain, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean. It is a place of great trade; and its works in glass, as well as its blankets and knives, are in great esteem. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough; in 1706, Philip V. besieged it in vain; and in 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards.—*Mod. Eur.* Long. 2.13. E. lat. 41.26. N.

BARCELONA, a town of Terra Firma, in Cumana, South America, on the left bank of the Neveri, near its mouth. Its principal trade is in cattle and jerked beef. Long. 65. 15. W. lat. 10. 8. N.

BARDSEY, near Leeds, Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Congreve, in 1669.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, was ruined in 1346 by the English. William, son of Henry I. was shipwrecked near it in 1120. Long. 1. 16. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

BARGEMONT, a small town of France, to the north of Draguignan, in the department of Var, late province of Provence. Moreri, author of a celebrated historical dictionary, was born here in 1643. Long. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

BARHAM DOWNS, in Kent, derive their name from the parish of Barham, though a considerable part lies within those of Kingston and Bishopsbourne. When king John assembled a mighty army, in 1213, to oppose the threatened invasion of king Philip, he encamped on Barham Downs; and here Simon de Mont-



fort, earl of Leicester, assembled a large army in the reign of Henry III. Of late years frequent camps have been formed on these downs.—*Beauties of England*, vii. 1082.

BARI, a province of Hindoostan, between the Ravee and Biah, or Beyah, only seventeen coss in breadth.—*Dr. VINCENT's Nearchus*, i. 103.

BARI, a handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and had once a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Long. 17. 5. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

BARI, or TERRA-DI-BARI, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the gulph of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARKING, a town in Essex, where the remains of a famous nunnery are still to be seen. Long. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BARNAUL, a town of Siberia, on the west side of the Oby, in the government of Kolyvan, famous for its silver and copper mines, which also produce gold. Long. 80. 10. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

BARN ELMS, a village near Barnes, on the Thames, Surry. It is so called from its majestic trees, and consists of two houses only. The first is an ancient mansion, called *Queen Elizabeth's Dairy*. In this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who built a gallery near it, for the purpose of occasionally accommodating a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and most celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit-Kat Club, so denominated from Christopher Kat, the landlord at whose house the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verses for the toasting-glasses of the club, which, as they

are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of the 18th century, lady Carlisle, lady Essex, lady Hyde, and lady Wharton. In this gallery Tonson placed the portraits of all the members of the club. These have been all removed, but the gallery remains. The other house is the manor-house. Queen Elizabeth, who had a lease of it, granted her interest in it to sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the queen and her whole court. The unfortunate earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of sir Philip Sidney), resided frequently at Barn Elms. Heidegger, master of the revels to George II. was, for some time, the tenant of this house, which is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late sir Richard Hoare, bart. who, in 1771, considerably enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Herts, where a battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Warwick\*,

\* The following dying speech, which Shakspeare has given to this powerful nobleman, has, perhaps, never been exceeded for pathos and sublimity:—

Ah! who is nigh? come to me, friend  
or foe,

And tell me who is victor, York or Warwick?

Why ask I that? my mangled body shews;  
My blood, my want of strength, my sick  
heart shews,

That I must yield my body to the earth,  
And, by my fall, the conquest to my foe.  
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,  
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely  
eagle;

Under whose shade the ramping lion  
slept;

Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's  
spreading tree,

And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind.



called the king-maker, was slain, in 1471.

————— Nevil, to both  
Sworn faithful, faithless found! to Henry  
now,  
And now to Edward, join'd his potent  
arms:  
Now both to Britain's sovereign empire  
rais'd,  
Now from their summit pluck'd; till with  
strange deeds  
His fortune wearying, in the fatal strife,  
By Edward's conquering arms, at length  
he fell.

*Edge Hill, by JAGO, p. 58.*

Long. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARONTSCH, the port of the ancient inland city of Tagara, Hindoostan, now greatly decayed, 38 miles N. of Surat, on the river Nerbudda. The Mahrattas were masters of this city till 1773, when it was taken by the English, and added to the British empire by the treaty of Poonah; but, in 1782, was ceded to Madaja Scindia, a Mahratta chieftain.—*Dr. PLAYFAIR'S Geog. v. 457.*

BARRACKPORE, on the N. side of the Ganges, 15 miles from Calcutta, is a military cantonment, from which the necessary guards for Calcutta and the adjacent districts are furnished.—*Mon. Mag. xxv. 482.*

BARNSLEY, a small market town in the west riding of Yorkshire. Its wire-works are supposed to be the

These eyes, that now are dimm'd with  
death's black veil,

Have been as piercing as the mid-day sun,  
To search the secret treasons of the world.  
The wrinkles in my brow, now fill'd with  
blood,

Were likened oft to kingly sepulchres;  
For who liv'd king, but I could dig his  
grave?

And who durst smile when Warwick bent  
his brow?

Lo! now my glory, smear'd in dust and  
blood,

My parks, my walks, my manors that I  
had,

Ev'n now forsake me; and, of all my  
lands,

Is nothing left me but my body's length.

*SHAKSPEARE'S Henry the Sixth.*

best in England. Long. 1. 35. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport in Devonshire, with a manufacture of baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats.—*WARNER'S W. Walk, 122.* This place gave birth to Gay, 1688.—*Beauties of England and Wales, iv. 266.*

BARROSA, near Cadiz, 4 miles to the southward of the river Pedro, in the island of Leon, Andalusia, Spain. Here the English, under lieutenant-general Graham, obtained a brilliant victory over the French on the 5th of March, 1811. Long. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

BARROW - UPON - SOAR, a large pleasant village of Leicestershire, about 8 miles N. of Leicester, was the birthplace of bishop Beveridge in 1636.—*Beaut. of England, ix. 368.*

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and flows S. by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

BARTON - ON - THE - IRWELL, between Worsley and Manchester, and about seven miles from the latter town. Here an aqueduct was thrown over the Irwell by Mr. Brindley, for the conveyance of his canal from Worsley to Manchester. It is supported by three strong arches, the center one 63 feet wide and 38 feet high, an altitude that admits a barge to pass under it with its sails set.—*WARNER'S N. Tour, ii. 153.*

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, or BAR-LE-DUC, the chief place in the department of Meuse, late duchy of Lorraine, France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, the latter of which is watered by the Ornain, and affords very fine trout. Its wines are excellent; and it has manufactures of bonnets, handkerchiefs, and lace.

BASHAN, one of the most fertile districts in Canaan, lying eastward of Jordan and the sea of Tiberias, northward of the river Jabbok, west-



ward of the mountains of Gilead, and S. of Hermon. It has now the name of Batanea. It was noted for its fine cattle and stately oaks.

BASHIA, a settlement of the English on the Rio Pongas, where the Society for Missions to Africa and the East have a school, which, from their 12th anniversary report, contains 120 boys and girls, who are carefully instructed in the first principles of religion, &c. &c.—*Twelfth Report*, 388 and 443.

BASIL, or BASLE, Swisserland, on the Rhine, the capital of the canton of the same name. In its cathedral is interred the learned Erasmus.—*Coxe's Travels*.—*Gray's Letters*. It has also a noted university. Paper is said to have been invented here; and they have manufactures of ribands, cottons, &c. John and James Bernouilli, Buxtorf, Euler, Holbein\*, and Wetstein, were some of its celebrated natives. It was formerly a singularity belonging to this town, that all its clocks were an hour faster than the real time. Maupertuis died here in 1698. Count Brown, an able imperial general, was born at Basil in 1705. Long. 7. 34. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BASIL, a canton in the north of Swisserland.

BASINGSTOKE, a large town of Hampshire, 16 miles from Winchester. It has a trade in corn, druggets, and shalloons. Thomas and Joseph Warton were born here. Long. 1. 6. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

BASQUE ROADS, near the island of Aix, France. Here four French men of war and some smaller vessels were destroyed by the English under lord Cochrane, in 1809.

BASS'S STRAITS, separate Van Diemen's Land from Notasia, or New Holland.—See DIEMEN'S LAND.

BASSY, a town near Nivelles, in

\* See some curious anecdotes in GUY PATIN's *Travels*. p. 156, and *Enc. Brit.* art. *Holbein*.

the Netherlands, was the birthplace of Godfrey de Bouillon, who, after making himself master of Jerusalem, in 1099, was elected king of it by the Crusaders, and died there in 1100. Long. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica, now the department of Golo. It has a good harbour. Long. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

BASSORA, a famous city of Asia, in the Arabian Irac, situated on the Shat al Arab, which is a navigable canal formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. Merchants of various nations reside here, and their ships come with different kinds of merchandize. Those from Bengal bring linens, silk, muslins, bastard saffron, sandal and other woods, benzoin, varnish, rice, lead, European tin and iron. From the coast of Malabar they bring cardamom seeds, pepper, &c. From Surat they receive all sorts of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel. Camels, horses, and dates, are the chief exports. Long. 47. 50. E. lat. 30. 20. N.

BATACOLA, on the Malabar coast, produces great quantities of pepper. The English were massacred here in 1670, a bull-dog having killed a sacred cow. Long. 74. 50. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

BATALHA, about 60 miles from Lisbon. John I. founded a monastery here at the close of the 14th century, in consequence of a victory over the king of Castile, which is esteemed one of the most noble monuments of the Gothic style of architecture.—*MURPHY's Travels*. Here he was buried, with his queen Philippa, who was eldest daughter to the duke of Lancaster, uncle to Richard II. of England. The corpse of John II. is preserved here in a wooden chest.—See ALBOR.—*Twiss's Travels*, 43. Long. 8. 20. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

BATAVIA, a city of Java, on the



river Jacatra, and is styled the *Queen of the East*, on account of the beauty of its buildings and the immense trade it carries on. It was the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, and has a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, and the place is represented as the grave of European navigators.—See *Cook's Voyages*.—*Embassy to China*, by Sir G. STAUNTON, i. 227.—THUNBERG'S *Travels*, iv.—*Europ. Mag.* lx. 408. The intelligent priest of Otaheitee, Tupia, died at Batavia.—See OTAHEITEE. Batavia was taken from the Dutch by the English, under lieutenant-general sir Samuel Auchmuty and admiral Stopford, in August 1811. Long. 106. 51. E. lat. 6. 10. S.—*Monthly Mag.* xxxii. 596.—*Europ. Mag.* lx. 461.

BATH, a city on the Avon, in Somersetshire. Its baths have been long celebrated, and its buildings are magnificent. Broome, Melmoth, Nash, and Quin, expired here. Robins, author of *Anson's Voyage round the World*, was a native of this place; and John Hales, who for his great learning was called the *Walking Library*, was born at Bath in 1584.—COLLINSON'S *Somerset*. Neal, the author of the *Hist. of the Puritans*, died at Bath in 1743. Long. 2. 22. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

BATH ZACHARIAS, S. from Jerusalem, in the tribe of Judah, was the birthplace of Habakkuk the prophet. Long. 35. 17. E. lat. 31. 43. N.

BATOPILAS, a district in New Navarre, North America.

BATTEL, a town in Sussex, where a magnificent abbey was built by William the Conqueror, in commemoration of his victory over Harold in 1066. Many ruins of its ancient magnificence remain.

How many hearts have here grown cold,  
That sleep these mould'ring tombs  
among!

How many beads have here been told,  
How many matins here been sung!

Its gunpowder is highly esteemed. Long. 0. 33. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born and died. Collins, author of *The English Peerage*, &c. was buried here in 1760.—See an interesting account of this laborious historiographer in the *Gent. Mag.* 1799, from the pen of Mr. Stephen Jones. Battersea is noted for asparagus, and for a horizontal windmill. Long. 0. 3. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

BATTLEFIELD, five miles from Shrewsbury, where Henry IV. gained a victory over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, 1403. The gallant son of the king, who afterwards acquired such renown under the name of Henry V. exhibited on this occasion the first specimens of his military genius. He was wounded in the face by an arrow, but did not quit the field.—CLARENDON'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 379. Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire. The principal manufactures of this country are those of coarse woollen cloth, silk and woollen stuffs, velvet, tapestry, stockings, clothes, and watches. The principal exports are, wheat, cattle, salt, wood, and iron. In 1805 Bavaria was erected into a kingdom. Munich is the capital.

BAUGILPORE, a town of Hindoostan, is situated on a nullah which empties itself into the Ganges at Colgong. It is the capital of a district of the same name, famous for the manufacture of a kind of cotton cloths well known in England by the name of gingham.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 147. Long. 87. 3. E. lat. 25. 20. N.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, the capital of Upper Lusatia, on the river Spree, 30 miles E. by N. of Dresden. Long. 14. 30. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, late pro-



vince of Normandy. A curious piece of tapestry, exhibiting the history of Harold, is shewn here. It is supposed to have been performed under the direction of Matilda, consort to William I. Alain Chartier, secretary to the kings Charles VI and VII. was born at Bayeux. He died at Avignon, 1449. Long. 1. 24. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

BAYLEN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N. of Jaen. Near this place the Spaniards defeated the French in 1808; Castanos commanded the former, and Dupont the latter.

BAYONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees, and late province of Gascony. It has a fine cathedral, and is famous for hams and chocolate. The bayonet was invented at this place. Charles IX. his sister, his mother, and the duke of Alva, here concerted a scheme for the extirpation of the Protestants.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of Scotland*, i. 348.—*Hist. of France*, ii. 191.—*Modern Europe*, ii. 420.—MEZERAY, v. 88. At Bayonne, on May 5, 1808, Charles IV. of Spain signed a treaty of abdication of his throne, to which he was compelled by the infamous threats of Bonaparte. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory in Sussex, off which, in 1690, the English and Dutch fleets were defeated by the French.—*Nav. Chron.* i. 81.—HUME.—BELSHAM'S *Hist. of Great Britain*, i. 197. Long. 0. 25. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, a few miles N. from Windsor, where the courtly poet Waller died and was buried, in 1687. Edmund Burke, the famous orator, was interred here in 1797.—ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* ii. 170. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

BEAKSBOURNE, a parish in Kent,

4 miles from Canterbury. It was the birthplace of Dr. Stephen Hales, who, as a vegetable physiologist, is entitled to the highest honour, and whose invention of the ventilator for mines, prisons, hospitals, and the holds of ships, has proved one of the most extensively useful contrivances for the preservation of health and human life. He was born in 1677, and died at Teddington 1761.

BEAMINSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, situated on the borders of the county. The clothing trade has long been established here, and is still thriving. Here is also a considerable sail-cloth manufactory; another of locks, and other iron, tin, and copper goods for home consumption and exportation.

BEARN, a late province of France, fertile in pastures and vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrennees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, and has a fair in July, which is one of the largest in Europe. Long. 4. 39. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BEAUCE, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blasois, and Orleanois, which was called the granary of Paris, from the abundance of wheat it produced. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAULIEU, a village of Hampshire, 4 miles from Southampton, where stood formerly a noted sanctuary, to which Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI. and Perkin Warbeck, fled for safety.—MILNER'S *Hist. of Winchester*, ii. 207.

———— Warbeck fled by night  
To Bewley monast'ry; but, pardon promised,  
He yielded to the king, and, in the Tower,  
Remained a prisoner.

CHENEVIX'S *Henry VII.*

Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 50. 54. N.



BEAUMARIS, the county town of Anglesea. It has little trade, but the bay affords good anchorage in stormy weather. Long. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

BEAUME, a mountain of France, in the department of Var, between Aix, Marseilles, and Toulon. It is much frequented, from a superstitious notion that Mary Magdalen died in this place.

BEAUVAIS, a city in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It was besieged by the duke of Burgundy in 1472, when the women, under Jeanne Hachette, obliged him to raise the siege. The inhabitants have a manufacture of tapestry. Vaillant, a celebrated medallist, was born here in 1632, and L'Englet in 1674. —MEZERAY, iii. 321.—HENAULT. Long. 2. 70. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

BECCLES, a large town seated on the river Waveney, in Suffolk, which is navigable from Yarmouth. Long. 1. 35. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

BECKENHAM, a pleasant village about 2 miles from Bromley, in Kent. Here the learned and pious Edward King, author of "Observations on Ancient Castles," &c. died, in 1807. —*Beauties of England*, vii. 1351. Long. 0. 7. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

BEDDGELART, or BEDDELGART, a village of Caernarvonshire, situated in a beautiful tract of meadows near the conflux of the Glas Lyn and the Colwyn, which flows through Nant Colwyn, a vale that leads to Caernarvon. Tradition says, that Llewelyn the Great came to reside at Beddgelart during the hunting season, with his wife and children; and one day, the family being absent, a wolf had entered the house. On returning, his greyhound, called Kill-hart, met him, wagging his tail, but covered with blood.

But when he gain'd the castle door,  
Aghast the chieftain stood;

The hound all o'er was smear'd with gore,  
His lips, his fangs ran blood.

Llewelyn gaz'd with fierce surprise,  
Unus'd such looks to meet;  
His fav'rite check'd his joyful guise,  
And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.

*Mon. Mag.* xxxii. 48.

The prince, being alarmed, ran into the nursery, and found the cradle in which the child had lain overturned, and the ground covered with blood. Imagining that the greyhound had killed the child, he immediately drew his sword, and slew him; but, on turning up the cradle, he found under it the child alive, and the wolf dead. This so affected the prince, that he erected a tomb over his faithful dog's grave, where, afterwards, the parish church was built, and called, from this, Bedd Gilhart, or the grave of Kill-Hart. —*Camb. Trav. Guide*, Long. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

BEDFORD, on the river Ouse, the county town of Bedfordshire. Sir William Harpur, lord mayor of London in 1561, was a native of this town, and bequeathed at his death a legacy for the endowment of a school, and for the portioning of young women upon marriage. Bedford has five churches and two meeting-houses. The soil in its vicinity produces good barley and wheat. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county of England, of which the chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace, straw-hats, baskets, and toys.

BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, or HYDERNAGORE, a town in Mysore, Hindoostan, taken by general Mathews in 1783; but soon after retaken by Tippoo sultan, who poisoned the general. —BELSHAM'S *George III.* iii. 186.

BEER-SHEBA, a city about 20 miles S. W. from Hebron, and about 40 from Jerusalem, was in the southern border of the Israelites, as Dan was on the northern. From Dan to



Beer-sheba was the length of the land, about 160 miles. Long. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 12. N.

BEERING'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean, on the N. E. of Kamtschatka. This island was discovered by Beering in 1741, who died here on the 8th of December. This persevering navigator was a native of Denmark, and was the first who discovered the west continent of America in a latitude which, before him, no known voyager had attained. — *TOOKE'S View Russ. Emp.* — *COXE'S Discoveries.* — *PENNANT'S Arc. Zool.* Long. 167. O. E. lat. 55. O. N.

BEERING'S STRAITS, separate Asia from America; the breadth is about 40 miles.

BEHUT, called also BETUH KY-LUM, or CHELUM, a river of Hindoostan, the famous Hydaspes of Alexander, on the banks of which he was opposed by Porus. It issues from a spring on the south-east part of Cashmere, and unites with the Chunaub about 50 miles from Moultan.

BEIRA, the largest province of Portugal. It abounds with fruits and corn. Coimbra is the capital.

BELCOU, not far from Enniskillen, on the road to Sligo, Ireland. Here is a celebrated well, called Davah Phadrie, reputed the best cold bath in the kingdom.

BELEM, a town in Estramadura, Portugal. Here are generally interred the sovereigns of Portugal. Long. 9. 6. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

BELEN, or PARA, a seaport of Brasil, at the mouth of the Amazon. Its commerce is in cocoa, vanilla, shell-fish, and cotton. Long. 49. 25 W. lat. 1. 50. S.

BELERIUM PROMONTORY, now the Land's End, in Cornwall.

BELFAST, a seaport in Antrim, and one of the most commercial towns in Ireland, particularly in linen. Long. 5. 52. W. lat. 54. 46. N.

BELGRADE, the capital of Servia,

on the Danube. It was besieged in 1456 by Mahomet II.; when it was relieved by the brave Hungarian general Huniades, who was mortally wounded.—See ZEMPLIN. Prince Eugene took it in 1688 and in 1717, but it was ceded to the Turks in 1739. It was again taken by marshal Laudohn 1789, but restored in 1790. Long. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

BELIZE, a settlement in the bay of Honduras, known in England on account of its mahogany. Its population may be estimated at four or five thousand inhabitants, including whites, free people of colour, and slaves. The foundation-stone of a new church was laid here on the 20th of June, 1812, which is not only the first episcopal, but the first protestant church ever erected in Spanish America.—*Christian Observer*, xi. 781.

BELLEISLE, an island 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763.

BELL'S SOUND, or GREEN HARBOUR, in Greenland, situated in about 65. N. lat. Eight English sailors were left by accident on this inhospitable and dreary coast in June 1630, and remained here till the succeeding May. They all arrived safely in England.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 131.

BELLUNO, a small town of Italy, on the Piava, N. W. of Venice. Here the brave Austrian general Lusignan, in 1797, with 2000 men, made a stand against the French general Massena with 10,000: after bravely maintaining the unequal contest for thirteen hours, he was obliged to surrender. Long. 12. 9. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

BENACUS, a lake of Italy, now called Lago di Garda, in the territory of Verona, which is frequently subject to great storms.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Den-



mark, between the island of Zealand and Funen. The king of Sweden, Charles XI. in 1685, marched over it to besiege Copenhagen, as it was then frozen.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait between Funen and North Jutland.

BELVEDERE, a town in the Morea, noted for its raisins. Long. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 25. N.

BELUS, a small river of Galilee, running from the foot of mount Carmel, out of the lake Cendevia. Here, it is said, Hercules found the plant *Colocasia*, which effected the cure of his wounds. According to Pliny, the art of making glass was discovered by some mariners who were boiling a kettle upon the sand of this river: it continued for ages to supply not only the manufactories of Sidon, but all other places, with materials for that purpose. Vessels from Italy continued to remove it, for the glass-houses of Venice and Genoa, so late as the middle of the 17th century.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 395.—*Cyclop.* art. *Glass*.

BENARES, a populous city in Hindoostan. It has many magnificent buildings, but is chiefly celebrated as being the ancient seat of Braminical learning.—BERNIER'S *Voyage*, ii. 146. An insurrection here, in 1781, nearly proved fatal to the English interest in Hindoostan, for which Cheyt Sing was deposed. Its temple, before defaced by Aurenzeb, was as celebrated throughout Hindoostan; and as much resorted to, as Mecca is by the Mohomedans.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, i. 275. Long. 83. 10. E. lat. 25. 20. N.

BENCOOLEN, a town of Sumatra, belonging to the English, from which great quantities of pepper are exported. Long. 102. 5. E. lat. 3. 49. N.

BENDER, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, memorable for the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden,

after his defeat at Pultowa by the Russians. Long. 30. 41. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

BENEVENTO, a city in Naples. It has suffered frequently by earthquakes; particularly in 1688, when pope Benedict XIII. then archbishop, was dug out of the ruins alive. Here Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius, and retired to Epirus A. U. C. 433, B. C. 320. Long. 14. 57. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan, which, since the year 1765, has been subject to the English East India Company.

BENGORE-HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated between two small bays, on the north coast. Near this promontory is situated that remarkable object of curiosity called the *Giant's Causeway*. It consists of an irregular arrangement of many hundred thousands of columns, mostly of a vertical position, composed of a hard black rock called basalt, and closely united together at their sides. This causeway is of unequal height and breadth. The columns, in general five or six-sided, are formed of different pieces joined in the nicest manner; and the diameter of every column is from 15 to 20 inches.—PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* iii. 75. Long. 6. 19. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

BENGUELA, a town and kingdom of Africa, where the Portuguese have a fort. Long. 12. 20. E. lat. 12. 8. S.

BENIN, a town and kingdom of Africa. The houses are built with clay, and covered with straw, leaves, or reeds. Long. 5. 6. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

BENNETOT, a village near Harfleur, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy. It was the birth-place of Vertot, the historian, who was born in 1655.

BEN-EVIS, or BENNEVIS, in Inverness-shire, the highest hill in Britain, stands to the south-east of fort



William. Its summit and broken sides are covered with eternal snows, and its perpendicular height is 4370 feet.—GARNETT'S *Tour*.—*Beaut. of Scot.* v. 286.

BENNINGTON, the principal place in Vermont, New England. It has many elegant houses, and is a flourishing town. Long. 73. 10. W. lat. 43. 0. N.

BERAR, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan.

BERCEA.—See ESKIZADRA.

BEREZINA, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, and runs into the Niemen. When the French army, in 1812, retreated from Russia, many were drowned in this river; and on its banks a division of Victor's corps, consisting of 7500 men, together with five generals, capitulated.

BEREZOW, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Oby. Here the court favourite Menzikoff died in exile, 1729.—BUSCHING, i. 511.—*Lit. Pan.* i. 321. Long. 60. 25. E. lat. 60. 10. N.

BERGAMO, an ancient town in the territory of Venice. It is noted for its sewing silk. Long. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

BERGEN, a seaport of Norway, carries on a great trade in skins, fir wood, and dried fish. It is the most commercial town in Norway, and contains 18,000 inhabitants. Long. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.—*Lit. Pan.* xiv. 122.

BERGEN-OP ZOOM, a town in Dutch Brabant; a handsome place, and the *chef-d'œuvre* of the famous engineer Coehorn. It was taken in 1747 by the French.

BERKSFORD, in Bedfordshire, was the birthplace of Nicholas Rowe, a poet and dramatist, 1673.—*Beauties of England*, i. 82. Long. 0. 19. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

BERKLEY, in Gloucestershire. Here is a castle, in which Edward II.

was murdered in 1327. Long. 2. 28. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, a town in Herts, where William the Conqueror swore to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Ken, the deprived bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this town\*; and here the melancholy Cowper was born in 1731.—HAYLEY'S *Life of Cowper*.—*Hints for a Princess*, ii. 157.—*Mon. Mag.* ix.—*European Mag.* xxxvii. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BERKSHIRE, a county of England, the capital of which is Reading. It produces grain in great abundance, especially barley.

BERLIN, a city of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, Germany, on the river Spree. It is the capital of the king of Prussia's dominions, and has a magnificent palace and library, a cabinet of curiosities, an observatory, and an arsenal. It has various manufactures. Berlin was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1760, and a contribution levied on the inhabitants. Frederick William died here in 1740, and his son Frederick III. was born at Berlin in 1712.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 211.—*Dr. TOWERS'S Mem. of Fred.*—*Mon. Rev.* lxix. 84. Frederick, the elector of Brandenburg, called the great elector, was born at Berlin in 1620, and died in 1658. He is considered as the boast and glory of his house, and the chief of its greatness. Busching, the geographer, died here in 1793; and Pampusch, one of the greatest theoretic

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\* At Mr. Brooke's, the author of *Gustavus Vasa*, a visitor saw in his study the works of bishop Ken, with the following distich on the fly-leaf, in a neat female hand, probably by Mr. Brooke's mother: My son, peruse the works of pious Ken, The best of bishops and the best of men. *Mon. Rev.* li. 218.

Yet this bishop was very much censured for pronouncing absolution on the profligate Charles II.—BURNET, ii.—TOWGOOD'S *Let.* 340.



musicians, was born here in 1667. Long. 13. 26. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SUMMER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic. They were discovered in 1503, by John Bermudez, a Spaniard, but were not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The perpetual mildness of the climate occasioned their being called Summer's Islands.

BERN, the capital of a canton of the same name, in Swisserland. It is a strong place: the houses are built of white free-stone; and criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. In the arsenal is preserved the armour of the illustrious William Tell. Bern has produced few men highly eminent in literature, but has established her glory in being the birthplace of Haller, who was born here in 1702.—COXE'S *Travels*, ii. 249.—WAKEFIELD'S *Juv. Trav.* 114. In 1798, a dreadful battle took place in the vicinity of Bern, between the French under general Brune, and the Swiss under Steguar, who was slain. In this dreadful conflict the women fought by the sides of their husbands. The French, on entering Bern, committed all sorts of excesses; and the brave general Erlach was sacrificed to their fury. Long. 7. 30. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

BERNARD, GREAT ST. a mountain between Swisserland and Savoy, in the department of Mont Blanc. On the summit of this mountain is the monastery of St. Bernard, supposed to be 8006 feet above the level of the Mediterranean; the monks of which perambulate its snowy deserts, assisted by their dogs, with a view of relieving the wandering traveller\*.

\* These dogs possess an instinct, and receive a training, which fit them to be peculiarly useful in discovering persons

BERRY, a *ci-devant* province of France, which now forms the department of Cher and Indre.

BERUT, a town of Syria, on the sea-coast. It was the ancient Berytus; which see.

BERWICK, a large and populous town on the Tweed. It has a good trade in corn, salmon, damask, linen, muslin, cotton stockings, carpets, felts, and that strong sort of shoes called Cumberland clogs.—WARNER'S *N. Tour*, ii. 38. Berwick gave the title of duke to one of James the Second's sons.—See MOULINS and PHILIPSBURG. Long. 1. 46. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

BERYTUS, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia, in Asia, now Bairout, in Syria. It was formerly called the

who have been lost in the snow. An appropriate and just tribute to the generous exertions of the canine species in the service of humanity, has been given by M. de Lille, in *Les Trois Regnes de la Nature*, chant iii. p. 218.

Vous donc, soyez bénis, animaux courageux,  
Que nourrit St. Bernard sur son front orageux,  
Vous qui, sous les frimas qu' un long hiver entasse,  
Des voyageurs perdus courez chercher la trace !  
L'homme accourt à vos cris, il enlève le corps  
Dont le froid homicide engourdit les ressorts;  
Il se reanime, il prend une chaleur nouvelle,  
Le rayon de la vie en ses yeux étincelle,  
Et l'art vient redonner par ses soins triomphans,  
Un époux à sa femme, un père à ses enfans:  
Ainsi de tous les cœurs quand la pitié s'exile,  
Sur ces monts désolé elle trouve un asile,  
Dans ces chiens genereux l'homme admire ses mœurs,  
Et l'écho des deserts se plait à leurs clameurs.

It was by this track that Hannibal is supposed to have passed into Italy; and it was by the same direction that Bonaparte led his army over the Alps, previously to the battle of Marengo, in 1800.—See ALPS and MARENGO.



mother, the nurse, or the city of laws, from a famous school that it had for jurisprudence. It was the birthplace of Sanchoniathon, the historian, who flourished a few years before the Trojan war. Long. 35. 32. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

BESANCON, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Compté. It is the birthplace of the historian Milot. Here Toussaint L'Ouverture, a celebrated hero of St. Domingo, was destroyed in a dungeon, 1802.—*Eclectic Review*, ii. 413. Long. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

BESANDUC, a village of Palestine. Epiphanius was born at this village in 320; was made bishop of Salamis (now Famagosta), in Cyprus, in 366; and died in 403, at the age of 80, in returning from Constantinople, where he had been to visit Chrysostom.—*Clarke's Trav.* (note) ii. 415.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester. Bender is its capital.

BETELFAGUI, a town of the Happy Arabia, N. of Mocha, the principal mart for coffee. Long. 44. 23. E. lat. 14. 2. N.

BETHABARA, on the river Jordan, Palestine, in Asia, is thought to be the place where the Israelites passed the Jordan under Joshua; and here John the Baptist exercised his early ministry.—*Joshua* iii. 16.—*John* i. 28. Long. 35. 49. E. lat. 31. 49. N.

BETHANY, a village at the foot of mount Olivet, about 2 miles east from Jerusalem. It was the residence of Martha and Mary, and their brother Lazarus. Here Mary poured the oil upon the feet of Jesus; and here Lazarus was raised from the dead, after remaining four days in the grave.—*John* xi. Long. 35. 22. E. lat. 31. 46. N.

BETHEL, a city on the confines of the tribes of Ephraim and Benjamin, about 12 miles from Jerusalem. Here

Jacob had his remarkable dream, mentioned in *Genesis* xxviii. At Bethel the prophet Elisha was ridiculed by the children of the place, and forty-two were devoured by bears for this contempt of the venerable seer. Bethaven is a name sometimes given to Bethel, which signifies the house of vanity, or idols, or wickedness, instead of the house of God, which Bethel signifies. At this place Jonathan, Saul's son, forfeited his life by disobeying his father's orders, but was rescued by the people:—

How did their fond idolatry, perforce,  
Rescue his sentenc'd life, when doom'd  
by lot

To perish at *Beth-aven*, for the breach  
Of strict injunction, that of all my bands,  
Not one that day should taste of food,  
and live!

*Mrs. MORE's Sacred Dramas.*

*Goliath and David.*—1. *Sam.* xiv.

Long. 35. 21. E. lat. 31. 56. N.

BETHLEHEM, about 6 miles S. from Jerusalem, received its name, which signifies the *House of Bread*, from Abraham; and was surnamed Ephrata, the fruitful, after Caleb's wife, to distinguish it from another Bethlehem in the tribe of Zebulun. At Bethlehem Jacob buried his beloved Rachel. It belonged to the tribe of Judah, and also went by the name of the city of David, that monarch having there been born and tended sheep in his childhood. Abijah, the seventh judge of Israel, Elimelech, Obed, Jesse, and Boaz, were, like David, natives of Bethlehem; and here must be placed the scene of the admirable eclogue of Ruth. St. Matthias the apostle also received life in the same town where the Messiah came into the world, 4004 after its creation. In the 752d year of Rome, and in the 25th year of the reign of Augustus, when the temple of Janus was shut, and the greater part of mankind saw themselves, at once, professing obedience to one



monarch, and in perfect harmony with each other ;

No war, or battle's sound,  
Was heard the world around :  
The idle spear and shield were high up  
hung ;  
The hooked chariot stood  
Unstain'd with hostile blood ;  
The trumpet spake not to the armed  
throng ;  
And kings sat still with awful eye,  
As if they surely knew their sovereign  
Lord was by.

MILTON'S *Nativity*.

*Monthly Mag.* xxxii. 657.—CHA-  
TEAUBRIAND'S *Travels in Greece*,  
&c. i. 391.

BETHLEHEM, in Pennsylvania. This is the principal settlement of the Moravians\* in America, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf in 1741. Long. 75. 14. W. lat. 40. 37. N.

BETHPHAGE, a small village near Bethany. Here our Saviour procured the ass on which he made his lowly, though triumphant entry into Jerusalem.—*Matt.* xxi. Long. 35. 24. E. lat. 31. 45. N.

BETHSAIDA, a town on the lake of Gennesareth, north, at the influx of the river Jordan into the lake. Peter, Andrew, and Philip were of this place. Here Christ opened the eyes of a blind man by anointing them with spittle.—*Mark* viii. Long. 35. 42. E. lat. 32. 43. N.

BETHSHAN, more generally known by the name of Scythopolis, about 75 miles from Jerusalem. It was on this side Jordan, west, at the extremity of the great plain. After the battle of Gilboa, in which Saul and his son Jonathan were slain, the Philistines hung their bodies on the walls of Bethshan, whence they were taken by the inhabitants of Jabesh.—See JABESH. Long. 35. 39. E. lat. 32. 19. N.

BETLIS, a strong and populous town in Asia, capital of Curdistan. Long. 43. 20. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

\* See Mr. EVANS'S *Sketch*.

BETUWE, a fertile island in Guelderland. It was the ancient Batavia, and gave the name of Batavians. It is about 40 miles long and 10 broad. The principal place is Nimeguen.

BEVAGNA, the ancient Mevania (which see), a small town on the Tinia, or Timia, in the duchy of Spoleto, Italy.—*BUSCHING*, iii. 153.

BEVERLEY, a borough in Yorkshire, seated on the river Hull, was the birthplace of Alcock, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, who died at Wisbeach in 1500. The principal trade of Beverley consists in the making of malt and oatmeal, and in the tanning of leather. Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, a woman of eccentric character, was born at Beverley in 1768. Fisher, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry VIII. who was beheaded, 1535, for denying that tyrant's supremacy, was born at Beverley in 1459.

BEVIEUX, a village near Bex, in Switzerland, noted for its salt-springs.—*COXE'S Trav.*

BEX, a village in the canton of Bern. It is noted for its salt-mines, which are visited by travellers.—*MOORE'S View*, i. 250.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc. It was here that Paul Riquet, who made the royal canal, was born.—*SALMON'S Pres. State*, xi. 164. It was also the birthplace of Pellison, one of the greatest ornaments of the reign of Louis XIV.; who, when immured in the Bastile, was deprived by his cruel gaoler of a spider that he had tamed.—*Gal. Hist.* ix.

BIAGRASSO, a village on the Tixinella, west of the river Tessino, in the department of Olona, late duchy of Milan, Italy. Here the French were defeated in 1524, and in the retreat Bayard was killed.—See REBEC and ROMAGNANO.

BEYAH, or BIAH, a river of India,



in Lahore, which runs into the Setledj at Firosepour, — CRUTWELL's *Gaz.* It was anciently called the Hypasis, — Dr. VINCENT's *Nearchus*, i. 101.

BEYT JALINDHAR, a province of Hindoostan, between the Beyah, or Biah, and Setledj, is about 50 coss in breadth. — Dr. VINCENT's *Nearchus*, i. 105.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrennees, and falls into the bay of Biscay. In it is the island of Pheasants, rendered famous by the conference between cardinal Mazarine and don Louis de Haro, 1569. — BOURGOANNE's *Trav.* i. 5.

BIDDEFORD, 9 miles from Barnstaple. The town stands on each side the river Towridge, which a little lower joins the Taw and falls into Barnstaple bay. The bridge is 220 yards in length, having 24 gothic arches, and was built in the 14th century, by subscriptions from the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The streets are clean, and the houses well built; many of them being occupied by opulent merchants, in the West India and American trade. Timber is here both plentiful and cheap; large quantities of earthenware are constantly manufactured and sent to Wales, in exchange for provisions; and cargoes of oak-bark are exported to Ireland and Scotland. Here is a good trade in the Newfoundland fishery. Long. 4. 12. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

BIENNE, a town of Swisserland, on a lake of the same name, N. E. of Neufchatel; near which Rousseau passed a part of his eccentric life. — COXE's *Trav.* ii. — STOLBERG's *Trav.* i. 427. Long. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

BIERVLIET, near Sluys, was the birthplace of William Benkelen, to whom the Dutch are indebted for the method of curing herrings. — KNOX on the *Fisheries*, 256. 4th edit. He died in 1397; and his memory

was held in such veneration, that Charles V. emperor of Germany, and the queen of Hungary, made a journey to visit his tomb. His name is variously spelt, Beukelszoon, Benkelings, and Bruckfield. — BUSCHING, iii. 571.

BILBOA, the capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its chief trade is in wool and sword-blades. It exports also oil and chesnuts; and is seated on the Ibaicabal.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, S. of Tunis. It was the ancient Numidia.

BILSTON, a township and chapelry of Wolverhampton; one of the largest villages in England, being about 1½ mile in length. Its contiguity to Wolverhampton, and the benefit of the branches of canals to all the chief trading towns of the county, have been the means of establishing here, within these few years, numerous manufactories for japanned and enamelled goods, particularly buckle-chapes, which are wrought here in great perfection. Here are also furnaces for melting ore, forges, and slitting-mills, worked by steam-engines; there being considerable mines of coals, iron-stone, and quarry-stone in the neighbourhood. It is remarkable for a deep orange-coloured sand, which is much sought after by distant artists to cast metals in. It is also noted for a quarry of curious stones, lying horizontally one under another, of which the inhabitants make troughs, cisterns, &c.: some of it is curiously variegated. — *Topographical Dictionary*.

BILTON, a village about 2½ miles from Rugby, in Warwickshire. It was the residence of Mr. Addison; a name that will ever be held in esteem by the admirers of sound criticism, chaste humour, and a correct and attic style of composition. The retreat of this eminent character stands about a mile distant from the



bank of the Avon.—IRELAND'S *Views on the Avon*, 68.

BINFIELD, a village in Windsor forest, and the scene of Pope's youthful days, who here wrote his poem called "Windsor Forest." Here Mrs. Macaulay Graham, the historian, died.—*Sel. from G. Mag.* iv. 372.

BINGHAM, in Nottinghamshire, about 8 miles from Nottingham. Robert White, author of "The Celestial Atlas, or New Ephemeris," was born here in 1693, and died in 1773.

BIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates; whence is the usual passage over that river from Aleppo to Orfa, Diarbeck, and Persia.

BIRCHES, THE, 3 miles from Madeley market, Shropshire. Here, in May 1773, a high bank, which lay by the Severn, slipped quite across the river, and entirely stopped up the channel, turning its course through a meadow which lay on the other side: that part where the river ran became a high bank, with 20 lofty oaks standing upon it; and where the ground divided, a chasm was left, 7 or 8 yards wide, and 5 or 6 deep. The depth of the earth which appeared to be moved was 20 yards, and the quantity of land rather more than 20 acres. The turnpike-road was removed several yards, and turned up edge-ways. As soon as the bank had stopped up the bed of the river, the vessels below were left dry at the bottom of the channel, and the stream took its course over the meadow. About 400 yards from the river's bank stood a single inhabited house, the master of which, getting up about three o'clock in the morning, heard a rumbling noise, and, finding the ground shake under him, instantly called his family: they perceived the ground to move, and knew not which way to run for safety: however, they hastened off the spot; and just as they had arrived at a neighbouring wood, the ground they had left separated from that on which they stood: the

house was left standing, but a barn that stood near it was thrown down.

BIRMIN, or BURMAH; which see.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickshire. It is noted for its hardware and japan manufactories, and for the steam-engines made by Boulton and Watt. The present pence and halfpence are coined there, and the restamped dollars come from their mint.—*WARNER'S N. Tour*, 214. Long. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

BIRNAM.—See DUNKELD.

BIRR, a town of King's county, Ireland, near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon. It is the most considerable town in the county, though Philip's-town is the county town.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, of which Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY BAY, between cape Ortegal and Ushant isle, washes the coasts of France and Spain.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of New Spain. It contains many rich silver-mines. Durango is the capital.

BISERTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding with corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. Long. 9. 46. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

BISHOP'S BOURNE, 3 miles from Canterbury. Here Dr. Hooker died in 1600.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some perilous rocks on the western coast of Pembrokehire, near St. David's. They are said to derive their name from an incident which happened near 200 years ago. A fleet of merchantmen, coming from Spain, were shipwrecked upon them, and only Miles Bishop, with John and Henry Clarke, were preserved on the fragment of a mast. Hence the appellation took its rise.—*Anec. An. and Mod.* by J. P. ANDREWS, 86.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some rocks situated S. W. of the islands of Scilly, on which sir Cloudesly Shovel was wrecked in 1705.



BISHOP'S THORPE, a village about 4 miles from York, was the birthplace of the accomplished traveller and elegant poet Sandys. He was born 1577, and died 1643.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town in Hampshire. The celebrated William of Wykeham died here in 1404, in the 80th year of his age.—See WYKEHAM.

BISHUY, or BUSHY, a town of Normandy, was the birthplace of Duplessis Mornay in 1459.—See *the Henriade*, pages 63 and 80.

BISSAO, an island situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in Africa, where the Portuguese have a settlement, and where they carry on a great trade in the infamous traffic of slaves.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxiv. 141.

BITHYNIA, one of the divisions of Asia Minor. It was situated S. of the Euxine or Black sea, W. of Pontus and Galatia, north of Asia Proper, and E. of the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. The chief towns were Prusa, Nice, Nicomedia, Chalcedon, Libysa, and Therma.

BLACKHEATH, 5 miles from London, is noted for having been the place where Wat Tyler mustered 100,000 rebels.

BLACKMORE, between Ongar and Ingatestone, Essex. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of king Henry the Eighth's pleasure houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished earl of Surry, whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the 16th century.—OULTON'S *Itinerary*.

BLACK NOTLEY, near Braintree, in Essex, was the birthplace of

Ray, a famous naturalist. Long. 0. 42. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

BLACK SEA, a large sea, sometimes called the Euxine, between Europe and Asia.

BLACKWALL, a village on the river Thames, remarkable for a shipyard and wet-dock. The dock, which is the most considerable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly 10 acres. It can receive 28 large East Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to another.—OULTON'S *Itinerary*.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Kerry, and enters the sea at Youghall bay, after watering the county of Waterford. The head of this river is in a swampy bog, near the island of Kerry, from whence it proceeds to Blackwater bridge (where it is still but a small stream), and then to Cullin, about 6 miles; thence to Bellydawly, Drishane, and so easterly to Mallow, where there is a fair stone bridge over it; it then proceeds to Fermoy, where it has a second bridge; and thus flows on, due easterly, to the county of Waterford.—SMITH'S *Cork*, ii. 263; where may be found an account of its contributory streams.—Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE'S *Tour in Ireland*, 103.

BLACKWATER, a river of Essex, which rises in the N. W. of the county, and, joining the Chelmer at Malden, enters the æstuary to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay, so famous for the Walfleet oysters.

BLACKWELL, in Lancashire, was the birthplace of Hargreaves, who invented a spinning-machine called a jenny.—See STANHILL,—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 277.

BLAZEY, ST. a small village in Cornwall, about 2 miles from Austle.



Bishop Blaize landed here when he visited Britain.—*Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

BLANC, MONT.--See MONTBLANC.

BLANDFORD, a town in Dorsetshire, has a manufacture of shirt-buttons. Pitt, the poet, was born here in 1699, and died in 1748, at the same place.—See JOHNSON'S *Lives of the Poets*. Creech, the translator of Horace, Lucretius, &c. was born here in 1659\*; and Brown Willis, a noted antiquary and topographer, was a native of Blandford St. Mary, a short distance from it. Long. 2. 14. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

BLAYE, a small town in Guienne, France. It has a battery which commands the mouth of the Garonne, on which it is situated.

BLENHEIM, a village on the Danube, in Swabia, Germany, where the duke of Marlborough gained a victory over the French August 2, 1704†: in commemoration of which, a palace was built at Woodstock for the duke, at the expense of the nation. The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windsor, on the anniversary of the victory.—SMOLLETT'S *Contin. of Hume*.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* i. 23.—MAVOR'S *Uni. Hist.* xxiii. 213. Long. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

BLETSOE, on the Ouse, not far from Bedford. Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII. king of England, was born here in 1441. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

BLOIS, a city of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, late province of Orleannois. It has a cathedral and castle. In the latter Louis XII. the father of his people, was born in 1462. The duke of Guise and his brother were assassinated at this place in 1588; and Catherine de Medicis, so renowned for her genius

\* Some say, at Sherborne.

† On the eve of the battle he had, agreeably to that regard to religion which was a remarkable trait in his general character, devoted himself to the Almighty

and her crimes, likewise expired here, 1589.--WRAXALL'S *Tour*, 166\*.

BLORE, 4 miles from Ashborn, in Staffordshire. Blore heath is remarkable for a famous battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury fought the house of York with 500 men only, and beat lord Audley with 10,000, after a most bloody engagement.

BOCAT, a fertile valley of Syria, Asia, in which the ruins of Balbec are situated. Among many other things, those beautiful and excellent grapes of Damascus are produced here.—*Translated from DE LA ROQUE*, 116.

BOCK KÖGEL, a mountain of the Tyrol, whose height is supposed to be nearly equal to that of Mont Blanc. Its craggy sides are sheathed in ice, and its brow is whitened with eternal snows.—*Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S Class. Tour*, i. 16.

BOCKING, a large village in Essex, has a great manufacture of baize. Long. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOCNIA, a town 20 miles E. of Cracow, famous for its salt-mines.

BÆOTIA, one of the ancient divisions of Græcia Propria.

BÆTIS, now the Guadalquivir.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs through Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black sea.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, diamonds, tin, quicksilver, copper, and lead. In its forests prodigious quantities of game of all sorts

in the presence of his chaplain, and received the holy sacrament; and in the morning he was observed to be inspired with an extraordinary cheerfulness and alacrity; which diffused itself over the whole confederate army, who marched as if in confidence of victory.—BELSHAM'S *Hist. of Great Brit.* ii. 184.

\* She was the wife of Henry II. who died from an accidental wound that he received in the right eye at a tournament in 1559.—HENAULT.



are found.—*Lit. Pan.* i. 586. Marble, coal, and alum, are also found. It is subject to Austria, and its capital is Pragne.

BOJI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

BOIS LE DUC, a fortified town in the department of Dommel, late province of Dutch Brabant. It was taken by the Dutch in 1692, and by the French in 1794.

BOLAM, in Durham, on the borders of Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Garth, an eminent physician, and author of "The Dispensary."—*Beaut. of Eng.* v. 224. Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BOLDRE, a village near Lymington, in Hampshire. Here the humane and pious Gilpin, some time vicar of this parish, was buried in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.* ii. 798.

BOLINGBROKE, a town of Lincolnshire, north from Boston; noted for being the birthplace of Henry IV. 1367. Long. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BOLOGNA, a city of Italy. It has a famous university, and many churches; in the chief of which Cassini drew his meridian line. They carry on a great trade in silk and velvet, oil, wine, flax, and hemp; sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, &c. The invention of crape came originally from Bologna; but the chief manufacture of it is said to be at Lyons.—*Cyclop.* It was taken by the French in 1796. Galvani, from whom galvanism took its name, died here in 1799. Aldrovandi, sometimes called the modern Pliny, was born here in 1522, and died in 1605. Albani, born 1578, and Guido Reni, born 1575, were also natives.—*ORRERY'S Letters.*

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name. To one of the islands in this lake Amalasontha, queen of the Goths, was exiled by Theodatus, on whom she had bestowed her kingdom and her hand, and was

strangled here by his order, A. D. 534. Bolsena is the ancient Volscinii; which see.

BOLSOVER, a town in Derbyshire, 5 miles from Chesterfield, has been noted for its manufactories of buckles, spurs, bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, and other similar articles. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 17. N.

BOLTON, a village on the river Swale, in the west riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable for being the burial-place of Henry Jenkins in 1670, who was 169 years old. Long. 1. 35. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

BOLTON LE MOORS, in Lancashire, about 12 miles from Manchester, has manufactories of muslin, and is particularly celebrated for the manufacture of ornamental and fancy cotton goods. Sir Richard Arkwright was born in its neighbourhood.—*AIKIN'S Descrip. of the Country round Manchester.* Long. 2. 22. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal, and is one of the three presidencies of the English East India company.

BORISTHENES.—See DNIEPER.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian ocean, which produces pepper, rice, fruits, diamonds, gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which they use instead of money. The orang-outang is a native of this island.

BORNOU, a country of Africa, subject to violent storms and excessive heat at one part of the year. The natives are black. They have various sorts of fruits, roots, &c. besides horses, asses, mules, camels, &c. &c. many wild animals, and game in abundance. The bees are so numerous, that the wax is frequently thrown away.

BORNOU, the capital of the above, with a royal palace.

BORODINO, a village between Smolensko and Moscow, where a



most furious and sanguinary battle was fought between the armies of Russia and France in Sept. 1812; when the Russians remained masters of the field, but were obliged to retreat a day or two after.—*Christ. Ob.* ii. 680.—*Lit. Pan.* xii. 906.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Ure. Here Edward II. defeated the earl of Lancaster.—*RAPIN*, i. 396. Long. 1. 32. W. lat. 54. 0. N.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or BO-NESS, the principal seaport town in the county of Linlithgowshire, Scotland. The chief exports from this town are coals and salt; the imports are usually tallow, hemp, timber, flax, and flax-seed. The herring-fishery is also carried on here, but not to a great extent.

BORT, a village on the river Dordogne, in the Limosin, now the department of Correze, was the birthplace of the entertaining Marmontel.

BORTHWICK, 12 miles from Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, was the birthplace of Dr. William Robertson, the celebrated historian.—*Mon. Visitor*, xvi. 19.—*Beauties of Scotland*, i. 367.

BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropshire, near Bridgenorth, famous for the oak in which Charles II. concealed himself with colonel Careless after the battle of Worcester.—See an account of his remarkable escape in HUME, and 3d of Sept. in BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.* 3d edit. Long. 2. 7. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey. It produces wheat, feeds many cattle, and its mountains contain mines of silver.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE. — See CONSTANTINOPLE STRAITS.

BOSTON, a borough in Lincolnshire. It has a lofty church, which is a noted sea-mark. Fox, the martyrologist, was born here in 1517.—*Hist. Gt. Brit.* by J. P. AN-

DREWS, i. 509.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. Eng.* i. 221. Long. 0. 0. lat. 52. 58. N.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, N. America. It is a flourishing town, and was the birthplace of Franklin in 1706. Long. 70. 33. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

BOSWORTH, in Leicestershire, famous for a victory gained over Richard III. by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which the former was slain, 1485\*. Blackwall, author of the "Sacred Classics defended and illustrated," died here in 1730. Simpson, the mathematician, was born here in 1710, and died here in his 51st year. Long. 1. 18. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

BOTANY BAY, on the east coast of Notasia, or New Holland, "where angry England sends her outcast sons†." It received its name from the number of plants, &c. found there.—See KIPPIS'S *Life of Cook*, 108.

BOTHNIA, a province of Sweden, on a gulf of the same name.

BOTHWELL, a village on the river

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\* By this battle the fatal feud of the Roses was extinguished, and the establishment of a new dynasty on the throne of England commenced.—See ALBAN'S, St.

† See Mr. Southey's beautiful *Botany Bay Eclogue*.

Cette Botany Bay sentine d'Albion,  
Ou le vol, la rapine, et la sedition  
En foule sont vomit, et purgeant l'Angle-  
terre:

Dans leur exile, lointain vont feconder  
la terre,

Là l'indulgente loi des sujets dangereux  
Fait d'habiles colons, des citoyens heu-  
reux,

Sourit au repentir, excite l'industrie,  
Leur rend la liberté, des mœurs, un pa-  
trie

Je vois de toutes parts les marais desse-  
chés,

Les deserts embellis et les bois des-  
frichés.

*Le Malheur et la Pitié, chant 2.*

L'Abbé DE LILLE.



Clyde, near Hamilton, Lanerkshire, in Scotland. The bridge of Bothwell is famous for the defeat of the Scottish covenanters in the reign of Charles II. The ancient castle, from which the husband of Mary Stuart derived his title, is now in ruins.

BOUGES, near Namur, Netherlands. Here don John of Austria died in 1758.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, i. 51.—See LEPANTO. Long. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

BOUILLON, a small town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, a few miles N. E. from Sedan. It was formerly a lordship which belonged to Godfrey, the first christian king of Jerusalem\*, son of Eustace II. count of Boulogne,

———"who burn'd with zeal to chase  
From Sion's walls the pagan's impious  
race."

TASSO'S *Jerusalem Deliv.*

BOULOGNE, a seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, late province of Picardy, with a harbour at the mouth of the river Liane. Edward II. was espoused to Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, at Boulogne, in 1308.—RAPIN. Long. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

BOURBON, an island in the Indian ocean; and called since the French revolution Isle de la Réunion and Isle Buonaparte. It produces excellent tobacco, sugar-canes, benzoin, aloes, and coffee. The cotton from the island of Bourbon is the most valuable brought to England, except the best Sea Island Georgia.—See GEOR-

\* Godfrey refused to assume the title and ensigns of royalty in the place where Christ had been crowned with thorns, and he governed under the modest appellation of Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. He died after he had sat one year on the throne, and was succeeded by his brother Baldwin. The celebrity of Godfrey is immortalized as the hero of TASSO'S "Jerusalem Delivered."—RAPIN.—GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*.

GIA. The French East India ships touched here for refreshments. It was taken from the French in 1810, by the English, under commodore Rowley and colonel Keating.—*Europ. Mag.* lviii. 382.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 978.—*Gent. Mag.* iii. 166. Long. 55. 30. E. lat. 20. 52. S.

BOURBON, L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier, late province of Lyonnois, famous for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late king of France. Long. 3. 5. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOURDEAUX, a city of France, in the department of Gironde, late province of Guienne. Its cathedral is much admired, and it has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Richard II. of England was born here in 1367; and near it the celebrated Montesquieu was born in 1689. Black, an eminent teacher of chemistry, was also a native, 1728. Berquin, the author of "L'Ami des Enfants," was born here, and died at Paris 1791. Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, was married at Bourdeaux to Eleanor, who had been repudiated, for her infamous conduct, by Louis VII.—*Galerie Historique*, tom. ix. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

BOURG, the chief town in the department of Ain, late province of Bresse, France. Some biographical works mention this as the birthplace of Vaugelas, others Chamberry, in 1585. Lalande, an eminent astronomer, was born here in 1732, and died at Paris in 1807.—*Mon. Mag.* xxiv. 352.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 161.—*Mon. Rev.* lxx. 521. Condorcet was found dead in a dungeon at Bourg, in which he had been shut up and forgotten for 24 hours.—*Crit. Rev.* series iv. i. 116.—*Biographie Moderne*. Long. 5. 18. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France,



N. E. of Limoges, in the department of Creuse, late province of Marche. Zisim, brother of Bajazet II. emperor of the Turks, resided here after his defeat by his brother.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 136.—*Tab. Chron.* ii. 196. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

BOURGES, a city of France, in the department of Cher, late province of Orleannois, was the birth-place of Lewis XI.; and here he confined his son-in-law, afterwards Lewis XII.\* in an iron cage. Bourdaloue, a celebrated preacher, and Jacques Cœur, a very rich merchant, were natives of this place.—*MEZERAY*. Long. 2. 28. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, N. E. from Stamford, was the birth-place of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, 1729; and of the famous statesman, Cecil Lord Burleigh, 1520.—3d series *Critical Review*, xiii. 356.—*MACDIARMID'S Lives*, 122.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 292. Long. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

BOURO, an island which has lately been added to our conquests from the Dutch in the Eastern Archipelago, is distinct from the Molucca cluster, being situated to the west, between those islands and the Celebes. It is a large mountainous island, 50 miles in circumference, and produces the clove and nutmeg in considerable perfection. The Dutch formerly had a fortress in Bouro, but we know not whether the works are now in a state capable of defence.

BOUVINES, a village to the E. of Tournay, famous for a battle between the emperor Otho IV. who was taken prisoner, but afterwards rescued, and Philip II. of France, in 1213; in which the latter was victorious,

\* It may be said of this king, as Voltaire said of Henry IV. he,

Train'd in adversity's instructive school,  
With justice and with mercy learn'd to rule.

though wounded in the throat. Otho died soon after of grief.—*RAPIN*, i. 274.—*Hist. of France*, i. 281. Long. 3. 42. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

Bow, a village in Middlesex, which has a bridge over the river Lea, said to be the first stone bridge erected in England. At Bow, about the year 1643, was the first establishment for dyeing scarlet in this country; whence it obtained, for a long time, the name of the Bow dye.—See *Cyclop.* art, *Cochineal*.

BOXWORTH, about 7 miles from Cambridge, contains the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the celebrated blind professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge. He died in 1759.—*LYSONS'S Magna Brit.*

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, rises in the King's county, and falls into the Irish channel below Drogheda. On its banks William III. gained a complete victory over James II. in 1690\*. Fifteen hundred men are

\* James saw the beginning of the battle of the Boyne from the hill of Dunmore, and speedily fled to Dublin. It would be too much to impute cowardice to him who had more than once "met death without dismay;" but men are not the same at all times. James betook himself to France. The archbishop of Rheims sarcastically observed, pointing to the fallen monarch at St. Germain, "There is a fool who has lost three kingdoms for a mass."

From Dunmore's height let timid James behold

A rival king his martial bands unfold:  
Now to the shock see kindred bands advance;

The bigot shrinks, and, speeding back to France,

Leaving his friends their fallen lot to moan,

Flies to the mass, and abdicates a throne:  
Thy column, Boyne, records their valiant deeds,

Where William with his conqu'ring squadron bleeds.

*Erin*, by SMEDLEY.

Lord Halifax, in his Epistle to the earl of Dorset on this victory, has thus noticed William's being wounded:—



stated as the loss of the vanquished, five hundred of the victors, in a battle fought between the greatest numbers that had ever engaged in Ireland; a battle which most probably decided the fate of the British islands, whether they were to be involved in a gloom of superstition and ignorance, and depopulated by tyranny and poverty, like the great and fertile kingdom of Spain; or shine forth, to the admiration of the world, the grand asylum of civil and religious freedom, the nursery of genius and industry, the center of knowledge, wealth, and naval power.—GORDON'S *Hist. of Ireland*, chap. xxxiii.

BRABANT, formerly a duchy or province of the Netherlands, now forms the department of the Dyle and of the two Nethes. It produces a great quantity of flax; its air is good, and soil fertile.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, which has acquired considerable importance from the great quantity of fine broad cloth manufactured there. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

BRADGATE, or BROADGATE, 4 miles from Leicester, is memorable as the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey,

"Whose matchless person every charm combin'd,

"Form'd in th' idea of a painter's mind;"

and who, endowed with a superior capacity, and powers of application uncommon to her age, gained the esteem of all her acquaintance, by

O! if in France this hero had been born,  
What glittering tinsel would his act adorn!

Their plays, their songs, would dwell upon his wound;

And operas repeat no other sound.

Boyne would for ages be the painter's theme,

The Gobelins' labour, and the poet's dream;

The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms,

And bleed for ever purple in their looms.

her gentle, modest, and amiable temper, and her respect for religion. She was born in 1537.

BRAGA, the capital of the province of Entre Duero-e-Minho, on the river Cavedo. It has a hat-manufactory, which supplies a great part of Portugal with hats; it has also an inconsiderable manufactory of knives. Long. 8. 9. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

BRAGANZA, a city of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, on the river Sador. Its manufactures consist of silk stuffs, velvets, and grogram. John duke of Braganza ascended the throne of Portugal in 1640, under the name of John IV. after a revolution which expelled the Spaniards, who had usurped the government in 1580. Long. 6. 20. W. lat. 41. 57. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufactory of baize, and adjoins to the village of Bocking, which is noted for the same. It is 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 41 N. E. of London. Long. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

BRANDENBURG, a town in Upper Saxony, Germany, where many French refugees have settled, and introduced their manufactures.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprey, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the Papists are tolerated.

BRANDON, a market town of Suffolk, on the river Ouse. Vast num-



bers of rabbits are brought hence to London. Simon Eyre, lord mayor of London, who built Leadenhall market, was a native of this town. Long. O. 22. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

BRANTOME, a village situated on the river Drome, in the department of Dordogne, late province of Guienne, was the birthplace of Bourdeilles, better known by the name of Brantome, whose memoirs of the reigns of Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. throw considerable light on the history and biography of the times, but abound with indecencies and contradictions.

BRASIL, a large country of South America, discovered by Alvarez Cabral in 1500\*. It reaches from 1. 30. N. to 32. S. lat. or about 2000 geographical miles. There is no country between the tropics that enjoys a more wholesome climate than Brasil; the heat being much moderated by the breezes from the sea, and in the interior of the country by the winds from the mountains. It gives title to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. This country produces rice, sugar-canes, &c. &c. besides Brasil-wood, wood for dyeing, wheat, manioc, coffee, chocolate, indigo, pepper, cactus (on which the insect, furnishing cochineal, is bred), and the noted Brazilian tobacco. The Aya-Pana plant, which is indigenous to S. America, and many medical plants, grow here.—EDWARDS'S *W. Indies*, i. 112.—*Asiatic Ann. Register*, ii. 18.—MILOT iii. 126.—GRANT'S *History of Brasil*, 5.—*Lit. Pan.* iv. 553. The discovery of Brasil was made by chance seven years after the first voyage of Columbus. Vincent Yanez Pinzon,

\* Bartholomew Dias, the discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, was lost in one of the ships which sailed under Cabral, after they had discovered Brasil and were steering for that cape.—Dr. VINCENT'S *Periplus*, ii. 236.

one of the adventurers in that memorable expedition, after his return to Spain, obtained a commission from the court of Castile to go in search of new countries. In December 1499, he set sail from Palos, and was driven by a tempest from the Cape de Verd islands to cape St. Augustin's, on the Brazil coast, on the 26th of January 1500. It happened that, while Pinzon was upon his voyage, a fleet was fitted out at Lisbon, destined for the East Indies, under the command of Pedro Alvarez Cabral; which, proceeding on its course, was also driven by stress of weather to the same quarter of the globe, exactly three months after the arrival there of Pinzon. Cabral, after having taken possession in the name of the crown of Portugal, made no further stay at Porto Seguro, where he landed, but pursued his voyage to India as soon the wind permitted.—*Crit. Rev.* xxi. 29. Brasil is at present divided into fourteen provinces, or captainships, in the following order from north to south; viz. Para—Maragnon—Siara—Rio Grande—Paraiba—Tamaraca—Fernambucca—Segerippe del Rey—Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints—Rio das Velhas—Ponte Seguro—Spiritu Sancto—Rio de Janeiro, and St. Vincent.—GRANT'S *Hist. of Brazil*, 104.

BRAUNSBURG, a commercial town of Prussia Royal, on the Passarge, near the Baltic, east of Elbing.

BRAUNSTON, a small village on the borders of Warwickshire, where the Oxford canal joins the line of the Grand Junction.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, famous for its turncoat vicar, Symon Symonds.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.*—*Beauties of England*.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angushire, which has a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. Maitland, author of the



"History of London," and Guthrie, a noted writer, were natives. Long. 2. 58. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECKNOCK, the capital of Brecknockshire, has a good clothing trade, and is one of the best built towns in Wales. — MALKIN'S *Scenery*. — EVANS'S *Itinerary*. Long. 3. 22. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of Wales.

BREDA, a city in the department of the Scheld and Meuse, *ci-devant* Dutch Brabant, which has been several times taken and retaken. Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1590, took it by the following stratagem:—A boat was loaded with turf, under which 70 men were concealed. The Spaniards themselves assisted in bringing in the boat. Mathew Helt, a lieutenant in the 70, not being able to suppress a cough, begged his comrades to kill him, lest the enterprise should be frustrated by this inconvenient companion. — *Délices des Pays Bas*, ii. 23. It is on the river Merck. Charles II. resided here when invited to return to England by his subjects. Long. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

BREED'S HILL, an eminence near Boston, in America, where the Americans withstood the British troops in the war in 1775. — See BUNKER'S HILL.

BREEDON, a village 5 miles from Tewkesbury, Worcestershire. It was the burial-place of Prideaux. — NASH'S *Worcestershire*, i. 132. — See PADSTOW.

BREMEN, a considerable town in Germany, in the duchy of the same name, Lower Saxony. The magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning in 1739. It is famous for its old hock and its capacious wine-cellars. — WRAXALL'S *N. Tour*, 404. The vaults under the church have the singular property of preserving from putrefaction the dead bodies put in

them. — See TOULOUSE. In 1802, Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, discovered a planet, to which he gave the name of Pallas; but it is called Olbers by French astronomers, who hope by this to immortalize the discoverer. — BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*, 4th edit. 326.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the Weser and the Elbe. It was sold by the Swedes to the elector of Hanover in 1719. Stade is the seat of regency.

BREMERTON, a village on the river Reuss, near Zurich, was the birthplace of Bullinger, a celebrated divine. He was born in 1504, and was so poor in his youth as to subsist on the alms he got by singing from door to door. He was chosen pastor of Zurich in the room of Zuinglius, who was slain in battle. — *Biog. Dict.* — GRAY'S *Letters*.

BRENNEVILLE, a town a few miles from Soissons, where Henry I. of England was wounded in an engagement with the French, who were defeated, and their king, Louis VI. nearly made prisoner, in 1118. — HUME. — CLARENDON. — MAJOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 97.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, where the members for the county are elected. Mrs. Trimmer, who for many years devoted her time and talents in compiling books for young persons, died at Brentford in 1811.

BRESLAW, the capital of Silesia, at the conflux of the Oder and Ola. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757, but again taken by the Prussians. Wolff, a noted philosopher, was born here in 1679.

BRESSE, or BRESCIA, a strong town of Italy, formerly belonging to the state of Venice, but now in the department of Mella. It is situated on the small river Gazza, E. of Milan, and has manufactories of linen; fire-



arms, swords, knives, and other cutlery wares. Gaston de Foix took it in 1512 from the Venetians, and abandoned it to pillage, with the exception of the house of the chevalier Bayard; but in 1517 it was restored to the Venetians. Brescia was the birthplace of Tartaglia, the famous mathematician; and of Gamba, the poet, who died in 1596.—*Cyclop.* Long. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, which now forms part of the department of Ain.

BRESSICI, or BRZESC, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, on the river Bog. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries of Europe. Long. 24. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

BREST, a town in the department of Finisterre, late province of Bretagne. It has a castle, a marine academy, and an arsenal, and is the best seaport in France. The English, in 1694, attempted to take this place, when general Talmash was mortally wounded, and 900 British soldiers and 400 seamen lost their lives.—*SMOLLETT's Contin. of Hume.*—*MAVOR's Un. Hist.* xix. 366. Long. 4. 26. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, a late province of France, now formed into five departments, Finisterre, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, Cotes du Nord, and Morbihan.

BRETIGNY, a village near Chartres, in Orleannois, now in the department of Eure and Loire. Here Edward III. in 1360, concluded a treaty of peace with the dauphin, afterwards Charles the Wise, whose father John was then a prisoner in England.—*RAPIN*, i. 431.

BRETON, CAPE, an island of N. America, separated by a narrow strait from Nova Scotia. On its coast is an excellent fishery. Long. 60. 0. W. lat. 46. 0. N.

BRETEN, near Heidelberg, a small town in the palatinate of the Rhine, was the birthplace of Melancthon, one of the celebrated reformers.—*BUSCHING*, iv. 583.—*SMOLLETT's Pres. State*, v. 50.

BRIANÇON, in the department of the Upper Alps, France, late province of Dauphiny. Great quantities of manna are procured here. Long. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

BRIDEKIRK, between Cocker-mouth and Carlisle, was the birthplace of Tickell, 1686, who died at Bath in 1740. He was one of Addison's intimate friends, and wrote his epitaph.—*BUTLER's Arith. Ques.* Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

BRIDGEND, a market-town partly situated in the parish of Newcastle, and partly in Coity, Glamorgan, Wales. It stands on the river Ogmore, which divides the town, and over which is a stone bridge. The soil is extremely fertile, and well cultivated. The river abounds with salmon and trout, with which the market is well supplied during the season.

BRIDGENORTH, a large ancient borough town of Shropshire, England. It suffered much during the civil wars; and one of the towers of the castle, which now leans out of the perpendicular, was then partly undermined (see PISA). Bridgenorth is divided into two parts by the Severn. The inhabitants are employed in various manufactures and trades. David Caldwell died at Bridgenorth in 1796, at the advanced age of 107 years. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and served as a drummer in the army in the reign of king William and that of queen Anne.—*Cyclop.* Dr. Percy, late bishop of Dromore, was born at Bridgenorth in 1728.—*Europ. Mag.* lx. 341. Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire. It is seated on the



Parret, and has a considerable coasting trade. Blake, an English admiral, the terror of Spain, was born here; as was also Oldmixon, the poet and historian. When colonel Kirke entered Bridgewater, after the battle of Sedgmore, he not only hanged 19 prisoners without the least inquiry into the nature of their guilt, but ordered a certain number to be executed while he and his company should drink the king's health; and observing their feet to quiver in the agonies of death, he commanded the drums to beat and the trumpets to sound, saying, he would give them music to their dancing:

At every health the horrid monster  
quaff'd,  
Ten wretches died, and as they died he  
laugh'd.

## POMFRET.

See SEDGMORE and TAUNTON. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the growth of hemp, and for large manufactories of sail-cloth. Long. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

BRIEUX.—See ST. BRIEUX.

BRIEL, or the BRILL, in the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the origin of their republic. The celebrated admiral Tromp was born here.—See TEXEL. Long. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, usually called BRIGHTON, a seaport of Sussex, now a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing. Some say, that Charles II. embarked for France at this place; and in the church-yard is interred captain Tettersell, who conveyed him thither.—See *Brighton Guide*. At Brighton, Thurlow, a celebrated chancellor, and Horsley, an eminent bishop, died in 1806.—*Lit. Pan.* i. —*Mon. Mag.* xxii. 401. Long. 0. 6. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

BRIHUEGA, a town on the river Tagus, N. E. of Guadalaxara, in

New Castile, Spain, where the English under general Stanhope were taken prisoners in 1710. Long. 4. 10. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

BRINDISI, an ancient seaport of Naples, memorable for the death of the Mantuan swain. Long. 13. 15. E. lat. 40. 45. N.—See MANTUA.

BRISGAU, a territory of Suabia, on the east side of the Rhine. The chief town is Friburg.

BRISTOL, a seaport and city in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Frome and Avon. It is the metropolis of the west of England, and a place of considerable trade. Here are several glass-houses; but sugar-refinery is one of its chief manufactures. Its hot well has obtained great celebrity in consumptive cases. In this city they use sledges instead of carts. Native crystals, called Bristol stones, are found in its vicinity. Penn, the admiral, was interred in one of its churches; and Savage,

(He who, with peculiar fate,  
Prov'd a barb'rous mother's hate,)

after a life of negligence and irregularity, closed his mortal career in its jail.—*Dr. JOHNSON's Life of Savage*. The ill-starred Chatterton was born here in 1752.—*HAYLEY's Poems*, iii. The celebrated Colston, who was born in this city in 1636, has immortalized the character of the Bristol merchant, by some of the most noble institutions that a private individual ever had ability or liberality to establish.—*WARNER's N. Tour*, i. 18. Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, was born here in 1467; and Mrs. Robinson, the poetical writer, in 1758. Mrs. Yearsley, the poetess, whose verses were the astonishment and admiration of those who knew what good poetry is, was a milk-woman of Bristol.—*Europ. Mag.* lii. 276. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, the



most considerable of all the European islands. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

Hail, happy isle! where temp'rate breezes  
blow,  
And early spring dissolves the frozen  
snow;  
Where mellowing frosts the well-turn'd  
glebe prepare,  
And fruitful seasons ease the peasant's  
care.  
Though dark'ning storms sweep o'er thy  
fertile plain,  
E'en frost and snow the rising corn sus-  
tain:  
Chill'd by the blast, the noxious insects  
die,  
And the rude tempest clears th' invading  
fly.  
Hail, Liberty! auspicious goddess, hail!  
Breathe through our isle thy soul-reviv-  
ing gale;  
May British yeomen own no other sway,  
And British fields, secure, their wealth  
display;  
Lords of the soil, they count not labour  
pain,  
But till, with cheerful songs, their own  
domain.

*Monthly Magazine*, vi. 121-2.

—See ENGLAND.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in North America, which is between 50 and 70. N. lat. and 50. and 100. W. long.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island which lies in 152. E. and 4. S. It has nutmeg, cocoa, and various sorts of trees.

BROEK, a village 6 miles from Amsterdam, remarkable for the neatness of its inhabitants, and the cleanliness of its houses, streets, &c. Long. 4. 48. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent. Near it is the palace of the bishop of Rochester; and in the church is interred Dr. John Hawkesworth, whose epitaph is the same as the concluding paragraph of his "Adventurer." He was born here in 1715. Long. O. 7. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. At Bromley hall many persons are employed in calico-printing, by Messrs. Foster and Co.

BROOKSBY, a small village 4 miles west of Melton Mowbray, was the birthplace of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in 1592. He became James the First's favourite, from an accidental interview, when that monarch was pleased with his person.—RAPIN, ii. 187.—See PORTSMOUTH.

BROSELEY, in Shropshire. It stands on the river Severn, which parts it from Madeley. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and iron-mines. The iron-works here are as considerable as any in the kingdom. There is also a manufactory of glazed tobacco-pipes. It is remarkable for a curious burning spring, or well, discovered here in 1711; but which disappeared in 1755, by the sinking of a coal-pit near it. The inflammable property of this water was supposed to have been occasioned by its mixture with petroleum, one of the most inflammable substances in nature, and which has the property of burning in water.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport in the island of Schonen, in the province of Zealand. James Cats, a famous lawyer, politician, and poet, was born here in 1577.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, v. 94.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* iii. 158.—SMOLLETT'S *Pres. State*, vi. 11. Long. 3. 55. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

BROW, a small seaport of Dumfries-shire, a little to the S. of Dumfries. It is much resorted to for bathing; and Burns, the poet, passed a short time here, in hopes of prolonging his life.—CURRIE'S *Life of Burns*, i. 221.

BRUGG, or BRUCK, a town in the canton of Bern, situated on the river Aar, was the birthplace of Zimmerman in 1728.

BRUGES, a city of Austrian Flanders, now the department of Lys, once a very trading place, but nearly ruined by the tyranny of Philip II. It is now united to France. Bruges



has several fine churches, in one of which are preserved the vestments of Thomas à Becket. Charles the Bold, killed at Nancy, was buried here; and it was the birthplace of John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of painting in oil\*. He was born in 1370.—*CAMPBELL'S Journey*. Gomar, the learned antagonist of Arminius, from whom the Calvinists in Holland were called Gomarists, was born here in 1563.—*Hommes Illus.* i. 213; but he disgraced the character of a christian minister by his bigotry and intolerance.—See *Cyclopædia*.

BRUNN, or BRENN, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Zwittau and Schwartz. It has manufactories of cloth, velvet, and plush. Long. 16. 38. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

BRUNNEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz, on the Waldstadtersee, over which it has a ferry to Fluelen, in Uri. In this village, in 1315, the inhabitants of Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwalden, formed their perpetual alliance, and thus laid the foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The illustrious Tell, no doubt, was one,

Who, with the generous rustics, sate

On Uri's rocks in close divan;

He wing'd that arrow, sure as fate,

Which ascertain'd the sacred rights of man. SMOLLETT'S *Liberty*.

Busching.—*BUTLER'S Exercises on Globes*.—*GRAY'S Letters*.—*COXE'S Trav.*—*Mod. Europe*. It was again distinguished in 1798, by being the place where the deputies from the same cantons determined to maintain their independence, and to resist the innovations of the French. Long. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

\* It has been proved beyond denial, that the use of oil in painting was known 150 years before his time.—*Literary Pan.* iii. 255.

BRUNSWICK, a country in Lower Saxony. From the illustrious family of Brunswick, his present majesty, George III. is descended.

BRUNSWICK CITY, on the river Ocker, is famous for the liquor called *mum*; so named from its inventor, Christian Mummen. The first spinning-wheels are said to have been invented here in 1530, by a statuary, named Jurgen. Long. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in North America. It has a safe harbour.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, which has a considerable inland trade.

BRUNSWICK, and BRUNSWICK, New, two provinces in Nova Scotia. The chief products are timber and fish.

BRUSSELS, the late capital of Brabant, now in the department of Dyle, on the river Senne. It is famous for fine lace, tapestry, and camlets. Brussels was bombarded in 1695 by marshal Villeroy, and has been several times taken and retaken. In 1555, Charles V. resigned his dominions to his son Philip at this palace; and the chair is still preserved in which he sate. Here count Egmont and count Hoorn were beheaded in 1568\*. The French ambassador, who was a private spectator of the execution, is said to have written to Charles IX. king of France, "That he had seen that head cut off whose valour had made France twice tremble," alluding to the battles of St. Quintin and Gravelines.—*RAPIN*

\* When the prince of Orange retired to Germany, apprehending the danger which followed, he entreated count Egmont to accompany him, who refused.—"Farewell," said he, taking leave of the prince of Orange, "prince without an estate."—"Farewell," replied he, "count without a head."—*Delices des Pays Bas*.



(note), ii. 82. Lesley, the faithful adherent of Mary queen of Scots, died here in 1596.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.*—*Hist. of Spain.*—NUGENT'S *Tour.*—*Mod. Europe.*—MEZERAY.—*Hist. France.* Long. 4. 23. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

BRYN-GLAS, a mountain near Pilleth, a little south-west of Knighton, in Radnorshire. Here, in 1402, Sir Edmund Mortimer was defeated and taken prisoner by Owen Glendower.

—————The noble Mortimer,  
Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight  
Against the irregular and wild Glendower,  
Was by the rude hands of that Welshman  
taken.

SHAKSPEARE.—PENNANT'S *Wales.*

BRZESC.—See BRESSICI.

BUCEPHALA, once a city of India, on the river Hydaspes, built by Alexander in memory of his horse that died here of fatigue and old age. It was situated near the modern Attock.—ARRIAN, lib. v. c. 19. Long. 70. 36. E. lat. 32. 27. N.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland. Long. 1. 46. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

BUCHARIA, BUKARIA, or BOKHARA, an extensive region of Asia, lying between the river Jihon to the west; and the desert of Cobi, and other deserts bordering on China, to the east. This extensive country is divided into Great and Little Bucharía, corresponding to the southern districts of the ancient Scythias, which were separated by the ridge of mountains denominated the Imaus, or Karangoutac.

BUCHARIA, GREAT, is that extensive and important region of independent Tartary which comprehends part of the Touran, or Turan of the ancient Persians, and was chiefly known to the Greeks and Romans by the names of Sogdiana and Bactriana; the former being the country beyond the river Jihon, or

Oxus, and corresponding to Transoxana; while Bactriana corresponds with Balk and Gaur, and probably part of Korasan. The principal marts of Bucharía are, Tomsk, Kiacta, and Orenburg. Their exports are, gold, silver, and precious stones; spun and raw cottons, nitre, sal-ammoniac, rhubarb, lamb-skins, sheep, and horses. The chief city of Great Bucharía is Samarcand.

BUCHARIA, LITTLE. This country corresponds to the Scythia extra Imaum of the ancients, and to the Serica of Ptolemy. Ireken is the capital.

BUCHAREST, the capital city of Wallachia, Turkey in Europe. It is situated on the Dumbovitzá, a small river, not navigable except for floats and rafts.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in Bucks, nearly surrounded by the Ouse. It has several paper-mills in its neighbourhood.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, has manufactories of bone-lace and paper, and the woods form a considerable article of profit.

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, on the Danube. It has excellent hot-baths, and has been taken and retaken several times.

BUDLEIGH, near Exmouth, in Devonshire. At Hayes, in this parish, sir Walter Raleigh, Spain's scourge and terror, Elizabeth's favourite, James's victim, and Gondomar's triumph, was born in 1552.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iv. 308.

BUENOS AYRES, a seaport of La Plata, South America, on the western bank of the river Plata; from which are exported great quantities of gold and silver, brought from Chili and Peru. It abounds with wild horses and horned cattle, the hides of which constitute a principal article of commerce. On account of its fertility, Buenos Ayres may



be considered as the granary of Spain and America.—*Lit. Pan.* No. ii. 374. It was taken by the English in June 1806, but was retaken by the Spaniards the following August; and in 1807 the English made an unsuccessful attack on this city. Long. 58. 31. W. lat. 34. 35. S.

**BUENOS AYRES**, the most extensive, as well as, in many respects, the most important viceroyalty of all Spanish America. It extends in a direct line from cape Lobos, which may be taken as its southern boundary, to the farthest northern settlements on the Paragnay, upwards of 1600 miles; and from cape St. Anthony, at the mouth of the Plata, to the ridge of mountains that separate it from Chili, nearly 1000 miles. By the union to it of the provinces of Charcas and Chiquito, it forms a compact body of land, nearly square; and stretches through all the variety of climates to be found in six and twenty degrees of latitude. Its general boundaries are, Amazonia, or the country of the independent Indians of the river Amazon and its vicinity, on the N.; Brazil and the Atlantic ocean on the E.; Patagonia on the S.; and Peru and Chili on the W.—*Mon. Rev.* lx. 87.

**BUG**, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Lemburg, and, after a winding course through the center of the kingdom, joins the Vistula, between Plocsko and Warsaw.

**BUGDEN**, or **BUCKDEN**, a village 5 miles from Huntingdon. In the parish church several of the bishops of Lincoln have been interred. Here the divorced queen of Henry VIII. was waited upon by Lee, archbishop of York, and Tunstal, bishop of Durham, to inform her that she must relinquish the title of queen; but she replied, that she believed her marriage with the king good and lawful, and should hold it as such to her dying day.—*RAPIN*, i. 802.

**BUGEA**, a seaport of Algiers, on the Mediterranean. It has a castle, which was bombarded in 1671 by sir Edward Spragge, who destroyed seven Algerine men of war under its walls. The inhabitants carry on a trade in ploughshares, mattocks, and such utensils, and supply every market with oil, wax, and dried figs. Long. 5. 28. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

**BUILTH**, on the river Wye, in Brecknockshire. Here Llewellyn, the last prince of the Britons' blood who reigned in Wales, was basely betrayed by the inhabitants in 1282.—*EVANS'S Camb. Itinerary*, 80.—*MALKIN'S South Wales*.—*MAITLAND'S Hist. London*, 105.—*BARBER'S Tour in S. Wales*, 337. Long. 3. 21. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

**BULAM**, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea. Here a settlement of free blacks was formed by the English in 1792. Long. 16. 30. W. lat. 13. 0. N.

**BULGARIA**, a province of Turkey. It is situated W. of the Black sea. Vines and corn grow in its vallies, and eagles abound in it.

**BUNGAY**, a town in Suffolk, on the river Waveney. It is a good trading-place, and the women are employed in knitting stockings.

**BUNIVA**, a mountain between Janina and Livadia, extending to the gulph of Zeiton. It was the ancient Ceta, where "the firm devoted chief," Leonidas, and his 300 Spartans, opposed the Persian king's innumerable host.—*GLOVER'S Leonidas*.—*ROLLIN'S An. Hist.*—*RUTHERFORD'S View*, ii. 29.—*MAVOR'S Un. Hist.*

**BUNKER'S HILL**, a little to the N. of Boston, America, is memorable for a dreadful battle in 1775; when the English gained a victory over the Americans, but with great loss.—*BELSHAM'S Geo.* III. ii. 115.—*GORDON'S America*. Major Pitcairne, the father of the late Dr. Pitcairne, was killed at the battle of



Bunker's Hill. From the field of battle he was conveyed to Boston, and buried in one of the churches; but was afterwards removed to London, and interred in the burying-ground of St. Bartholomew, in a vault built expressly for the purpose; in which also his brother, Dr. William, and his son, Dr. David, have been since interred.—*Gent. Mag. New Series*, ii. 601.

BURG-UPON-SANDS, a village of Cumberland, W. of Carlisle; where Edward I. died, in 1307, when preparing to invade Scotland.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 191.—*Hist. of Eng.*

BURGLI, about a league from Altorf. Here William Tell, the faithful deliverer of his country, was born; and here his life was terminated by an inundation of the river Shacre, in 1354.—*Biog. Dict.* 15 vols.—*STOLBERG'S Tra.* i. 168.—See ALTORF, BRUNNEN, and KUSNACHT. Long. 8. 26. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

BURGOS, the capital of Old Castile. It has many fine buildings. Peter the Cruel was born here in 1334 (*MARIANA*, iii. 425); and in the abbey are interred the Cid and his wife. Rodrigue Dias de Vivar, known by the name of the Cid, was born near Burgos\*. Philip I. king of Spain, father of Charles V. died at Burgos.—*Delices de l'Espagne*, i. 180. Philip was styled the *Handsome*. He died in 1506, in the 28th year of his age; and his wife Joan, who before his death had been occasionally insane, entirely lost her reason, and continued in that melancholy state till her death, which did not happen till fifty years afterwards.—*Abrégé Chron. d'Espagne*, ii. 44.—See TORDESILLAS. Here prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, espoused Eleanor, sister of Alphonso, king of Castile,

\* Cid is an Arabic term, implying Lord.

in 1253.—*RAPIN*, i. 327. Long. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, which produces excellent wines. It is now divided into four departments, viz. the Yonne, Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, and l'Ain.

BURHAMPORE, one of the six great military stations in Hindoostan, is about 5 miles distant from Moorshe-dabad, usually called "the City." It is the residence of the present nawaub of Bengal, Naussirool Moolk; and also of the celebrated Munny Begum, widow of Jaffier Ali Khan, so well known in Europe by the rhetoric of Mr. Burke.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, i. 74. Long. 88. 20. E. lat. 24. 2. N.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the Candeish country. It is a fine flourishing place, and is now in the hands of the Poonah or western Mahrattas. It has a considerable trade in fine cottons, white and painted, plain, and mixed with gold and silver, for veils, shawls, and handkerchiefs. Long. 76. 20. E. lat. 21. 22. N.

BURLINGTON, a town in New Jersey, seated on the Delaware. It has a safe and good harbour. Long. 73. 10. W. lat. 44. 25. N.

BURMAH, an extensive country in Asia, to the E. of the Ganges. It derives its name from the Birmans, a warlike nation, and comprises the kingdoms of Ava and Pegu. The commerce of this country, which is considerable, consists of cotton. The manufactures are, cotton, silk, saltpetre, and gunpowder; various kinds of pottery, and marble statues. They also excel in gilding, to which their gold is applied, and several other ornamental manufactures. The population is supposed to be 17,000,000.—*SYMES'S Embassy to Ava*.

BURNHAM THORPE, a village in the northern part of Norfolk, famous for having given birth to ad-



miral Nelson. This naval commander, who was, beyond dispute, pre-eminent in courage, in a department of the British service where all are proverbially courageous, to unrivalled courage united consummate skill, and was always victorious. His name was a tower of strength to England, and a terror to her foes.—See TRAFALGAR.—*Beaut. of England*, xi. 309.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Tibet; and, after a course of 2000 miles, joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from the sea.

BURSA, or PRUSA, one of the largest cities of Turkey, in Natolia. It stands at the foot of mount Olympus; has manufactures of silk, carpets, stuffs, and velvets, and is a place of great trade. Bajazet I. who was conquered by Tamerlane, was interred here in 1403; and Amurath the Great, in 1450.—See ANGORA.—KNOLLES' *Hist. of the Turks*.—*An. Un. Hist.*—GIBBON'S *Dec. and Fall Rom. Emp.* Dion, or Dio Chrysostom, who, for his freedom of speech under the emperor Domitian, was banished from Rome, was a native of this place.—See the learned, ingenious, and accomplished Gilbert Wakefield's translation of "Select Essays." Here the emperor Dioclesian declared his abdication of the purple; and the ceremony was performed before the whole army. He was the first potentate who gave an example of resignation.—GIBBON. The greatest curiosity is the hot-wells about a mile from Bursa, where the springs vary both in temperature and chemical qualities, to a very great degree. Near one which is hot enough to harden eggs in a few minutes, another as cold as ice is found.—*Anti-Jacobin Review*, xxxv. 457. The trade consists chiefly in raw or manufactured silk. A kind of gauze

is also manufactured here, and pipe-clay exported. Long. 29. 5. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

BURSLEM, 2 miles N. N. E. from Newcastle, in Staffordshire, near the Trent and Mersey canal. It was the birthplace of Wedgwood, who established a celebrated porcelain manufactory in this country.—*Biog. Lit. and Polit. Anecdotes*.

BURTON-ON-THE-HILL, in Gloucestershire, near the borders of Worcestershire, was the birthplace of sir Thomas Overbury, who fell a sacrifice to the vindictive fury of the duchess of Somerset, in the reign of James I. He was born in 1581.—*Beaut. of England*, v. 648.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, on the Irwell, about 9 miles N. by W. of Manchester. Here are large manufactories of woollen and cotton; and near the town some capital printing works.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a borough in Suffolk, seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse. The air is supposed to be the best in England, and hence it is called the Montpelier of England. Here are the ruins of an abbey and two churches in one churchyard. In St. Mary's is interred Mary queen of France, third daughter of Henry VII. She married Lewis XII.; and after his death, which occurred in 1515, she espoused Brandon duke of Suffolk, and died in 1534. The town takes its name from St. Edmund the king, who was murdered in a wood near it. Duke Humphrey, protector in the reign of Henry VI. was murdered here.—See ST. ALBAN'S. Stephen Gardiner, the persecuting bishop in the reign of queen Mary, was born here in 1483.

BUSACO, a ridge of mountains in Beira, N. from the river Mondego, noted for the defeat of the French, in 1810, by the British and Portuguese.



**BUSHEER**, or **BUSHIR**, a seaport town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. The principal articles of export are, carpets, pearls, and cotton. Among the imports, one of the most remarkable is superfine English broad cloth, especially scarlet and yellow. A cloth is fabricated here from native cotton, nearly equal to nankeen. The water is brackish, and operates upon strangers like a dose of salts; even this they are obliged to bring 10 miles. This evil might be remedied in a better state of society by means of aqueducts. At least one third of its inhabitants have something the matter with their eyes, owing to the excessive heat and dryness of the air, and the particles of sand with which every breeze fills it.—*WARING'S Tour to Sheeraz.*

**BUSSARAH**, or **BASSORA**, a seaport in Irac Arabia, on the Euphrates. It is large and populous; the houses are but mean, and built with earth dried in the sun. They are either altogether without windows, or have them of very small dimensions, to exclude the winds of the desert. The custom of the East respecting the female sex, is observed here with the greatest strictness; and it is very seldom that a female is visible to the eye of a stranger.—*PAGE'S Travels*, ii. 83. Merchants from Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians, reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded from India with various kinds of merchandise. Those from Bengal bring white linens, silk, muslins, bastard saffron, sandal and other woods, benzoin, varnish, rice, lead, European tin and iron. From the coast of Malabar they bring cardamom seeds, pepper, &c. From Surat they receive all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel. The principal merchandise of the Dutch are, spices

and coffee from Java. Some Arabians bring pearls and slaves. Long. 47. 45. E. lat. 30. 31. N.

**BUTESHIRE**, a county of Scotland.

**BUTTERMERE WATER**, a lake in Cumberland, 8 miles from Keswick, noted for its picturesque beauties.

**BUTTON'S BAY**, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, so called from sir Thomas Button, who lost his ship in endeavouring to discover a N. W. passage to China.

**BUXTON**, a village in Derbyshire, S. of Derby; noted for its medicinal qualities. Mary queen of Scots passed part of her confinement at this place; and on quitting it wrote with a diamond, on the window, the following distich of Julius Cæsar, somewhat altered:—

*Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine  
lymphæ,*

*Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.*

Buxton, whose baths thy fame shall ever tell,

Whom I, perhaps, shall see no more,  
farewell.

*Tour through Great Britain.*

See **FOTHERINGAY**; **LANGSIDE**; **LEITH**; **LEVEN, LOCH**; **LINLITHGOW**, and **PETERBOROUGH**.

**BYEFIELD**, in the state of Massachusetts, North America. It has a quarry of limestone, in which is found asbestos; and in its vicinity, beautiful variegated marble.

**BYRON'S ISLAND**, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. Long. 173. 16. E. lat. 1. 18. S.

## C.

**CABEZON**, a small town on the river Pisuerga, 9 miles N. of Valladolid, Spain. Here, in 1808, the Spanish general Cuesta was defeated



by the French under generals La Salle and Merle.

**CABRA**, a town of Africa, on the Niger. It is situated 10 miles S. E. of Tombuctoo, and is a place of great trade.

**CABUL, CABULISTAN, or ZABULISTAN**, a country of Asia, on the limits of Hindoostan, and W. of the river Indus; which was formerly a province of Persia, afterwards annexed to the Mogul empire, and comprehended again under the Persian monarchy in 1739, by Nadir Shah. It is bounded on the N. by Kntiore, or Caferistan, and the Hindoo-Kho mountains, which latter separate Cabul from Balk and Badakshan; on the W. by the same mountains and Candahar; on the S. by Moultan and Lahore; and on the E. by Cashmere. This province is much diversified by mountains covered with eternal snow, hills of moderate height and easy access, rich plains, and stately forests; and these are enlivened by innumerable streams of water. It produces every article necessary for human life, together with the most delicate fruits and flowers.

**CABUL**, a city of Asia, in the province of the same name. It is the present capital of the successor of Nadir Shah, and of the Afghan empire\*; situated at the foot of the

Indian Caucasus, or Hindoo-Kho, on the river Cabul. It receives sugar and cottons from Peshawur, whither it sends iron, leather, and tobacco. To Candahar it exports iron, leather, and lamp oil; whence the returns are made in sundry manufactures of Persia and Europe, with a large supply of excellent melons. The Tartars of Bucharia bring to Cabul the horses of Turkestan, furs, and hides. Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty, died at Cabul in 1530.—*MAURICE'S Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, ii. 107. Long. 68. 58. E. lat. 34. 36. N.

**CACERES**, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, on the river Sabor, 20 miles W. of Truxillo, is famous for its fine wool. The duke of Berwick was defeated here by the allies in 1706. Long. 5. 45. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

**CACHAN, CASHAN, or KASHAN**, a town of Irac Agemi, 50 miles N. of Ispahan, in Persia. It has a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brockades, fine earthenware, calicoes, jewellery, copper vessels, and steel blades. Long. 51. 55. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

**CACHAO, or KESHO**, the capital of a province of the same name in Tonquin. Its soil is fertile, and abounds with trees, among which is one that yields varnish. The silk manufacture is carried on in this province more than in any other. The houses, which are about 20,000, are low and mean, being constructed only of wood and clay. It is the residence of the king of Tonquin. The British factory house is situated

to a country called Arsareth, where we may suppose they settled. Now the Afghans are said, by the best Persian historians, to be descended from the Jews"—*TOWERS'S Illustration of Prophecy*, ii. 588, & seq.; where the learned author has collected a mass of evidence to prove this fact.

\* The Afghans are the indigenous possessors of a tract of country which stretches from the mountains of Tartary to certain parts of the gulph of Cambay and Persia, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race of men; and, being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners largely partake of a barbarous insolence, and they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of life.—“We learn,” says sir William Jones, in the *Asiatic Researches*, “from Esdras, that the ten tribes, after a wandering journey, came



on the north side of the city, fronting the river Song-koy or Dombea, which disembogues itself into the gulph of Tonquin, where there is but one high water in twenty-four hours. Long. 105. 8. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

CACHOEIRA, a town of Brazil, in the government of All Saints' Bay. It is the mart for the northern gold-mines, and is N. W. of St. Salvador.

CACONGO, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Loango, situated between three considerable ports much frequented by foreigners, viz. Loango, Cabinda, and Cacongo. The territory is in general flat; the air is more salubrious than that of Congo, or Angola, and the soil is more fertile. The inhabitants are more civilized than some of the neighbouring kingdoms, but not less addicted to superstitious rites; and are fraudulent, treacherous, turbulent, and cowardly. They trade considerably with the Europeans, particularly with the Dutch. The chief town is of the same name, situated on the river Zaire.

CADER IDRIS, a lofty mountain near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, North Wales. In height it is the second in Wales, being 2850 feet above the level of Dolgelly green. On it are several lakes abounding with fish.—*AIKIN'S Tour*.—*EVANS'S Camb. Itin.*—*WARNER'S Walk*, 4th edit. 100. It is said to have received its name from having been a fortress belonging to Idris, an ancient prince, who was also a poet and astronomer, and made the summit of this mountain his favourite seat and observatory.

CADESIA, a town of Persia, in the province of Babylonian or Chaldean Irak, on the verge of the Desert, 61 leagues from Bagdad. It became famous among the Arabs for the defeat of the Persians in the 15th year of the Hegira (A. D. 636), under the caliphate of Omar, by Saad,

general of the Arabs, against Rustam, surnamed Ferokhzad, general of Jezdegerd, the last king of Persia of the dynasty of Chosroes, or of the Sasanides. The army of the Moslems consisted of 30,000 men, but that of the Persians was much more numerous. The combat lasted three days, and the Persian general was slain. The standard of the Persian monarchy was overthrown and captured. This standard was the leathern apron of a blacksmith, who in ancient times had arisen the deliverer of Persia; but this badge of heroic poverty was disguised and almost concealed by a profusion of precious gems. After this victory, the wealthy province of Irak, or Assyria, submitted to the caliph, and his conquests were firmly established by the speedy foundation of Bassorah, a place that always commands the trade and navigation of the Persians—*GIBBON*, ix. 367. 8vo. Long. 50. 12. E. lat. 33. 10. N.

CADIZ, a city and seaport of Andalusia, in Spain. It was called by the Romans Gades, by the Phœnicians Gadir, or Gaddir, i. e. a hedge, or fenced place; and by some Tartessus. It is joined to the island of Leon by a causeway. The harbour and bay of Cadiz are capacious and secure. The city abounds with almost all the necessaries and luxuries of life. Its fruits are cheap, and its most remarkable wines are sherry and pacaretti, both of which are procured from Xeres and its vicinity. They are, however, much distressed for want of fresh water, which they are obliged to fetch from Santa Maria; and their ice, which is used for the cooling of it, is brought from Sierra, a distance of 13 leagues. This port has been the emporium of commerce to the West Indies and America. The articles of merchandise are cochineal, indigo, cacao, sugar, hides, Vicuna wool, cotton, cop-



per, tin, tobacco, different kinds of wool, &c. which are distributed into different countries. The manufactures of Cadiz are principally restricted to ribands and linens; and several persons are employed in knotting silk, and marking stockings, received from Nismes, and intended to be shipped for America. The most interesting branch of industry in the environs of Cadiz is the manufacture of salt, produced by the pools of the Isle of Leon, with little labour or expense. In 1596, Cadiz was taken and plundered by the English; and an unsuccessful attempt at seizing it was made in 1702. During the late and present war it has been held in a state of blockade by the English.—See BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*—MAVOR'S *Voy.* ii. 39. In June 1808, the patriots of Spain, after bombarding a French fleet several days in the harbour, got possession of it.—*Europ. Mag.* liv. 64. During the present war, it was a long time fruitlessly besieged by the French. Long. 6. 11. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

CADORE, a town of Italy, on the river Piavia, in the state of Venice. It was the birthplace of Titian, the best colourist among the moderns, and the most eminent for histories, landscapes, and portraits. He was born in 1477, and died in 1576.—*Galerie Historique.* Long. 12. 10. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, opposite to Flushing, so as to command the navigation of that river. It is preserved from the inundations of the sea by elevated dykes constructed at great expense. The land is fertile and yields excellent corn, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a considerable quantity of cheese. Long. 3. 15. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CÆCUBUS, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium, near the lake Fundi,

famous for producing wine. Long. 13. 20. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

CAEN, a city of France, on the river Orne, in the department of Calvados, late province of Normandy. It has a university and an academy, and also manufactures of cloth, ratteens, and hats. William the Conqueror was buried here in 1087, in an abbey that he had founded. Caen has produced many eminent men, such as Malherbe, the father of French poetry, in 1566; Huet, bishop of Avranches, a philosophical, historical, and commercial writer; and Segrais, a poet and novelist. Dr. Aikin has written a most excellent life of Huet. Patris, the author of a little poem, called "The Dream\*," was born at Caen in 1585. Long. 0. 22. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

\* Though it is of a serious cast, a translation of it has appeared in many jocose publications. As it corresponds with the idea of our great bard in his Cymbeline, that

"though mean and mighty, rotting Together, have one dust; yet Reverence (That angel of the world) does make distinction

Of place 'twixt high and low;" and as it has been commended by an elegant and learned critic\*, as being beautiful, comfortable, and admonishing, it is here inserted, with the original, which is little known.

Je songeois cette nuit, que, de mal consumé,

Côte à côte d'un Pauvre on m'avoit inhumé;

Et que n'en pouvant pas souffrir le voisinage,

En mort de qualité je lui tins ce langage :  
"Retire toi, coquin! va pourrir loin d'ici,  
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainsi."

"Coquin!" me dit-il, d'un arrogance extrême,

"Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs, coquin toi-même!

Ici tous sont égaux; je ne te dois plus rien;

Je suis sur mon fumier, comme toi sur le tien."

\* Gilbert Wakefield.—*Life of G. W.* i. 188.



CAERLEON, a little town of Monmouthshire, in which are the remains of a castle. The town consists of two or three small streets, and the houses are in a state of dilapidation. Long. 2. 55. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

CAERMARTHEN, the county town of Caermarthenshire, on the river Towy, South Wales. It is a respectable town, both in appearance and trade. A considerable iron-foundry and tin-plate manufactory furnish employment to a number of hands. It exports oats, butter, stone, coal, bark, and oak timber; and imports from Lisbon bale goods, hardware from British ports, and a great quantity of timber from Norway and Russia. Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the Cambrian hero who nobly assisted the duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. against Richard III. was buried here.—*Mon. Rev.* lii. 428. This place gave birth to the celebrated Merlin, in the year 480; and here also was born Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I. bishop of Bangor, and author of the celebrated "Practice of Piety." The house in which sir Richard Steele resided, and in which he died in 1729, is converted into an inn, called the Ivy Bush.—*EVANS'S Camb. Itin.* 128.—

I dreamt, that, buried in my fellow clay,  
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;  
And, as so mean an object shock'd my  
pride,

Thus, like a corpse of consequence, I cried:  
"Scoundrel! be gone; and henceforth  
touch me not;

More manners learn, and at a distance  
rot."

"How! scoundrel!" with a haughtier  
tone, cried he,

"Proud lump of earth! I scorn thy words  
and thee.

Here all are equal; here thy lot is mine:  
This is my rotting-place, and that is  
thine."

So the mighty and the ignoble—the  
master and the slave,  
Who a short time in varied fortune pass'd,  
Die, and are equal in the dust at last.

*Rev. G. CRABBE'S Village, b. 2.*

BARBER'S *Tour*, 36.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxv. 248.—*DRAKE'S Essays*, 1st Essay. Long. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded on the N. by Cardiganshire, on the E. by Brecknockshire, on the W. by Pembrokeshire, and on the S. by Glamorganshire and part of the sea. The climate and soil of this county are much celebrated, though the lands are not favourable for wheat. Barley and oats are the most favourable crops; black cattle and horses are bred, and plenty of wood is found in the county. Iron, limestone, and coal, are also found in abundance.

CAERNARVON, the county town of Caernarvonshire, North Wales. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Menai, the strait that divides the isle of Anglesea from the other parts of Wales. The buildings are tolerably regular, but the streets are narrow. It is become a fashionable place of resort in summer; the elegant hot and cold baths erected by the earl of Uxbridge having added greatly to its celebrity. The harbour is capacious; vessels of six or seven hundred tons ride in security; and the quay is peculiarly convenient, as large vessels can come close to it, and deliver and take in their cargoes. It exports to London, Liverpool, Bristol, America, and the West Indies, slates and copper ore, which are brought from Llanberis about 10 miles distant; flannels, webs, stockings, and an ochre found in Anglesea. Caernarvon is principally noted for its castle, in which Edward II. was born in 1284. Long. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. 8. N.—*PINKERTON'S Geog.* i. 89.

CAERNARVON, a county of North Wales. The air is sharp and cold. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are its rural riches. It has also mines of lead and copper.



CAERPHILLY, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, seated between the Rumney and Taaf: over the latter it has a fine bridge.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* It is remarkable for the ruins of its once extensive castle; a part of which, called the Leaning Tower, is 70 feet high, and inclines 11 feet out of the perpendicular. — See PISA. — BARBER'S *Tour*, 175, 176.—EVANS'S *Itin.* 105.—MALKIN'S *S. Wales*, 52.—SKRINE'S *Tours*. Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CAERWYS, a village of Flint, in Wales, was formerly a place of great consequence; but its magnificence is extinct. Its popularity arose chiefly from its being the Olympia of North Wales, the theatre where the British bards poured forth their extemporaneous effusions, or awakened their harps to melody, in trials of skill instituted by law, and held at this place with great form and ceremony. It is 5 miles W. of Flint.—*Cambrian Traveller's Guide*.

CÆSAREA PALESTINÆ, an ancient city of Palestine (now Syria), situated on the Mediterranean sea. It is at present in ruins. In this city Peter converted Cornelius and his kinsmen, Acts x. Here lived Philip the Evangelist, Acts xxi. Here Herod Agrippa was smitten with death. Here Agabus foretold Paul's being bound at Jerusalem, Acts xxi. Here he remained two years a prisoner, after his defence against the Jews and their orator Tertullus, Acts xxiv.; and here he delivered his inimitable defence of Christianity, which almost persuaded king Agrippa to become a Christian, and which would have occasioned his liberation if he had not appealed unto Cæsar, the infamous emperor Nero.—Acts xxiv. xxv. xxvi.—CLARKE'S *Trav.* ii. 646. Cæsarea was the birthplace of Procopius, a Greek historian, secretary to the celebrated Belisarius, A. D. 534. Long. 34. 58. E. lat. 32. 27. N.

CÆSAREA PHILIPPI (before called Dan and Paneas) was situated at the foot of Mount Paneus, near the springs of Jordan. It was a day's journey from Sidon, and a day and a half's from Damascus. The woman who had been troubled with an issue of blood, and was healed by our Saviour, was of Cæsarea Philippi, Matt. ix. Luke viii.—CALMET. Here Peter gave Christ that excellent testimony of his being the Son of God, recorded Matt. xvi. 13.—Mark viii. 27. Long. 35. 49. E. lat. 33. 9. N.

CÆSAREA, a large and famous town of Africa, in Mauritania, which was formerly a royal city, and had a magnificent port on the Mediterranean. It was the residence of king Juba, who changed its name from Jol to Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus. It has been ruined for many years. Sanson, and other geographers, place Julia Cæsarea at Tniss or Tennis; but Shaw (*Travels*, &c. p. 18.) adduces several arguments to prove, that it is the present Shershell. Macrinus, who from the lowest origin rose to the high dignity of emperor of the world, was a native of Cæsarea. Caracalla created him a Roman knight; but, becoming an object of the emperor's suspicions, he engaged a discontented soldier to stab the tyrant; which he effected. He immediately succeeded to the vacant throne, by the election of the soldiers, in the year 217. About 14 months afterwards, he also fell by the hands of the soldiers.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, the ancient Theodosia, a seaport town of Crim Tartary, now called Taurida; situated on the S. E. side of the peninsula, and forming a harbour of the Euxine, or Black sea. It was formerly the capital of the Crimea. The number of houses has been estimated at 5000 or 6000; and the inhabitants have been computed at 20,000; some say, 80,000. The



productions of Crim Tartary, exported from Caffa, and the other towns of the peninsula, consist chiefly in corn, wine, wool, fine black and grey lamb-skins, and salt. The imports are, fine and coarse linens, printed cottons, nankeen, Russian leather, fine cloths, velvets, taffeties, furs, ropes, paper, salted fish, and caviare; tobacco-leaves, copper and tin, hardware, gold and silver thread, beads and corals, earthenware, a coarse sort of porcelain, and glass ware, &c. &c. Long. 35. 25. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

CAFFA, STRAITS OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus\*, are the narrow passage, or sound, which forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph.—COXE's *Trav.* iii. 411.

CAFFRARIA, a country of Africa, south of the tropic of Capricorn. It extends along the Eastern ocean to the Great Fish river. The Grosvenor East Indiaman was wrecked on this coast in 1782, between 27. and 29. lat.—See a *Narrative published by Murray*.—For an account of the country, see PATERSON's *Journey*.

CAGLIARI, the capital of the island of Sardinia, on a bay which is 35 miles in circumference. In this bay the fleets of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, Venice, and Malta, and the Pope's galleys, rendezvoused, when Charles V. undertook his expedition against Tunis.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 1338. Cagliari is a large and populous city, containing about 50,000 inhabitants; but the streets are narrow and badly paved. In 1708, it surrendered, upon an attack of the British fleet, to the emperor Charles VI.; but in 1717, it was taken by the Spaniards, and about two years afterwards ceded to the duke of

\* The *Thracian Bosphorus* is now generally called the straits of Constantinople.

Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, who obtained the title of king of Sardinia\*. The French attempted to take it in 1793. Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, died at Cagliari in 1814, aged 60, seventeen years after his expulsion from his *continental dominions*; during which period he had lived in a condition little above that of an English country gentleman. Long. 9. 14. E. lat. 39. 27. N.

CAHIER, or CAHIR, a small neat town in Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, province of Munster, which has a bridge over the Suire. Near it, on an island in the river, is a castle, formerly of great strength, which was twice taken, first by sir George Carew, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Oliver Cromwell. Cahier is 12 miles S. of Cashel.

CAHIRCONREE, a high mountain, S. of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, Ireland; the name of which is supposed to signify, *the fortress of king Con*. On the top of it is a circle of massy stones, laid one on the other.

CAHORS, a town of France in the department of Lot, late province of Gascony. It has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens. It was taken in 1580 by Henry IV. by means of petards, first employed here. Marot, a French poet, was born here in 1495. Long. 1. 32. E. lat. 44. 27. N.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the east of Inverness-shire, the lofty top of which is patched with snow. It is famous for its beautiful rock-crystal of various tints. They are much esteemed by lapi-

\* Victor Amadeus, of Savoy, first king of Sardinia, was born in 1666. In 1730, he abdicated his throne in favour of his son, but the next year reclaimed the regal honours. The son wisely refused to comply with his wish, as the crown was claimed by the suggestion of an ambitious mistress; and the fickle old man died soon after, in 1732.



daries; and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price.

CAIRO, a large city, the capital of Egypt, and a place of great trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It is seated near the Nile, and imports from Yemen coffee, odours, gems, and several useful drugs; and from Surat, and other neighbouring parts of India, muslins, and various articles of cotton manufacture, a portion of the spices of Ceylon, and shawls from Cashmere.—See GIZAH.—BROWN'S *Travels in Africa*, 74. Cairo was taken by the French in 1799.—*Epit. of Military Events*, ii. 122. Ledyard, the African traveller, died here in 1789.—TOOKE'S *Life of Cath.* iii. 144.—*African Association*. Long. 31. 18. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

CAIROAN, or KAIR-WAN, a walled city of Africa, in Tunis, 8 leagues W. of Susa. It was the ancient Cyrene, and is second only in trade to Tunis. Long. 9. 57. E. lat. 35. 36. N.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly county of Scotland. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The whole S. W. part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game. The rocky summits shelter eagles and other birds of prey; and the lakes are often resorted to by swans and numerous other waterfowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the S. W. boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. Its chief exports are, beef, meal, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast; but, in the Highlands, the Gaelic prevails.

This country is well watered; and much salmon is taken in the rivers, particularly at Dunet, Wick, and Thurso: at the last place, 2500 were once caught at one tide.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulteriore and Citeriore, or Farther and Hither Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the twelve provinces of Naples. In the beginning of 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and vallies formed in an instant: new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed: plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. At Casal Nuovo, the princess Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants, lost their lives; at Bagnara, 3017; at Radicina and Palini, 6000; at Terra Nuova, 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. From the city Amantea, situated on the Tyrrhene sea, in Calabria Citra, and along the westward coast to cape Spartivento, in Calabria Ultra, and then up the eastern coast as far as the cape Alice (a cape of Calabria Citra), on the Ionian sea, there was not a town or village, either on the coast or land, but was totally destroyed, or suffered more or less.—*Phil. Trans.* lxxiii. Calabria abounds in excellent fruits, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, saffron, honey, salt, wool, silk, and manna. It has some mines of gold and silver, lead and iron, together with sulphur, ala-



baster, and rock crystal. Hogs and sheep are numerous.

CALAHORRA, formerly CALAGURRIS, a town in Old Castile, on the S. bank of the river Ebro. It is supposed to have been the birthplace of Quintilian, who taught rhetoric at Rome, with great reputation, for more than 20 years, and frequently pleaded at the bar with a success that conferred on him much applause. He was preceptor to Pliny the younger\*, and many other literary characters; and Domitian appointed him tutor to two of his sons. Long. 2. 7. W. lat. 42. 18. N.—*Dr. Drake's Lit. Hours*, ii. 280. 2d ed.

CALAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, with a citadel and a fortified harbour. It was taken by Edward III. in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than 11 months; when Eustace de St. Pierre, and five other citizens, voluntarily offered to be the victims of the conqueror's vengeance, who had threatened to put *all* the inhabitants to the sword, unless six of the citizens brought him the keys of the city with ropes about their necks. At the intercession of Philippa, his queen, they obtained their lives. It was retaken in 1557 by the duke of Guise†. In time of peace, packet-boats go hence to Dover.—*HUME*.—*RAPIN*.—*MEZERAY*.—*MAVOR*.—

\* It is said, that Quintilian was poor in his old age, and that his indigence was relieved by the liberality of his pupil Pliny.

† When Calais was taken by the French, the quantity of *brawn* which was in store puzzled the victors. They judged it to be a dainty; but in vain did they roast it, bake it, and boil it; still they could not make it eatable. Harrison, who tells this story, laughs at the friars, who took it for fish; and at the Jews, who could not believe that it was part of a hog.—*J. P. ANDREWS's Hist. Great Brit.* ii. 288.

*BUTLER's Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Long. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALATAJUD, or CALATAYUD, a town in Arragon, Spain; the Romans called it Bilbilis. It was then noted for its steel; for the tempering of which Martial, who was born here, in one of his epigrams, attributes a particular virtue to the waters of the Xalon. Calatayud is remarkable for the shrine of the celebrated image of the Virgin, called Nuestra Senora del Pilar, celebrated for its supposed miracles, and for the multitude of pilgrims that resort to it. Long. 1. 35. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

CALATRAVA, a town in New Castile, and the principal place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. Long. 4. 20. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

CALAURIA, an island in the gulf of Napoli; to which Demosthenes, being pursued by his enemies, fled. There he poisoned himself, and was buried in the temple.—*MAVOR's Un. Hist.* iii. 15.—*ADAM's Geog.* 287.—*ROLLIN's An. Hist.*

CALCUTTA, or FORT WILLIAM, on the river Hoogly, the western arm of the Ganges, is the chief place in Bengal. It is about 100 miles from the sea; but the river is navigable, up to the town, for the largest ships that visit India. Some of the houses are built with brick, some with mud, and some with bamboos and mats. It is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal. The commerce of Calcutta is very great, in salt, sugar, opium, silks, and muslins. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by Surajah Dowlah, the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, consisting of 146 persons, into a prison called the *Black Hole*\*, a

\* The *Black Hole* prison is now part of a warehouse.—*LORD VALENTIA's Trav.* i. 237.



cube of 18 feet, and out of which only 23 persons came alive.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 306.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, ii. 349.—ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 61.—HOLWELL'S *Genuine Narrative*, Calcutta was retaken in 1757, after the victory at Plassey.—See RAJAH MAHAL. About five miles from this place, on the banks of the Ganges, that eminent scholar, accomplished gentleman, and pious christian, sir William Jones, expired in 1794.—Lord TEIGNMOUTH'S *Life of Sir William Jones*. — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 4th edit. 130. Long. 88. 28. E. lat. 22. 30. N.

CALEDONIA, an appellation by which that part of Great Britain now called Scotland was formerly distinguished.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large island in Australasia, South Pacific ocean. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1776. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a beehive, and as close and warm. The framing of their houses is of small spars and reeds, and both the roof and sides are covered with long coarse grass. The floor is laid with dry grass, and here and there mats are spread for the principal people to lie or sit on. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the graves of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright

in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition. Long. 167. 0. E. lat. 22. 0. S.

CALICUT, a country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes; produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo sultan, regent of Mysore; but now to the English.

CALICUT, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country above described, is situated on the Malabar coast. This city is remarkable for being the first Indian port visited by European shipping after Vasco de Gama's doubling the Cape of Good Hope in 1498, when he landed here on the 22d of May\*.—ROBERTSON'S *America*, i. 146.—ROBERTSON'S *Disq.*—*Asiatic Ann. Regis.* Calicut, though much fallen in its consequence, is still a large town, and its commerce not inconsiderable. That species of cotton cloth called *calicoe* derives its name from being originally imported from this place about the year 1631. It was first manufactured in England about 1772 or 1773. The ruins of the Samorin's palace, in which Vasco de Gama was first received, are to be still seen. Long. 75. 43. E. lat. 11. 20. N.

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\* "I had seen at Calicut, a few weeks before, the ruins of the Samorin's palace, in which Vasco de Gama was first received. The Samorin was the first native prince against whom the Europeans made war. The empire of the Samorin has passed away; and the empire of his conquerors has passed away: and now imperial Britain exercises dominion. May imperial Britain be prepared to give a good account of her stewardship, when it shall be said unto her, 'Thou mayest be no longer steward.'"—Dr. BUCHANAN'S *Asiatic Researches*, 133.



CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N. America, on the western coast. It was discovered by Cortez in 1536, and was visited by sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion. It is one of the most desolate and useless possessions of Spain.—BURNES'S *Dis. in S. Sea*, i. 178, 354. The gulf of California separates, in part, California from Mexico.

CALLAO, a seaport town of Spanish S. America, in Peru, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean; and serving as a port to the city of Lima, from which it is distant 5 miles. It has a large and good harbour; but has frequently suffered from earthquakes; more particularly by one which commenced in 1746, and continued at intervals till 1747. The port of Callao was totally submersed. Of 23 ships and vessels which were then in the harbour, 19 were sunk, and the other four were carried by the force of the waves to a great distance up the country. Of the number of inhabitants, amounting to about 4000, 200 only escaped; since this, Callao has been rebuilt. Long. 76. 58. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

CALLE, an ancient town, now called Porto, near the mouth of the Douro, is remarkable inasmuch as, from the union of the names Porto and Calle, is derived that of Portugal.—D'ANVILLE.

CALLEMBURG.—See KALLUNDBORG.

CALLIFAT, a village of Turkey in Asia, situated near the spot where the Callifat Osmak (the ancient Simois) joins the Mender (the ancient Scamander), a short distance from which New Ilium was situated.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 96, 102, 168.

CALMAR, a strong seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland. The inhabitants export planks, alum, and hemp. Its castle, which was the residence of the celebrated Marga-

ret\*, and in which the famous *Union of Calmar* was formed, has been converted into a distillery. This treaty, by which the three kingdoms of the north were united, occurred in 1395; though the queen was not crowned till 1397, when the treaty was confirmed. Under the weak and unwarlike successors of this famous queen, this union entailed on Sweden all the horrors of foreign invasion and intestine discord. From this deplorable state it was rescued by the valour and prudence of Gustavus Vasa.—VERTOT'S *Rev. in Sweden*, 16.—CATTEAU'S *View*, 23—

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\* Margaret was daughter of Walde-mar, third king of Denmark. She had been married to Haquin, king of Norway, and son of Magnus III. king of Sweden. On the death of her son Olaus, the last male heir of the three northern crowns (which were, however, more elective than hereditary), she succeeded, by the consent of the states, to the Danish throne. She was elected soon after queen of Norway, which she had governed as regent; and the Swedes, being oppressed by Albert of Mecklenburgh, whom they had chosen king, made Margaret a solemn tender of their crown. She marched to their assistance, expelled Albert, and assumed the reins of government.—*Puffend. Fontan.*

Margaret's ambition, however, was not yet satisfied. The three northern crowns were no sooner placed upon her head, than she laboured to render their union perpetual. For this purpose, after having taken preparatory measures, she convoked the states of all the three kingdoms to meet at Calmar; where it was established as a fundamental law of the whole, that Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, should henceforth have but one and the same sovereign, who should be chosen successively by each of these kingdoms, and then approved by the other two; that each nation should retain its own laws, customs, privileges, and dignities; and the natives of one kingdom should not be raised to posts of honour or profit in another; but should be reputed foreigners, except in their own country.—*Meurs. lib. v.—Mod. Europe*, ii. 379.



COXE'S *Travels*, iv. 101.—MALLET'S *List. de Dan.* Long 16. 26. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CALPE, a mountain of Spain, in Andalusia, opposite to that in Africa which bore the name of Abyla, and one of those which were called the *Pillars of Hercules*. At the foot of this mountain, near the sea, stands Gibraltar.—See ABYLA.

CALTANISSETTA, a large, handsome, and lively town, in the eastern part of the Val de Mazzara, and nearly in the center of the island of Sicily, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. Corn, pulse, flax, and all field articles, are abundant. The manufacture of coarse cloth is flourishing. Long. 14. 4. E. lat. 36. 42. N.—VAUGHAN'S *Present State of Sicily*.

CALTAGIVONE, a city of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, containing 20,000 inhabitants, but very poor. Its vicinity abounds with vines and olives, though not of the best quality.—VAUGHAN'S *Pres. S. Sicily*. Long. 14. 40. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Caen is its capital. It takes its name from some rocks which are found at the mouth of the river Orne.

CALVARY, MOUNT, a hill near Jerusalem, where Jesus Christ was crucified. It was also called Golgotha.—BUTLER'S *Geo. Ex. in the New Testament*.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, in the department of Golo, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1794, when admiral Nelson lost an eye.—CHARNOCK'S *Mem. of Lord Nelson*.—DUNCAN'S *Life of Nelson*, 25. Long. 9. 7. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindoo-stan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay, upon the N. bank of the river Canari, called by some the Myhie. It has

several manufactures, and its inhabitants are particularly noted for their embroidery. Long. 72. 30. E. lat. 22. 16. N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by Cochin China. Hence the yellow gum called gamboge derived its name; sandal wood, sapan wood, stick lac, and a great variety of drugs, are also produced in this country; and it is fertile in all the productions of the Eastern world.—PENNANT'S *Outline of the Globe*. Elephants, lions, tigers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found in Cambodia.—*Cyclop.*

CAMBODIA, the capital of the above, is situated on a river of the same name.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Cambresis, on the river Scheld. Its manufactures are, soap, leather, lace, and cambric, which latter took its name from this place. A league was formed here in 1508, for the overthrow of Venice, which was one of the most singular events that occurs in the history of Europe.—*Mon. Rev.* liii. 464. A peace was concluded here in 1529, between Charles V. and Francis I.; when Margaret of Austria, aunt of the former, and Louisa, mother of the latter, settled the terms of pacification.—MEZERAY.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 242. In April 1794, the allied army, under the duke of York, defeated the French near Cambray. Monstrelet, a chronicler of the 15th century, died at Cambray, of which he was governor, in 1453. Fenelon, author of *Telemachus*, the wise and pious instructor of the duke of Burgundy, the virtuous friend of the duke of Beauvilliers, the learned antagonist of Bossuet, the philosophical correspondent of the duke of Orleans, the political adviser, even in exile, of the ministers of Louis XIV.



—the friend, the comforter of human nature, the glory and the shame of his own age, and the ornament of mankind, was archbishop of Cambray\*.—BAUSSET's *Life of Fenelon*. Dumouriez, a French general who distinguished himself at the commencement of the revolution, was born at Cambray 1739.—*Mon. Rev.* lix, 534. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeshire, on the river Cam, with a famous university. The gatehouse of an ancient castle built by William the Conqueror is now the county jail. Hobson the carrier, whom Milton has immortalized in his verse, and from whom originated the saying of Hobson's choice, first let out horses at this place.—*Spectator*, No. 509. William Bates, an eminent Non-conformist, was born here in 1625.—GRANGER, ii. 400. Jeremy Taylor, who has been called the Christian Plato, was the son of a barber at Cambridge. He was chaplain to Charles I.—*Mon. Rev.* lxii. 290. Lady Masham, in whose family the famous Mr. Locke resided many years, and in whose house he died, was born at Cambridge in 1685. She was a woman of great learning and piety.—*Biog. Fæmineum*.—HAYS's *Fem. Biog.* Henry Kirke White died at Cambridge in 1806, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of his studies.

\* When Marlborough and Eugene were desolating France, they were anxious to shew Fenelon that reverence, which victory and heroism most willingly grant to peaceful talents and the unarmed virtues. Detachments were ordered to guard his estates, and his grain was escorted to the gates of Cambray. All that belonged to him was considered as sacred. Nay, more than once the archbishop was seen with an escort of Austrian hussars, who considered it as a distinction to be permitted to conduct him.—*Lit. Par.* i. 783.

Unhappy White! while life was in its spring,  
And the young Muse just wav'd her joyous wing,  
The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair  
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there,  
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,  
When Science's self destroy'd her favourite son!  
Yes! she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,  
She sow'd the seeds, but death has reap'd the fruit.  
'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,  
And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low:  
So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,  
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,  
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,  
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart:  
Keen were his pangs, but, keener far to feel,  
He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the steel;  
While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest  
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast.

*English Bards, &c. a Satire.*

Long. O. 4. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Massachusetts, in North America. It has a famous university.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, from which London is supplied with large quantities of butter.—See *Butter* in BUTLER's *Arith. Ques.*

CAMBUSKENNETH, an abbey at the S. W. extremity of Clackmannanshire, about a mile from Stirling, in Scotland. Here James III. and his queen were buried.—See BANNOCKBURN. Near Cambuskenneth, the Scots under Wallace defeated the English commanded by earl Warrenne, and Cressingham the treasurer, in 1298.—HUME.

Grey Cambuskenneth!—hoary pile!

Which, towering 'mid the pride of years,  
Has gleam'd to many a summer's smile,  
And frown'd 'mid many a winter's tears;



Oh! what a day of boast was thine,  
How did thy glimmering turrets shine,  
When Wallace, rushing from thy height,  
Put England to the flight!

Then, Cressingham, we pour'd thy blood  
To the dark raven's screaming brood!  
Then Warrenne turn'd his courser's head--  
Swift from the field the veteran fled!

Miss HOLFORD'S *Wallace*, canto i.

CAMDEN, a town in South Carolina, United States of America, about 100 miles N. W. from Charleston. Here lord Cornwallis, with 2000 British, obtained a great victory over general Gates and 6000 Americans, in 1780. —BELSHAM'S *Mem. of Geo.* III. iii. 35. —WINTERBOTHAM'S *Hist. of America*, i. 554. Long 81. W. lat. 34. 30. N.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, where a great quantity of yarn is spun.

CAMERINO, a small town of Italy, N. E. of Spoleto, in the States of the Church. Carlo Maratti, a famous painter and engraver, was born here in 1625. Long. 13. O. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, a province of Italy, in which Rome is situated. It was the ancient Latium.

CAMPANIA, an ancient division of Italy. Its chief town was Capua.

CAMPBELTON, a seaport in Argyleshire, Scotland, the general rendezvous of the fishing-boats on the west coast. Long. 5. 32. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

CAMPDEN, a town of Gloucestershire, on the borders of Worcestershire. It was the birthplace of Ballard, author of "Memoirs of British Ladies."

CAMPEACHY, a town in Yucatan, New Spain. It has been several times taken and retaken, and is noted for logwood. Long. 90. 31. W. lat. 19. 51. N.

CAMPERDOWN, a town of Holland, noted for a great victory obtained by the English fleet commanded by admiral Duncan, over the Dutch under admiral de Winter, in 1797.—*Naval*

*Chron.* iii. 42.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Bi Ex.* Long. 4. 35. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

CAMPO FORMIO, near Udine, Italy. It is remarkable for a treaty made between the emperor of Germany and Bonaparte in 1797.—*European Mag.* xxxii. 351.

CANA, in Galilee, otherwise called Cana Minor, N. of Nazareth. This city, so well known by the famous miracle of water changed into wine, is at present a very paltry village. It is tenanted by Greeks only.—MARITI'S *Travels through Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine*, ii. 170.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 403. About a quarter of a mile from it is a spring of delicious limpid water close to the road, and frequented by pilgrims as the fountain which supplied the water that was converted by our Saviour's first miracle into wine.—Dr. CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 443. The nobleman whose son was sick at Capernaum visited our Saviour at Cana, from which it was about 15 miles distant, to intercede with him to restore the youth to health.—John iv. 46.—Dr. COLLYER'S *Scrip. Miracles*, 437. Long. 35. 19. E. lat. 32. 39. N.

CANAAN, or THE LAND OF PROMISE, or HOLY LAND, received its name from having been occupied by Canaan, one of the sons of Ham, on the dispersion of mankind. A line drawn from Damascus to the coast, a little below Tyre, will nearly give its northern boundary. On the S. it was limited by Arabia Petræa, on the E. by Arabia Deserta, and on the W. by the Mediterranean sea. It was called the Land of Israel, from the descendants of Jacob, or Israel, who had possession of it. It was afterwards called Palestine, by the Greeks and Romans, from the Philistines, who inhabited the southern coasts; and Judæa, from Judah, the chief tribe of the Israelites; and it frequently received among the Jews the appellation of the Land of Pro-



mise, *the Land*, the Holy Land, &c. — *Int. to Geog. of the N. Test.* by L. CARPENTER. — TAYLOR'S *Comp. to the Bible*. Surely, says Dr. Clarke, without imputation of superstition, or of bigotry, so long as the blessings of religion diffuse their consolatory balm of hope, and peace, and joy, and gladness, this land may be accounted holy — *holy*, as consecrated by the residence of the Deity through all the stages of the Jewish history; — *holy*, as sanctified by the immediate presence and by the blood of our Redeemer; — *holy*, as the habitation of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. — CLARKE'S *Trav. Preface* to vol. ii.

CANADA, sometimes called the province of Quebec, a large country of N. America belonging to Great Britain. It was discovered, in 1497, by John and Sebastian Cabot, though the French were the first Europeans who took possession of it, and made their settlement at Quebec in 1608. In the year 1759, Quebec was captured by general Wolfe; and Canada was ceded to the English, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. Canada is properly the native country of furs, peltry, and other articles which enter largely into the British manufactures. It also furnishes grain, timber, and potash, and has valuable iron-mines. — *Gen. View of the British Emp.* 14. The fur trade of Canada carries those who are engaged in it to the astonishing distance of 4000 miles from Montreal westward; in which journey they encounter various difficulties and dangers. — MACKENZIE'S *Voyages*. It produces an excellent sort of turpentine. The most remarkable animal of Canada is the beaver. — BARR'S *Buffon*, vi. 287. Canada furnishes Newfoundland with flour, bread, &c. &c. It supplies our West India islands with a considerable quantity of lumber, staves, puncheon-packs, hoops, horses, and salt fish. It supplies Great Britain

with wheat occasionally; and what is likely to be of great importance, the forests of Canada will be found equal to supplying the dockyards with masts and yards for the largest men of war in the navy; besides a great abundance of oak and other ship timber of a variety of species. Our coopers too may be supplied with staves to any amount, and of as good quality as usually come from Hamburg, Stettin, and Dantzic. — GRAY'S *Letters from Canada*. The length and rigour of the winter in Canada suspends navigation, and almost all other business, during several months; and some curious experiments are mentioned by Mr. Gray, in his Letters, to prove the intenseness of the cold. — *Mon. Rev.* lxi. 24.

## CANALS.

ANDOVER CANAL. This canal begins in the tide-way of Southampton water at Redbridge, and terminates at Barlow's mills, near the town of Andover; the towns of Rumsey and Stockbridge being on its course. It was begun about 1790, and completed in a few years.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH CANAL. The general direction of this canal is nearly north 40 miles, in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Derby. It joins the Coventry canal.

AVON RIVER CANAL runs, about N. E. near 40 miles in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, Tewkesbury, Pershore, Evesham, and Stratford, are considerable towns upon it. It commences in the river Severn at Tewkesbury, and terminates at Stratford-upon-Avon, near the junction of the Stratford canal.

AYRE AND CALDER CANAL. This navigation begins in the Ouse river near Armyn, and terminates its north-western branch, at Leeds, in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and its



south-western branch at Wakefield, in the Calder and Hebble navigation. Snaith, Selby, and Pontefract, are considerable places near it.

**BIRMINGHAM OLD CANAL** commences in the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, at Aldersley near Wolverhampton; and terminates in the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, near the upper end of the town of Birmingham.

**BIRMINGHAM AND FAZELEY CANAL.** The commencement of this canal is in the detached part of the Coventry canal at Whittington brook; and its termination in the old Birmingham canal at Farmer's bridge, at the top of Birmingham town.

**BRADFORD CANAL** commences in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Winhill; and terminates at Bradford, in the west riding of Yorkshire.

**BRECKNOCK AND ABERGAVENNY CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is about N. W. 33 miles, in the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock. It commences in the Monmouthshire canal one mile from Pontypool, and terminates at the town of Brecon.

**THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S CANAL** was begun in 1758 at Worsley Mill, 7 miles from Manchester; and, after a course of 29 miles, falls into the Mersey. It was executed by Brindley.—**WARNER'S N. Tour**, ii. 152. This canal was begun by the late excellent and patriotic duke of Bridgewater, justly styled *the father of British inland navigation*, who died in 1803.—See note at **WORSLEY**.

**BARNSLEY CANAL.** This canal commences in the lower part of the Calder river, or Ayre and Calder navigation, a little below Wakefield, and terminates at Barnaby bridge, near Cawthorne. The principal objects of it seem to be, the exports of coal and paving-stones; and the forming of a short communication

with Rotherham and Sheffield (by the Dearne and Dove canal, with which it connects at Eymingwood near Barnsley), and Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool.

**BASINGSTOKE CANAL** commences in the Wey river, at Westley (about 2 miles from its junction with the Thames), and terminates at Basingstoke.

**BURROWSTOWNNESS CANAL.** The direction of this canal is nearly W. for about 7 miles, in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, in Scotland; from the tide-way in the harbour of Borrowstowness, on the Frith of Forth, to the Forth and Clyde canal, near its eastern termination at Grangemouth.

**CALDER AND HEBBLE NAVIGATION.** The general direction of this navigation is nearly west, about 23 miles in length, in the west riding of Yorkshire.

**CART RIVER CANAL** commences in the Clyde river, near Inchinnan, and terminates at the town of Paisley.

**CHELMER and BLACKWATER NAVIGATION** commences in the tide-way at Collier's reach, in the estuary of Blackwater river, and proceeds to Chelmsford, with a cut to Malden.

**CHESTER CANAL** commences in the tide-way in the Dee river, in the town of Chester, and terminates at Nantwich.

**CHESTERFIELD CANAL.** Chesterfield, Worksop, and Retford, are considerable towns near this canal, which commences in the Trent river, near its junction with the Idle at Stockwith, and terminates at Chesterfield town.

**COMBE-HILL CANAL.** The course of this canal is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the county of Gloucester. It commences in the Severn river, at Fletcher's leap, in Dearhurst, and terminates at Combe hill, in the parish of Leigh.

**COVENTRY AND OXFORD CANAL**



proceeds from the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, at Fazeley, and terminates in the Oxford canal, at Longford.

**CROMFORD CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is about 18 miles N. W. in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. It commences in the Erewash canal at Langley bridge, and terminates in the town of Cromford, near Matlock.

**CROYDON CANAL** commences in the Grand Surry canal, near Deptford, and terminates near the town of Croydon.

**DEARNE AND DOVE CANAL** commences in a side cut of the Don, or Dun, river between Mexburg and Swinton; and terminates in the Barnsley canal, near Eymingwood.

**DERBY CANAL** commences in the Trent river, at Swarkstone bridge; and terminates at Little Eaton, near 4 miles above Derby.

**DORSET AND SOMERSET CANAL.** The commencement of this canal is in the Kennet and Avon canal, at Widbrook near Bradford; and the termination is in the Stour river, near Gains-cross.

**DROITWICH CANAL** commences in the river Severn, at Hawford; and terminates in the town of Droitwich, Worcestershire.

**DUDLEY CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is nearly N. W. by a crooked course of 13 miles, in Worcestershire, a detached part of Shropshire, and Staffordshire. It commences in the Worcester and Birmingham canal, at Selley Oak; and terminates in the Old Birmingham, at Tipton Green.

**EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW CANAL** commences in the tide-way of the Forth, in the harbour of Leith; and terminates in the tide-way of the Clyde, in the town of Glasgow.

**ELLESMERE CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is nearly south, through the counties of Chester, Flint,

and Denbigh. This canal commences in the Mersey river, 9 miles from Liverpool; and terminates at the N. W. part of the city of Chester.

**FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is nearly west for 35 miles, in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanerk. Its principal object is, a communication between those important rivers the Forth and the Clyde; and between the northern metropolis, and the great manufacturing towns of Glasgow, Paisley, &c. This canal commences at Grangemouth harbour, in the Forth river; and terminates at Bowling's bay, near Dalmuir-Burnfoot, in the Clyde river.

**GLAMORGANSHIRE CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is nearly N. W. for 25 miles, in the county of Glamorgan, in South Wales. It commences in the Severn, near Cardiff, and terminates near the town of Merthyr.

**GLOUCESTER AND BERKLEY CANAL** commences with a sea-lock in the river Severn, at Berkley-pill, and terminates in a grand and capacious basin at Gloucester.

**GRAND CANAL, IRELAND.** The general direction of this canal is nearly west for 61½ miles, through Dublin, Kildare, and King's counties. It commences in a grand basin in James-street, Dublin, and terminates in the Shannon river, at Tarmunbury, near Moy's town.

**HASLINGDEN CANAL** commences in the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, at Bury; and terminates in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Church.

**HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER CANAL** commences in the tide-way of the Severn river, at Gloucester, and terminates in Hereford.

**HUDDERSFIELD CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is S. W. for 19½ miles, in Yorkshire and Lan-



cashire. It commences near Huddersfield; and terminates in the Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham canal, near the town of Ashton-under-Line.

**GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is nearly N. W. for 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles, in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Bedford, and Northampton. London, Brentford, Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, Watford, St. Alban's, Hemel-Hempstead, Berkhamstead, Tring, Wendover, Aylesbury, Leighton-Buzzard, Fenny-Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Stoney-Stratford, Buckingham, and Daven-try, are on or near this canal, or its branches. The commencement of it is in the river Thames, near the extremity of the tide-way at Brentford creek; and its termination is in the Oxford canal, at Braunston.

**GRAND SURRY CANAL** commences in the river Thames at Wilkinson's gun-wharf, Rotherhithe. It is not yet completed.

**GRAND WESTERN CANAL** commences in the tide-way of the river Exe, at the town of Topsham; and terminates in the Tone river at Taunton bridge.

**GRANTHAM CANAL** commences in the Trent river near Holme pier-point, and terminates at the town of Grantham.

**GRAND TRUNK CANAL**, or Staffordshire canal, was begun in 1766 by Brindley, who died before its completion; but it was finished by Mr. Henshall, his brother-in-law, in 1777. It forms a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and of course between the Irish sea and the German ocean.

**GREAT CANAL**, in Scotland, joins the rivers Forth and Clyde, and thereby prevents the long and dangerous navigation by the Land's End and the Pentland Firth.—*View of the British Emp. by* KNOX.

**GRIMSBY CANAL** has a S. W. direction for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in Lincolnshire: it is one of the largest cuts in England, and calculated to admit ships of 700 to 1000 tons burthen. It commences in the tide-way in the Humber river, near its mouth, and terminates in the spacious wet-docks in Grimsby harbour.

**INVERNESS AND FORT WILLIAM, or CALEDONIAN CANAL**, has nearly a S. W. direction for 59 miles, in Inverness and Argyleshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. Its object is, a connection between the east and west seas by Linnke Loch and Murray Firth, for large ships drawing 20 feet of water, and for avoiding the northern voyage by the Orkneys, or through Pentland Firth.

**KENNET AND AVON CANAL** commences in the Avon river at Dole-Mead in Bath; and terminates in the Kennet river, a little west of Newbury.

**LANCASTER CANAL.** The general direction of this canal is nearly south for 75 miles, in the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster. This canal commences in a basin at Kirkby-Kendal, and terminates in another at West Houghton.

**LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL** commences in the town of Liverpool; and terminates in the Ayre and Calder navigation, in the town of Leeds.

**LEICESTER NAVIGATION** commences in the basin of Loughborough; and terminates in the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union canal, at Leicester.

**LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION** commences in the Leicester navigation, in the town of Leicester; and terminates in the Nen river, at the town of Northampton.

**LEOMINSTER CANAL** commences in the Severn river at Areley, near Stourport, and terminates at the town of Kingston.



**LIMEHOUSE CANAL** commences in the river Thames, near Limehouse church; and terminates in the Lea river, at Bromley, near Bow.

**MANCHESTER, ASHTON, AND OLDHAM CANAL**, begins in the Rochdale canal, in Manchester; and terminates in the Huddersfield canal, in the parish of Ashton.

**MANCHESTER, BOLTON, AND BURRY CANAL**, commences in the Mersey and Irwell navigation, at Manchester, and terminates at Bolton.

**MERSEY AND IRWELL NAVIGATION** commences in the Irish sea, at Wallazy, about 3 miles below Liverpool; and terminates at the bridge between Salford and Manchester.

**MONKLAND CANAL** commences in the basin of the branch of the Forth and Clyde canal; and thereby communicates with the Clyde river, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow canal.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE CANAL**. The general direction of this compound of canals and rail-ways is nearly N. in the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, in South Wales.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE CANAL** is nearly S. W. for 27 miles in the county of Salop, and Montgomery in North Wales.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE CANAL** commences in the Trent and Mersey canal at Quinton's wood, in Stoke; and terminates in the Newcastle-under-Line junction, at Newcastle town.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE JUNCTION CANAL** commences at Newcastle. The general direction of it is about N. W. for a short distance in the county of Stafford.

**NEWRY CANAL**, by which brigs of 80 to 100 tons burthen can come up to Newry, was completed in 1761.

**NOTTINGHAM CANAL** commences in the river Trent, near Nottingham, opposite the junction of the Grant-ham canal; and terminates in the Cromford canal, near Langley bridge.

**OAKHAM CANAL** commences in the Leicester and Melton Mowbray navigation, at Melton Mowbray, and terminates at the town of Oakham.

**OXFORD CANAL**. The general direction of this canal is nearly N. by a very crooked course of 91 miles, in the counties of Oxford, Warwick, and Northampton.

**ROCHDALE CANAL** commences in Bridgewater's canal in Manchester; and terminates in the Calder and Hebble, at the basin, Sowerby bridge.

**ROYAL CANAL**, or the Canal of Languedoc, was begun in 1666, in order to effect a communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and was finished in 1682. It commences at the port of Cette, on the Mediterranean, and joins the Garonne.

**SANKEY CANAL**, in the county of Lancaster. It commences in the Mersey and Irwell navigation, at Fiddler's-ferry, and terminates near Sutton-heath collieries.

**SHORN CLIFF AND RYE CANAL** commences at Shorn cliff battery, near Hythe; and terminates in the Rother river, near Rye.

**SHREWSBURY CANAL** commences at Shrewsbury, and terminates in the Shropshire canal.

**SHROPSHIRE CANAL** commences in the Severn river, at a new town called Coal-Port, and terminates in the Donnington wood canal.

**SLEAFORD CANAL**, in the county of Lincoln, commences in the old Witham river, and terminates at Sleaford.

**SOMERSETSHIRE COAL CANAL** commences in the Kennet and Avon canal, at Monkton Combe, and terminates at Paulton; but a rail-way is continued hence to Tynning.

**SOUTHAMPTON AND SALISBURY CANAL** commences in the river Itchen, near Southampton, and proceeds along the shore of Southampton water, to the Andover canal at Red-



bridge, and then runs to the Avon river, at Salisbury.

**STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE CANAL**, sometimes called the **WOLVERHAMPTON CANAL**, commences at the Stourport, in the Severn river; and terminates in the Trent and Mersey canal, at Great Haywood.

**STOURBRIDGE CANAL** commences in the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, near Stourton and Stewponney; and terminates in the Dudley canal, at Black Delph.

**STOVER CANAL** commences in the tide-way of the river Teign, at Newton Abbots; and terminates at Bover Tracey, with a branch of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Chudleigh.

**STOWMARKET AND IPSWICH NAVIGATION** commences in the German ocean, at Landguard fort, and terminates at the town of Stowmarket.

**STRATFORD CANAL** commences in or near the Avon river, at Stratford; and terminates in the Worcester and Birmingham canal, at King's Norton, about 6 miles from Birmingham.

**STROUDWATER CANAL**. The general direction of this canal is about E. for 8 miles in the county of Gloucester. It commences in the Severn river, at Framiload; and terminates in the Thames and Severn canal at Wallbridge, near Stroud.

**SWANSEA CANAL**, which runs through the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock, in South Wales, commences in Swansea harbour, at the mouth of the Tawe river, and terminates at Hennoyadd lime-works.

**TAVISTOCK CANAL**, in the county of Devon, commences in the tide-way in Tamar river, and terminates at Tavistock.

**THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL** commences in the Thames at Gravesend, and terminates in the Medway river.

**THAMES AND SEVERN CANAL** commences in the Stroudwater canal, at

Wallbridge, near Stroud; and terminates in the Thames and Isis navigation, at Lechlade.

**TONE AND PARRETT NAVIGATION** commences in the tide-way in Bridgewater bay, in the Bristol channel; and terminates in the Grand Western canal, at the town of Taunton.

**TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL**, sometimes called the **GRAND TRUNK**, or the **STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL**. Its commencement is in Bridgewater's canal, at Preston brook; and its termination in the Trent Lower navigation, at Wilden ferry, near Shardlow, the point of junction of the Trent canal, the Upper Trent navigation, and the Derwent river.

**ULVERSTONE CANAL** commences in the Irish sea, and terminates at Ulverstone, in Lancashire.

**WARWICK AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL** commences near Warwick, in the Warwick and Napton canal; and terminates in the Digbeth cut of the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, near Birmingham.

**WARWICK AND NAPTON CANAL** commences in the Warwick and Birmingham canal, near Warwick; and terminates in the Oxford canal, at Napton-on-the-Hill. Its main object is, the opening of the most direct line between Birmingham and London.

**WILTS AND BERKS CANAL** commences in the Kennet and Avon canal at Semington; and terminates in the Thames and Isis navigation, at Abingdon.

**WISBEACH CANAL** commences in the river Nen, at Wisbeach; and terminates in the Nen river again, at Outwell.

**WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL** commences in the Severn river, at Diglis, just below Worcester; and terminates in the old Birmingham and the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, at their junction at Farmer's bridge, at the upper end of the town of Birmingham.



WYRLEY AND ESSINGTON CANAL, in the county of Stafford, commences in the detached part of the Coventry canal, at Huddlesford; and terminates in the old Birmingham canal, near Wolverhampton.

CANANORE, a seaport on the Malabar coast, ceded by the Dutch to the English in 1792. Great quantities of rice, sugar, and pepper, are exported hence. Long. 75. 14. E. lat. 11. 55. N.

CANARA, a country of Mysore, about 60 leagues in length, along the coast of the Indian sea, and from 10 to 30 broad. This district is one of the acquisitions gained from Tippoo sultan, in 1799.

CANARIA, the principal of the Canary islands. It abounds with all the necessaries and many of the delicacies of life.

CANARY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Atlantic ocean, formerly called the Fortunate, and situated about 150 miles W. of the empire of Morocco. They belong to Spain, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wines; and hence the Canary birds originally came\*. The principal islands are Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota.

CANARY, the capital of the island of Canaria. It is computed, that 10,000 hogsheads of the wine called sack, or Canary, are sent to England annually. They make also great quantities of sugar. Long. 15. 42. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

\* The native Canary bird is of a greyish colour, with some yellow feathers on his breast, which increase in size and number as the bird grows older. But the Canary birds usually sold in England are mostly bred in Germany, and, by domestication, are much altered from the wild natives of the Canaries; and their notes are less pleasing.—Sir GEORGE STAUNTON'S *Emb. to China*, i. 138.

CANAS, a jurisdiction in Peru, South America, in which is a famous silver-mine, called Condonoma.

CANCALLE, a seaport on the coast of France, 10 miles E. of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent in 1758. It is noted for oysters.—CLARENDON'S *Hist. of Eng.* ii. 445.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city, once esteemed the key of the western provinces of Persia. It has been several times taken and retaken.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom in Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, inhabited by the Afghans, supposed to be descendants of the Jews.—See Mr. TOWERS'S *Illustrations of Prophecy*.—See CABUL, in this *Gaz.* Long. 65. 33. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean sea, about 150 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The hone is a well known article of commerce from hence. Nearchus, who was selected by Alexander to command an expedition from the Indus to the Euphrates, was a native of this island.—Dr. VINCENT on the *Voyage of Nearchus*, i. 121. This island is said to have been the birth-place of the fabulous deity Jupiter; and was once famous for its hundred cities, for the laws of Minos, and for the labyrinth of Dædalus.

Great Dædalus, of Athens, was the man  
That made the draught and form'd the  
wond'rous plan;  
Where rooms within themselves encircled lie,

With various windings, to deceive the eye.  
Such was the work, so intricate the place,  
That scarce the workman all its turns  
could trace;

And Dædalus was puzzled how to find  
The secret ways of what himself design'd.  
*Ovid*, b. vii.

Long. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

CANDIAC, a village of France, near Nismes, in the late province



of Languedoc, now the department of Garde. General Montcalm, who received a mortal wound at Quebec in 1759, was born here in 1712.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, which has a capital of the same name.

CANDY, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, was taken by the English in January 1803; but was retaken in June, when the English were massacred. The country round the city of Candy is beautiful and fertile; mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; fruitful vallies, with groves of areka, jacka, cocoa-nuts, limes, oranges, plantain and pumplemose trees, with fine villages, and fields of paddy and other grain; the latter well watered by streams from the mountains: the whole combining to form a scene singularly picturesque.—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1804. Long. 80. 46. E. lat. 7. 18. N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, on the banks of the lake d'Agnano, 7 miles from Puzzoli, in Italy. At this place many poor dogs have been suffocated, to shew the effects of a vapour which rises here.

CANEA, a town with a good harbour, in the island of Candia. It was taken by the Turks in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 20,000 men. Its principal trade is in oil expressed from the olive. Long. 24. 15. E. lat. 35. 28. N.

CANETE, or CAGNETE, or CANETO, a town of Peru in a government of the same name, which extends about 60 miles along the coast, in the audience of Lima.

CANETE, a town of Chili, probably the place distinguished in modern maps by the name of Tucapel-viejo, about 40 miles S. from the Biobio. Here the illustrious Araucanian chief, Caupolican, having been betrayed into the hands of Reynoso, the com-

mandant of Canete, was impaled and shot to death by arrows. When this illustrious warrior was surprized in his retreat by a detachment sent against him, he defended himself courageously with ten faithful followers. During the combat, his wife incessantly exhorted him to die rather than surrender; and on seeing him made prisoner, she indignantly threw towards him her infant son; saying, she would retain nothing that belonged to a coward.—*KERR'S Voy. and Trav.* v. 315.

CANGOXIMA, a seaport in the island of Ximo. It has a strong castle and a light-house; and many stately temples adorn the city. It is remarkable for being the spot on which the Portuguese first landed when they visited Japan.—*EVANS'S Geog.* 1000. Long. 132. 15. E. lat. 32. 10. N.

CANNÆ.—See CANOSA.

CANNES, a small maritime town of France, in the province of Provence, now the department of Var. It trades in wine, oil, citrons, figs, and oranges, which are here cultivated for the sake of the flowers; these being sold to the perfumers of Nice, &c. Anchovies and sardinhas are caught on the coast.—*MILLIN'S Trav.* Long. 7. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

CANOSA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, Italy, on the river Aufidus, now the Ofanto; it was the ancient Cannæ, where Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general, defeated the Romans under the consuls Terentius Varro\* and Æmilius Paulus. The Romans lost 50,000 men, two quæstors, twenty-one tribunes, eighty senators, and so many knights, that Hannibal, it is said, sent three bushels of gold rings to Carthage, which those of this order had worn on their fingers. — *GOLDSMITH'S*

\* Varro was the son of a butcher, and had followed his father's profession in his youth.—*PLUTARCH, in Fabius.*



*Rome*, i. 270. & seq.--ROLLIN. Swinburne says, that the scene of action is marked out to posterity by the name of Pezzo di Sangue, the field of blood.—ADAMS'S *Geog.* 161.—MAVOR'S *Anc. Hist.* i. 53. Long. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

CANOUGE, a town of Hindóostan, capital of a province of the same name in Oude. It is situated 2 miles from the Ganges; but a canal has been cut, which makes a bend towards the town, and brings the holy water close to the citadel. Tamarind trees and mango topes are scattered every where in its vicinity; as are also the ruins of ancient temples and tombs.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Trav.* i. 188. It is a place of great antiquity, and reported to have been the capital of India, under the father of Porus. Long. 80. 15. E. lat. 27. 1. N.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour. It has its name from a mountain situated about the center of the department.

CANTERBURY, the capital of Kent, on the river Stour, with the see of an archbishop, who is the metropolitan of all England. It is noted for its brawn and hops; and its principal manufactures are worsted, silk, and cotton. It was once famous for the shrine of 'Thomas à Becket, who was assassinated here in 1171, and the shrine was destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII.—GOSTLING'S *Walk in Canterbury*. In the cathedral are interred Henry IV. Edward the Black Prince, Reginald Pole (son of the countess of Salisbury, beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII.), who died in the same year and on the same day as queen Mary, in 1558; and admiral Rooke, who took Gibraltar in the reign of queen Anne. In the church of St. Dunstan is inhumed Margaret Roper, the favourite

and affectionate daughter of sir Tho. More, who requested to be buried with his head in her arms.—MACDIARMID'S *Lives*, 100. Linacre, physician to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and the founder of the College of Physicians, was born at Canterbury about the year 1460. Aphara Behn, an English poetess, was born in this city in the reign of Charles I. but in what year is uncertain. In the reign of Charles II. she was employed in some state affairs, and went to Antwerp. Here she discovered the design of the Dutch sailing up the Thames and burning the English ships; but her advice was disregarded. She died in 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. Long. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CANTON, a seaport and city of China, on the Ta, one of the finest rivers in the empire. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth and covered with tiles. They have manufactures of silk stuffs. In the neighbourhood of Canton, many hundred (it is commonly said, many thousand) families have no habitation on the land, but live constantly in little fishing-boats upon the rivers and canals. The subsistence which they find there is so scanty, that they are eager to fish up the nastiest garbage thrown overboard from any European ship. Any carrion, the carcase of a dead dog or cat, for example, though half putrid and stinking, is as welcome to them as the most wholesome food to the people of other countries.—SMITH *on the Wealth of Nations*, i. 88. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in tea. Long. 113. 2. E. lat. 23. 7. N.

CAP, a small island situated to the west of the island of Java. It is constantly frequented by those grey swallows whose delicate nests form a favourite article of Chinese luxury,



and a profitable branch of Japanese commerce. These curious little fabrics are of an oval shape, arranged in regular rows, composed of fine filaments cemented together by viscid matter. These nests, when white and transparent, are said to be worth their weight in silver.—*DANIELL'S Pict. Voyage to India.*

CAPE COAST CASTLE.—See COAST CASTLE, CAPE.

CAPE FRANCOIS.—See FRANCOIS CAPE.

CAPERNAUM, a town of Palestine, situated on the north side of the sea of Tiberias, at some distance W. from the mouth of the Jordan.—*Scripture Atlas*, published by MATTHEWS and LEIGH: according to Dr. Clarke, upon the boundaries of the two tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali.—*CLARKE'S Trav.* ii. 463. It was celebrated as the place where Christ dwelt after leaving his family at Nazareth, and where he performed many miracles, which occasioned the woes denounced against its inhabitants for its infidelity. Capernaum was also the name of a river and of a mountain in the vicinity of the town. On this mountain the Saviour is supposed to have delivered the sermon recorded in Matt. v. vi. and vii.; and to it he frequently retired.

Cold mountains and the midnight air  
Witness'd the fervour of his prayer:  
The desert his temptations knew,  
His conflict and his victory too.

WATTS.

At Capernaum the centurion's servant was healed, without our Saviour's presence, merely by his command, Matt. viii. 5. At Capernaum Simon Peter's wife's mother was cured of a fever, verse 14. Here the man sick of a palsy, who was let down through the house-top, was perfectly restored, Mark ii. Here the daughter of Jairus was raised to life; and here a woman was healed who only touched the hem of his

garment, Matt. ix. 18. Mark v. 22. Long. 35. 44. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

CAPPADOCIA, an ancient division of Asia, bounded on the east by the Euphrates, which separated it from Armenia. It is now called Carmania.

CAPPEL, in the canton of Zug, and near to Zurich, is memorable for the death of the celebrated reformer, Zuinglius, October 11, 1531.—See PLANTA'S *Hist. of the Helvetic Conf.*—COXE'S *Travels*, i. 242.—*Mon. Rev.* xxxii. 411.—*European Mag.* xxxvii. 376. Long. 8. 15. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

CAPRI, an island of Naples, famous for having been the retreat of Tiberius; and here he died after a voluptuous and wicked reign of 22 years. Vast quantities of quails resort hither every year. Long. 14. 8. E. lat. 40. 11. N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, on the river Volturno, Italy, where Hannibal and his soldiers loitered away their time after the battle of Cannæ.

Here ease the hero's laurels stain'd,  
And Capua lost what Cannæ gain'd.

Mrs H. MORE.

Long. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CARA, a river of Russia, which, though not considerable, is yet remarkable, as forming the boundary between Asia and Europe, for the space of 140 miles, and falls into the Arctic sea.—PINKERTON.

CARACCAS. The country which forms the captain-generalship of Caraccas comprehends the province of Venezuela in the center, the government of Maracaibo on the west, Guiana on the south, the government of Cumana on the east, and the island of Margareta on the north-east. This province is bounded by the sea on the north, from the 75th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Paris\*, to the 62d; that is to say, all the extent from the

\* From London 72. 45. to 59. 45.



Cape de la Vela, to the point of Megilones or Paria; on the east, likewise, by the sea from the 12th to the 8th degree of north latitude. Dutch Guiana and Peru bound it on the south, and the kingdom of St. Fé on the west.—DEPON'S *Travels in South America*.

CARACCAS, the capital of the above-mentioned country, is a considerable town, on the little river of Guayra, and carries on a great trade. It contains a population of 40,000 souls, and is extremely well supplied with provisions of every kind, La Guira is to Caraccas, what Greenock is to Glasgow; the merchants in the former place being generally only agents for the latter. Though it cannot boast of much beauty, La Guira is very singularly situated at the bottom of high hills which rise gradually from the sea, and are covered to their summits with trees. It is not of great extent, but is well fortified, especially towards the sea; and on every commanding height behind the town are heavy batteries. Caraccas, on the contrary, is not fortified, and is situated in a fine plain about 14 miles from the coast: the road to it is over very high mountains. English goods, especially those manufactured from cotton, abound in the stores both at Caraccas and at La Guira, while the produce of the country is extremely high: the British speculator, therefore, has no encouragement in this market, unless he ship German linens, which answer very well. The duties, although reduced since colonel Robertson's mission here from the governor of Curacoa, yet amounts to 16½ per cent. on importations, and 12½ on exportations. There are but few English here; and they are excellent patriots, wearing on their cockades, to please the Spaniards, "Ferdinand the Seventh." Without this, or by any chance being

mistaken for a Frenchman, assassination might ensue. They are enthusiastic in favour of Ferdinand. In various parts of the roads from La Guira to Caraccas are gibbets or poles, with the heads of the prisoners taken from Miranda. In 1811, the congress of Venezuela issued a declaration of the independence of Caraccas. On this event, many functionaries, attached to the mother country, resigned their offices; and several inhabitants of the same way of thinking quitted the country; while some of the lower ranks were so imprudent as to become parties to conspiracies. The male population of Caraccas is now regularly armed and exercised; all hereditary titles are dropped, and the appellation of citizen is generally adopted.—SEMPLE'S *Sketch of Caraccas*.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the south part of Natolia.

CARASU, the ancient river Cydnus: it rises in Caramania, and runs through Natolia. Alexander the Great was thrown into a dangerous disease by bathing in it; and the emperor Barbarossa was drowned in it on his return from the Holy Land, in 1190.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xvii. 58.—ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* vi. 40.—RUSSELL'S *Mod. Europe*, edit. 1794, i. 319.

CARAVAGGIO, a small place in the N. E. part of the duchy of Milan. Michael Angelo de Caravaggio was born here in 1569. Long. 9. 45. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

CARCASSONE, a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It is situated on the river Aude, and has manufactures of all sorts of cloth. Long. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

CARCHEMISH, an ancient city of Asia, on the river Euphrates. Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, attempted to take this city; and was opposed by Josiah, the good king of



Judah, who was mortally wounded at Megiddo, at the foot of mount Carmel, and being carried to Jerusalem died there.—CALMET, art. *Josiah*.

CARDIFF, a borough in Glamorgan-shire, seated on the Taafé. It carries on a great trade with Bristol, and has large iron-works. Robert duke of Normandy, after having been blinded and confined for 28 years by his brother Henry I. died in its castle in 1134.—See TINCHERAY.—BARBER'S *Tour in S. Wales*, 180.—EVANS'S *Cambrian Itinerary*, 103.—GRANGER'S *Biog. History of Eng.* i. 7. Long. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, a neat and respectable town in South Wales, seated on the Tivy, near its junction with the sea. It carries on a pretty brisk trade with Ireland, particularly in lead.—EVANS'S *Cambrian Itin.* 162.—BARBER'S *Tour in S. Wales*, 84. Long. 4. 48. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales. The climate is much milder than the midland counties of England. Barley and oats are the principal growth of the country. Its exports are, black cattle, pigs, and salt butter, besides barley and oats.—EVANS'S *Cambrian Itin.* 160. It is said to have had mines of silver, by the produce of which sir Hugh Middleton was enabled to bring the New River to London.—See AMWELL.

CARDONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, which has an inexhaustible mountain of salt of various colours, which when washed becomes white. This mountain is 4 or 500 feet high, and about 3 miles in circumference. Mr. Townsend carried a fragment of this salt with him through Spain, without the least sign of deliquescence; but upon his return to England, he soon found it surrounded by a pool of water, owing to the coldness and humidity of our atmosphere.

In Spain this rock salt, like the fluor spars of Derbyshire, is employed to make snuff-boxes, vases, and other ornaments and trinkets.

CARDROSS, a village of Scotland, 3 miles N. W. from Dumbarton, on the river Leven. Robert Bruce died here, of a leprosy, on the 7th day of June, in 1329, after a troublesome though triumphant reign of 23 years, 2 months, and 11 days; counting from the 27th of March, when he ascended the throne at Scone, in 1306.—MAITLAND'S *Hist. of Scotland*, 503. In the parish of Cardross, to the W. of the river Leven, a small eminence still retains the name of the *Castle Hill*; on which, according to the tradition of the country, a castle once stood, which was the occasional residence of the king, and in which he breathed his last; but no vestige even of its ruins are now to be seen. His remains were deposited at Dunfermline, and his heart entrusted to sir James Douglas, to be carried to Jerusalem.—See DOUGLAS.—MELROSE and TEBAS.—KERR'S *Robert I.* ii. 481.

CARIA, a district of Asia Minor. Halicarnassus was the chief place.

CARIATA, an ancient town N. E. of Zariaspa (now Balk), Asia, destroyed by Alexander. Callisthenes, the philosopher, was put to death in this city, for being concerned with Hermolaus in a conspiracy against Alexander. Lysimachus was thrown into the den of a hungry lion, for giving his friend Callisthenes poison to hasten his death.—See BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*. Seneca, speaking of the famous exploits of Alexander, concludes by saying, he murdered Callisthenes; a crime of so heinous a nature, that it entirely obliterated the glory of all his former actions.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Terra Firma.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, so called by



Columbus, on account of the natives being cannibals. They are the most eastern of the islands of the West Indies, and are divided into Windward and Leeward.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I. was confined in 1647. Here is a celebrated well 200 feet deep to the water, which is 50 feet more to the bottom. Long. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

CARLA, a small town in the department of Arriege, late county of Foix, France. It was the birthplace of Bayle, a voluminous and learned author, who was born in 1647.—*LAHARPE's Cours de Lit.* vii. 214. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

CARLISLE, the capital of Cumberland. It has a castle and a cathedral, with a considerable manufacture of linens, calico, and checks, whips and fish-hooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1746, but soon retaken by the duke of Cumberland. In 1798 died here Mr. Joseph Strong, who, though blind from his infancy, distinguished himself by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics.—*Europ. Mag.* xxiii. 214.—*Mon. Mag.* v. 230. David I. king of Scotland, uncle of the empress Maud, died at Carlisle in the year 1153. Gilpin, an eminent painter, particularly of animals, was a native of Carlisle. He died at Brompton in 1807.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 629. Long. 2. 53. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

CARLISLE, the county town of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania. Long. 77. 30. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

CARLOW, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the Barrow. Long. 7. 14. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, near Peterwaradin, famous for a peace concluded there between the Turks and Germans in 1669.—*COXE's Austria*, i. 1089. Long. 20. 5. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARLSCRONA, a seaport town of Sweden, in Gothland. It derives its name from Charles XI. and is noted for a good harbour and famous dockyard.—*COXE's Travels.* Long. 15. 26. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, on the lake Wenner. Its principal articles of commerce are linen and woollen stuffs. Long. 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

CARMEL, a mountain of Palestine, on the skirts of the sea. It has been revered as the abode of Elias, or Elijah, some time before his translation. Here he had his contest with the priest of Baal, and was answered by fire from heaven; and here he ordered the 450 priests to be slain, 1 Kings xviii. Here the prophet informed Ahab king of Israel, that the famine of Samaria would cease, and abundance of rain be given.

On the parch'd mountain as the prophet stood,  
And saw light mists arising from the flood,  
He told the king his chariot to prepare,  
Fly from the tempest gathering in the air:  
Ahab in haste from Carmel's summit hies,  
And grateful rains Samaria fertilize.

SMEDLEY's *Erin*, 45.

The prophet was at Carmel when the Shunamite woman applied to him to restore her son. Carmel was also the residence of Nabal, Sam. i. 24.—*MAVOR's Un. Hist.* ii. 22. Long. 35. 53. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which belongs to the British East India company. It is rich, populous, and fertile, and contains many fortresses. Arcot is the chief place.

CAR-NICOBAR. The most northerly of those islands called Nicobar, in the Indian sea. The huts of this island are elevated about four feet from the ground, to be out of the



reach of the serpents with which it abounds. The inhabitants are a very muscular race, but far from well made; their features, though ugly, have a pleasing expression: the constant use of the betel renders their large mouths very disgusting, and their irregular teeth very black. They are good natured and inoffensive. The island produces cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, papaws, plantains, limes, and shaddocks. Fowls and pigs are in great abundance. The people speak a broken English mixed with Portuguese.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, i. 54.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America. Cotton is among its principal products. The pitch-pine here affords pitch, tar, and turpentine. It produces many medicinal herbs, as ginseng, snake-root, and lion's heart. They have also peas, which have pods that grow under the ground.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by North Carolina. Indian corn, tobacco, and some indigo, are raised here. The climate of this country is unwholesome, owing to its marshy situation.—*WINTERBOTHAM'S America*, iii.

Where Carolina spreads her marshy swamps,

And rears her indigo 'midst putrid damps,  
Her fallow sons prepare, with feeble hand,  
The thirsty rice upon the moisten'd land.  
Their pale, cadav'rous look disease be-  
trays,

While through each vein the burning fever preys.

ANA. WILKINSON, M.D.—*Mon. Mag.* vi. 122.

CAROLINAS.—See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS divide Hungary from Poland.

CARRARA, a town of Italy, N. E. of Pisa, in the late duchy of Modena, now in the department of Croceto. It affords the beautiful marble used in statuary. Long. 10. 4. E. lat. 44. 3. N.

CARRICK *on the Shannon*, a mean town of Ireland; but the shire town of Leitrim.

CARRICK *on Suir*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. It is famous for the manufacture of woollen cloths called ratteens. The Suir is navigable for sloops.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous town of Antrim, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, on the northern shore of Carrickfergus bay, or Belfast Lough. In the 14th century, when Edward Bruce invaded Ireland, his brother king Robert landed near Carrickfergus and besieged the castle, which surrendered after an obstinate resistance. In 1690 it was the landing place of King William previous to the battle of the Boyne. In 1759 Thurot, a French captain, ventured to land here, and took hostages for the ransom of the town; but was soon obliged to retire; his ships were taken and himself was killed.—See MAN, ISLE OF. Long. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

CARRIDEN, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of the brave colonel Gardiner.—See PRESTON PANS. Long. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingshire, which falls into the Frith of Forth below Falkirk.

CARRON WORKS, on the above river, where all sorts of iron goods are made\*. They are situated in

\* Some idea may be formed of these amazing works, by the consumption of coal, which is said to be a hundred tons daily.—*GILPIN'S Scotch Tour*, i. 78.



Stirlingshire, one mile from Falkirk. Those pieces of ordnance called car-ronades were first made here\*.—MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Commerce*.

CARTAXO, a town of Portugal, on the W. of the Tagus, in the province of Estramadura, south of Santarem. In 1811, the Marquis de la Romana, a patriotic Spaniard, died at this place, which was then the headquarters of Lord Wellington.—*Lit. Pan.* x. 1234.—See PALMA.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of Africa, seated near the present Tunis, on the river Bagrada, now the Mejer-dah. It disputed the empire of the world with Rome; and if Hannibal had made proper use of the advantages

“ —of proud Cannæ's field,  
Where Carthage taught imperial Rome  
to yield,”

it might have remained mistress of it. Carthage was taken and razed by Scipio, 146 years before Christ. Marius, when exiled from Rome, fled to Africa,

There, driven from man, to wilds he  
took his way,

And on the earth, where once he con-  
quer'd, lay;

There, in the lone unpeopled desert field,  
Proud Carthage in her ruins he beheld;  
Amidst her ashes, pleas'd, he sat him  
down,

And joy'd in the destruction of the town.

LUCAN, b. ii.

GOLDSMITH'S *Hist. of Rome*.—ROLLIN. Terence, a famous Latin dramatic poet, was a native of Carthage.

Ill-fated Carthage! scarce, amidst the  
plains,

A trace of all her ruin'd pomp remains!  
Proud cities vanish, states and realms  
decay,

The world's unstable glories fade away.

HOOLE'S *Tasso*, b. xv.

Long. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

\* Captain Bayne, the inventor of this instrument of destruction, was the first victim of it. In a cannonading which took place between admiral Rodney and M. de Grasse, three days previous to the

CAPE CARTHAGE, a promontory of Africa, on the east coast of the kingdom of Tunis. Long. 10. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CARTHAGENA, one of the finest seaports on the Mediterranean, is in the province of Murcia, Spain. It was built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian, and named after the city of Carthage. From this place Hannibal marched when he invaded Italy.—See ALPS. Here the illustrious Scipio gave that remarkable proof that Romans

“ Their hearts as well as enemies could  
conquer,”

by restoring the daughter of Indibilis to Allucius, to whom she was betrothed\*, when brought to him by the Roman soldiers, 210 B. C.—See ROLLIN'S *Roman Hist.* and THOMSON'S *Sophonisba*. It has the best harbour in Spain, and was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but retaken by the duke of Berwick. Carthagenas has mines of amethysts, a large mackerel fishery, and exports great quantities of barilla. Long. 0. 58. W. lat. 37. 37. N.

CARTHAGENA, in Terra Firma, South America. Its harbour is safe and commodious, and well fortified; and it is a place of great trade. Admiral Vernon and general Wentworth attempted to take it in 1741; but were obliged to abandon the siege, though they had taken the castles, in consequence of the want of union between these two officers, and the diseases peculiar to the climate, so admirably described by the poet of the *Seasons*, in his Summer;

“ — then, wasteful, forth  
Walks the dire power of pestilent disease.  
A thousand hideous fiends her course  
attend,

glorious 12th of April, 1782, captain Bayne, who was trying these guns, was shot by the enemy.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* ii. 338.

\* A similar circumstance is recorded of Cyrus.—*Anacharsis*, iv. 12.



Sick Nature blasting, and to heartless  
 woe,  
 And feeble desolation, casting down  
 The low'ring hopes and all the pride of  
 man;  
 Such as, of late, at Carthage quench'd  
 The British fire. You, gallant Vernon,  
 saw  
 The miserable scene; you, pitying, saw  
 To infant-weakness sunk the warrior's  
 arm;  
 Saw the deep-racking pang, the ghastly  
 form,  
 The lip pale quivering, and the beamless  
 eye  
 No more with ardour bright: you heard  
 the groans  
 Of agonizing ships, from shore to shore;  
 Heard nightly plung'd amid the sullen  
 waves  
 The frequent corse; while on each other  
 fix'd,  
 In sad presage, the blank assistants  
 seem'd,  
 Silent, to ask whom Fate would next  
 demand."—*Summer*, l. 1035, &c.

Long. 75. 40. W. lat. 10. 24. N.

CASAL, a town in Montferrat, Italy. It has been frequently taken and retaken. Long. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

CASAN.—See KASAN.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. It has quarries of white marble, and carries on a great trade in almonds, pistachio nuts, raisins, and melons. Many of the kings of Persia have resided here. It is supposed by some to be the ancient Ecbatana, where Hestion was buried, and where Parmenio was put to death.—*HANWAY'S Travels*.—*ROLLIN*.—*PLUTARCH'S Lives*. Bessus, the infamous traitor who assassinated his king, Darius, suffered a cruel death at this place.—*PLUTARCH*.—*ROLLIN*, vi. 193. Long. 50. 2. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

CASERTA, a town of Italy, about 15 miles N. from Naples. It has a royal palace, and a modern aqueduct, by which Naples is supplied with water.

CASH.—See KESCH.

CASHEL, a town in Tipperary,

Ireland, with an archbishop's see. It is situated about 3 miles E. of the Suire. In 1172 Henry II. received the homage of Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, in this town, and had the lordship of Ireland confirmed to him. Long. 8. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

CASHGUR, or LITTLE BOKHARIA, a country of Usbec Tartary. They have mines of gold and silver, diamonds, and precious stones. The inhabitants trade with Persia, India, China, and Russia.

CASHGUR city enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, noted for its fertility, beauty, and salubrity. The chief manufacture is shawls\*. This province, which is called the Paradise of the Hindoos, consists of a large valley in the northern mountains.—*Dr. VINCENT'S Nearchus*, i. 89.

CASHMERE, the capital of a province of the same name, seated on both sides the river Behut, of Chelum. Long. 73. 11. E. lat. 33. 49. N.

CASILINUM, an ancient town of Italy, in Campania, on the river Volturnus, opposite Capua. When besieged by Hannibal, it suffered so severely by famine, that a mouse was sold for 200 denarii.—*ADAM'S Geog.* 148.

And now, to fill the measure of their fears,  
 Her baleful visage meager famine rears;  
 Seldom alone, she troops among the fiends,  
 And still on war and pestilence attends.  
 Unpress'd, unstraiten'd by besieging foes,  
 All miseries of want the soldier knows.  
 Gladly he gives his little wealth to eat,  
 And buys a morsel with his whole estate.

LUCAN'S *Pharsalia*, b. 4.

Long. 14. 18. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

\* Dr. J. R. Forster, in a note on Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies, observes, that this beautiful province was, as well as its capital, known by the name of Cashmere; but at present they are both called Siri-Negor.—*Bartolomeo's Voy.* translated by W. JOHNSTON, 35.



CASIUS, a mountain of Egypt N. from Cateih (now called cape Kas). Near this cape Pompey was slain, and his head carried to Ptolemy, king of Egypt; but his body was buried by an affectionate attendant, and a tomb was afterwards erected to his memory. He was assassinated by Septimius:

A Roman once in generous warfare bred,  
And oft in arms by mighty Pompey led;  
But now, what vile dishonour did it bring,  
The ruffian slave of an Egyptian king.

\* \* \* \* \*

To Egypt's impious king that head they  
bear,  
That laurels us'd to bind, and monarchs  
fear.

The tyrant pleas'd beheld it: and decreed  
To keep this pledge of his detested deed.

LUCAN'S *Phars.* b. 8.

Plutarch says, that his ashes were carried to his wife Cornelia, who caused them to be buried at a country-house that he had near Alba. Long. 31. 18. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea, in Asia, 680 miles in length, and 260 in breadth\*. It has no tide, is subject to frequent storms, and can only be navigated by small vessels. It abounds with sturgeons and beluga, of the roes of which great quantities of caviare are made.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. In 1705 the duke of Vendome defeated prince Eugene in attempting to pass the Adda, near this place. Long. 9. 17. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, Germany. It has fine gardens, an arsenal, and a cabinet of curiosities. The Swiss historian Von Muller died at Cassel,

\* In modern times, the first information respecting the form of the Caspian which the people of Europe received, was from Anthony Jenkinson, an English merchant, who travelled along a considerable part of its coast in 1558.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Disq. concerning Ancient India*, 205.—HANWAY'S *Travels*, i 4.

in 1809.—*Europ. Mag.* lv. 492. Long. 9. 29. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CASSEL, 18 miles from Ypres, in the department of the North, France. In the year 1677 the prince of Orange was defeated here by the French under Luxembourg, in spite of his most vigorous efforts, and obliged to retire to Ypres.—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 72. In attempting to rally his dispersed troops, the prince struck one of the runaways across the face with his sword. "Rascal!" cried he, "I will set a mark on you at present, that I may hang you afterwards."—TEMPLE'S *Mem.* part ii. chap. 2.—*Delices des Pays Bas.* iii. 45. Long. 2. 39. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

CASSIS, a small port in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, was the birthplace of Barthelemy 1716. The inhabitants fish for coral on the coast.—*Europ. Mag.* l. 275. Long. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

CASSOVIA, or COSSUVIA, in Bulgaria, near the frontiers of Servia, Turkey, noted for its plains, where, in 1389, Lazarus, despot of Servia, at the head of 500,000 men, the greatest Christian army that was ever brought into the field, was defeated and slain by Amurath the Turk, who, as he was viewing the slain, was himself killed by Michael Cobilavitz, a Christian soldier, who was left for dead in the field. Hunniades was also defeated in the same plains, after fighting three days successively against the Turks.—*General Atlas*, BRICE.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 100, says, the soldier was concealed among the slain. Long. 22. 30. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

CASTALIA, a fountain of Asia, in the suburbs of Daphne, near Antioch in Syria. The pagans believed, that the water of this fountain communicated to those who drank it a knowledge of futurity, and thus produced an effect similar to that at Delphi,



**CASTALIA**, a river which runs at the foot of mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses; the murmurs of which were thought to be prophetic. Upon the banks of this river the Pythian games were celebrated.

**CASTALIA**, a fountain which discharged its waters between the summits of Parnassus. This water inspired those who drank it with poetic enthusiasm.

**CASTEL GONDOLFO**, a village of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano, where there is a castle in which the pope used to reside. Here are also the ruins of a palace built by Domitian.

**CASTELNAUDARY**, a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate duke de Montmorency, who had taken up arms against the cardinal of Richelieu, prisoner.—See **TOULOUSE**. Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

**CASTILE**, **OLD AND NEW**, two provinces of Spain. Burgos is the capital of the former, and Madrid of the latter.

**CASTILLON**, or **CHATILLON**, a town in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, in France. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and his son, were slain at the siege of this place in 1453 according to Clarendon, or in 1454 according to Hume, and note on Shakspeare, *Henry VI.* act iv. scene vii. He was to the French people a very scourge and a daily terror; inso-much that, as his person was fearful and terrible to his adversaries present, so his name and fame were spiteful and dreadful to the common people absent; and women in France, to frighten their young children, would cry, "The Talbot cometh, the Talbot cometh."—1st Part, act i. scene iv. *Henry VI.* note on Shak-

speare from *HALL's Chron.*—See also another note, *Henry VI.* 1st part, act ii. scene i.—*GRANGER's Biog. Hist.* i. 38. Long. 0. 2. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

**CASTLEBAR**, a market and post town of the county of Mayo, Ireland, and the shire town. When the French, under gen. Humbert, landed at Killybegs in 1798, they surprised the troops at the barracks, took possession of the town, held it for nine days, and then directed their march for Sligo. Long. 9. 8. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

**CASTLE COMER**, a post town in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, remarkable for its mines of what are usually called Kilkenny coals. In its neighbourhood are also iron-mines and good materials for earthen-ware.—*TIGHE's Acct. of Kilkenny.*

**CASTLE RISING**, an ancient but decayed borough, not far from the sea, about 5 miles N. of Lynn, Norfolk. At this place Isabel, queen of the unfortunate Edward II. after the death of her favourite, earl Mortimer, was confined from the year 1330 till her death in 1358. Here she was visited by her son, Edward III. and his queen, in 1340; and again by the king in 1344.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 302.

**CASTLETON**, in the Peak of Derbyshire, which has some of the wonders of the Peak. Long. 4. 38. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

**CASTLETON**, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of Dr. John Armstrong, a physician and a man of genius, who, by his poem on the "Art of Preserving Health," has deservedly attained the reputation of a respectable didactic poet. He was born in 1709, and died in 1779.—*Beaut. of Scot.* ii. 111. Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

**CASLETOWN**, a town in the Isle of Man. It is the residence of the chief officers of the government, and the seat of the Manks parliament.

**CASTRES**, a town of France, in



the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, which contains mines of turquoise stones. It was the birthplace of Rapin the historian, Boyer the lexicographer, and Dacier the critic. It is situated on the river Agout, and very near the river Taure. Long. 2. 14. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

CASTULO, now CARZOLA, or CAZLONA, or CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the borders of Murcia, was the birthplace of Imilce, Hannibal's wife. — ADAM, 483. Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 38. 4. N.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Towards the shore of the Mediterranean it has many convenient seaports. The mountains are covered with forests of oak, beach, fir, chesnut, cork-trees, and many others. The soil is rendered productive by the industry of the inhabitants; and it yields a plentiful supply of corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, liquorice, and almost every sort of fruit. Wine and brandy, nuts, almonds, raisins, and cork, are shipped at different places on the coast.

CATANIA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, near the foot of Mount Etna, fertile in wine, corn, and fruit, and containing nearly 70,000 inhabitants. In architectural elegance it surpasses both Messina and Palermo. The Benedictine monastery is the grandest structure in the island, and its organ is said to be the finest in the world. — GALT's *Voy. and Trav.* In 1669 it was almost destroyed by an eruption of Etna\*, and in 1693 was entirely swallowed up

\* Valerius Maximus, Strabo, and some other ancient authors, mention the filial affection of Amphinomus and Anapius, two brothers; who, when Catania and other cities were once on fire by an eruption of Etna, saved their parents upon their shoulders.

by an earthquake, when 18,000 persons perished. Stesichorus was a native of this place. — DRAKE's *Literary Hours*, ii. 301. According to Varro, the first sun-dial seen at Rome was brought from Catania, in the first Punic war, as part of the spoils of that city. Long. 15. 29. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

CATHARINENBURG. — See ECATHARINENBURG.

CATHERINE, ST. an island of Brazil, in the government of Rio de Janeiro. It is nine leagues in length, and two in breadth, and is only separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It abounds with wood, a variety of delicious fruits, many different kinds of vegetables, and has an abundant spring of excellent water. It carries on a great trade in cochineal. — GRANT's *History of Brazil*, 168. Long. 48. 0. W. lat. 27. 0. S.

CATIGNOLA, a small town in Italy, between Imola and Faenza. Here James Sforza, the founder of the illustrious house of Sforza, which acted so conspicuous a part in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, was born in 1369.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Orissa. It is situated on the river Mahanuddy, and is a place of consequence. Long. 86. 0. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CATTARO, an important place in Dalmatia, S. of Ragusa, is said to be the most remarkable harbour in the Adriatic, and for security not to be equalled in Europe. — *Athenæum*, No. xii. Long. 19. 10. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

CATTEGATE, or SCAGGERAC, a sea or gulf connected with the Baltic by the Sound.

CATWYCK, a village situated a few miles from Leyden, in Holland. The only branch of the Rhine that re-



tains its original name is lost in the sands near this village.

Thus, the great Rhine, who rolls his swelling waves

Majestic, and far distant countries laves,  
Resigns the honour that his name demands,

And sinks a puny stream in Belgian sands.

BROWN's *Philemon*, b. xi.

Long. 4. 22. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

CAVAN, an inland county of the province of Ulster, Ireland. The soil is not fertile, though generally engaged in tillage. Wheat is little cultivated, but there is great abundance of oats. The mountainous parts contain several minerals. The principal river is the Earn, which crosses the county from S. to N. Long. 7. 16. W. lat. 54. 0. N.

CAVAN, the assize town of the county of the same name, has no manufacture, nor is it in any way of importance.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which stand like an immense wall, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The length of Caucasus is about 150 leagues, and its breadth varies from 25 to 70 leagues. Though some parts are white with perpetual snows, it is affirmed, that Elburz, the highest summit of Caucasus, is only 5400 feet in elevation above the level of the Black sea.

Bulwark of nations, in broad eminence  
Upbeaves from realm to realm an hundred hills,

On from the Caspian to the Euxine stretch'd,

Pale glitt'ring with eternal snows to heaven.—MALLET.

The lower parts abound in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle. They are inhabited by several different nations.

CAUCASUS, a government of the Russian empire.—*Lit. Pan.* v. 526.

CAUNAS, an ancient city of Caria (now Adin or Adinelli), was the birthplace of Protogenes, a celebrated painter. Caunas was subject to the Rhodians, and is now called Kaiguez.

CAUVERY, or CAVERY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, runs by Seringapatam, and falls into the bay of Bengal.

CAWDOR, the ancient seat of Macbeth, whence he derived his second title, "Thane of Cawdor," is situated near Nairn.—*Domestic Tour*, 158.—KNOX's *View*, 481. Burns, the Ayrshire poet, mentioned, in a letter to his brother, having seen at this place the identical bed in which tradition says king Duncan was murdered.—CURRIE's *Life of Burns*, ii. 96.—It was brought from Inverness, on the demolition of the castle there.—*Let. from the Mountains*, ii. 97, 2d. edit. Long. 28. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CAWOOD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the banks of the river Ouse. Here are some good shops, and a manufactory for hop-bagging. Here Wolsey was arrested, as he was preparing to be publicly enthroned at York.—OULTON's *Itin.* i. 212.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, in South America. Here, after a mock trial, the innocent Atahualpha was put to death by Pizarro.—ROBERTSON's *Am.* ii. 185. Long. 74. 53. W. lat. 7. 25. N.

CAXTON, a village in Cambridgeshire. It gave birth to two celebrated persons, Matthew Paris, the historian; and William, surnamed de Caxton, the first who brought the art of printing into England.—SMOLLETT's *Pres. State. The Biog. Dict.* mentions Caxton as being born in Kent.—See *Arith. Quest.* p. 60, 5th edit. Long. 0. 12. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal which divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana at Badajoz. In the year 1728 a double marriage of the royal families of Spain and Portugal took place; the prince of Asturias espousing the eldest princess of Portugal; and the prince of Brazil the infanta of Spain, formerly



affianced to Louis XV. king of France; the courts meeting in a temporary edifice erected over the bed of the *Caya*, which divides the two kingdoms, where the princesses were exchanged.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 360.

CAYENNE, a town and island on the coast of Guiana. It has been in possession of the French, Dutch, and English. The cotton is in high estimation, and the coffee is classed after that of Moka. It trades also in sugar and pepper.—AIME'S *Narrative of his Deportation to Cayenne*.—*Mon. Rev.* xxxiv. 159. The colony surrendered, without resistance, in 1809, to an English and Portuguese force. Long. 52. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

CAYSTER, or CAYSTRUS.—See MINDERS CARE.

CEDRON, or KEDRON, a brook or torrent of Palestine, in a valley on the east side of Jerusalem, between it and mount Olivet.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of the Levant, in the Mediterranean sea. It once formed a part of the kingdom of Ulysses. In the war of the Revolution, it was seized by the French from the Venetians. The chief articles of commerce are, oil, muscadine wine, and a species of grapes called currants. The air of this island is very warm; the trees are covered with flowers during the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November. Corn is sown in the winter, and reaped in June. Long. 20. 40. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

CELEBES, or MACASSAR, an island in the Indian ocean. It abounds in all the necessities of life, and in many of its delicacies. Its fruits are excellent, and its forests abound in scarce woods, as sandal wood, &c. It has quarries of stone, and mines of gold, silver, and tin. Oxen, horses, buffaloes, stags, and wild boars, are numerous. The Dutch had strong forts in this island, to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

It was captured by the English in 1810. Long. 119. 57. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

CELERICO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Mondego.

CELLES, a small village near Savona, in Genoa, Italy. Pope Julius II. who urged the league of Cambray, or conspiracy against Venice, was the son of a fisherman of this village.—See CAMBRAY. Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

CENCHREA, anciently a seaport of Corinth, not far from it, and esteemed a kind of suburb to that city. Cenchrea was also a name given generally to the isthmus of Corinth, distant 70 furlongs from it, where the famous Isthmian games were celebrated: to which the apostle Paul frequently alludes in his epistle to the Corinthians. Long. 23. 20. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

CENIS.—See MONT-CENIS.

CENOMANNI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

CEOS, now Zia.

CERAM, an island in the Indian ocean, about 190 miles long, and 40 broad. It produces clove-trees, which the policy of the Dutch has induced them to destroy along the coasts to which their influence extends; and it has large forests of the sago-tree, which furnishes a considerable article of exportation. Long. 126. 0. E. lat. 3. 0. S.

CERASUS.—See KERESOUN.

CERIGNOLA, a village of Italy, 30 miles from Manfredonia, in Apulia, Naples. Here the Spanish general, Gonsalves of Cordova, styled the *great captain*, obtained a famous victory over the French in 1503. Long. 15. 56. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

CERIGO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference. It is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn wine, nor oil, sufficient for the inhabitants; some of the vallies, how-



ever, are fertile; and it abounds with sheep, horses, quails, turtles, and falcons. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, it was surrendered to the French. Cerigo was the ancient Cythera, where, according to mythologists, Venus arose from the sea.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*, 129. & seq.

'Twas on those shores, as ancient poets sing,  
What time light zephyrs woo'd the infant spring,  
Immortal Venus rose, in glowing pride,  
Bright as the day-star from the swelling tide.

.....  
.....  
.....

Here oft, where Cuidos could no more detain

Her fickle queen, and Paphos sued in vain,

Forsaking e'en Idalia's dearer shade,  
With partial step the lovely goddess stray'd.

How strange the choice! that rocks and wilds should prove

The favor'd refuge of the queen of Love.

WRIGHT'S *Horæ Ionicæ*, 48.

Long. 22. 22. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

CERTALDO, a small town in Tuscany, was the birthplace of Boccaccio, an eminent, but licentious, Italian writer, born in 1313. Long. 11. 25. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the road from Rimini to Ravenna, on the river Savio. It was the birthplace of John Angelo Braschi, the last pope of Rome.—*Mem. Hist. et Philosophiques*.—See *Mon. Review*, ii. 29. About 2 miles from Cesena flows a stream, called the Pisatello, supposed to be the ancient Rubicon.—*Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S Classical Tour*, i. 145. Long. 12. 20. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, where the canal of Languedoc begins. It has a lighthouse, and is the chief mart for the productions of this part of

France.—See PINKERTON, i. 264, for a particular account of this celebrated canal. Long. 3. 47. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

CETTIUS, a mountain of Pannonia, now called Kalanberg.

CEVA, a city and fortress of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro. It is noted for its cheese made of ewe's milk; the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and chestnuts, and in the plains are found very good truffles. Long. 7. 51. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa, on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors in 1415, by John king of Portugal, but now belongs to Spain. Long. 5. 25. W. lat. 35. 48. N.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian ocean, part of which is in the possession of the English\*, as the Dutch settlements on the coast were given up by the Dutch in 1795, after a very feeble resistance.—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1804. In it are mines of precious stones, of which it furnishes no less than twenty different sorts; which, with cinnamon, cardamoms, coffee, pearls, ivory†, and cocoa, are the chief articles of export. It has various plants, one of which (the sindric mal) is used by the natives to supply the want of clocks; as it continues open from four in the evening till four in the morning, and remains shut during the other twelve hours. The leaves of the tallipot are so large, that one of them, it is said, will cover ten men, as a shelter from rain. It abounds with all kinds of animals, particularly the elephant,

\* It is the coast alone that has ever been possessed by the European powers. The interior forms the territory of the king of Candy, whose jealousy of his European neighbours is not much to be wondered at.—*Edinb. Rev.* xii. 83.

† The ivory of Ceylon and Achen does not become yellow, as all other ivory does; for this reason, the teeth of these places bear a larger price than those of the coast of Guinea.—*Enc. Brit.*



——— Wisest of brutes !  
 O truly wise ! with gentle might endow'd,  
 Though pow'rful, not destructive. Here  
     he sees  
 Revolving ages sweep the changeful earth,  
 And empires rise and fall; regardless he  
 Of what the never-resting race of men  
 Project: thrice happy ! could he 'scape  
     their guile,  
 Who mine, from cruel avarice, his steps;  
 Or with his tow'ring grandeur swell their  
     state\*,  
 The pride of kings ! or else his strength  
     pervert,  
 And bid him rage amid the mortal fray,  
 Astonish'd at the madness of mankind.

THOMSON'S *Summer*.

Among the ancients, elephants were  
 frequently used in battle; but some-  
 times to the disadvantage of their  
 owners; for they,

——— when dismay'd,  
 Trode down whole troops they came to  
     aid,  
 And hurt their own side more in battle  
 Than less and ordinary cattle.

TURNBULL'S *M'Fingal*.

Long. 81. O. E. lat. 7. O. N.

CHABORAS, the Araxes of Xeno-  
 phon, rises in the mountains near  
 Charran, and joins the Euphrates  
 near Circesium. It is now called  
 Al-Khabour.

CHÆRONEA, in Bœotia (now Li-  
 vadia), was the birthplace of Plu-  
 tarch, and famous for a victory gain-  
 ed by Philip of Macedon over the  
 Athenians and other Greeks. Here  
 Sylla engaged Archelaus and Taxiles,  
 the generals of Mithridates; and  
 though the former had but 15,000  
 foot and 1500 horse, and the latter  
 mustered an army of 120,000, they  
 were overthrown, and no fewer than  
 110,000 of the Asiatics were slaugh-  
 tered, while the Romans lost only  
 12 men.—PLUTARCH. Long. 23.  
 25. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

\* When Fabricius, a celebrated Ro-  
 man, was sent on an embassy to Pyrrhus,  
 king of Epirus, the latter wished to sur-  
 prise him by having an elephant unex-  
 pectedly introduced; but he, who in a  
 preceding interview proved himself "a  
 scorner of all-conquering gold," shewed  
 no marks of consternation.—ROLLIN,  
 vii. 227.

CHAGAIN, a city of the Birman  
 enipire, seated on the N. side of the  
 Irrawaddy. It is the principal em-  
 porium to which cotton is brought  
 from all parts of the country, and  
 where, after being cleaned, it is  
 embarked for the China market. It  
 is a place of religious resort, from  
 the number of praws or temples  
 erected in its neighbourhood. Long.  
 96. O. E. lat. 21. 56. N.

CHAGRE, a river of South Ame-  
 rica, in Terra Firma. It has its  
 source in the mountains near Cruces,  
 about 5 leagues from Panama, to  
 which place it is navigable; and it  
 falls into the sea 30 miles W. S. W.  
 of Porto Bello. Vast numbers of  
 caymanes, or alligators, are found  
 in it.—*Edin. Rev.* xiii. 282.

CHALCEDON, an ancient town of  
 Asia, in Bythinia, opposite to Con-  
 stantinople, but now a small village  
 called Kadi-Keni. At Chalcedon  
 Xenocrates, the celebrated philoso-  
 pher, was born, in the 95th Olym-  
 piad. So eminent was his reputa-  
 tion for integrity, that when he was  
 called upon to give evidence in a  
 judicial transaction, in which an oath  
 was usually required, the judges  
 unanimously agreed, that his simple  
 asseveration should be taken, as a  
 public testimony of his merit. He  
 lost his life, by accidentally falling  
 into a reservoir of water, in the 82d  
 year of his age.

CHALCIS.—See NEGROPONT.

CHALDÆA, a large country of Asia,  
 the same as Babylonia or Assyria.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, a small  
 village in Buckinghamshire, between  
 Amersham and Beaconsfield. Here  
 is still the house in which the im-  
 mortal Milton resided, when he took  
 refuge in this village in 1665, at the  
 time the plague raged in London.  
 Here Elwood the quaker, who took  
 the house from him, first saw a com-  
 plete copy of the divine poem,  
 "Paradise Lost," which was finished  
 on this spot; and here, in all proba-



bility, the greater part of the "Paradise Regained" was written; as it is well known that his friend Elwood suggested this idea to him after reading the first poem. — IRELAND'S *Views on the Thames*, i. 199. — *Europ. Mag.* lxi. 187.

CHALGRAVE FIELD, near Oxford, is memorable for the battle in which the patriot Hampden received his death's wound, bravely fighting — GRAINGER, ii. 212.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a city of France, late province of Champagne. It carries on a great trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs. Long. 4. 27. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, a city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy. It has a great trade in iron. Des Barreaux, who wrote the sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugemens," &c.<sup>s</sup>, is buried here. Abelard died near this place, 1142. — *Lenoir's*

\* Grand Dieu, tes jugemens sont remplis d'équité;

Toujours tu prens plaisir à nous être propice.

Mais j'ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta bonté

Ne me pardonnera sans choquer ta justice.

Oui, mon Dieu, la grandeur de mon impiété

Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que la choix du supplice:

Ton intérêt s'oppose à ma félicité;

Et ta clémence même attend que je perisse.

Contente ton desir, puisqu'il t'est glorieux;

Offense-toi des pleurs qui coulent de mes yeux;

Tonne, frappe, il est tems, rends moi guerre pour guerre;

J'adore en périssant la raison qui t'aigré,

Mais! dessus quel endroit tombera ton tonnerre.

Qui ne soit tout couvert du sang de Jesus Christ?

Des Barreaux was born at Paris in 1602, and died at Chalons sur Saône. He

*Mus. of French Mon. Trans.* by J. GRIFFITHS, Esq. Long. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

CHALUS, a castle near Limoges, in France, at the siege of which Richard I. was shot by an arrow, 1199. It is in the department of Upper Vienne, late province of Gascony. — HUME. — MEZERAY. Long. 1. 0. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town in the French department of Mont Blanc, late capital of Savoy. It was taken by the French in 1792. Vaugelas, an eminent French critic, was born here 1585, according to some; others say he was born at Bourg. — *Biog. Dict.* — *Geo. de la Croix*. Long. 5. 58. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

CHAMBORT, a palace of France, near Blois, on the little river Cosson; in which marshal Saxe died 1750. His military talents were so highly valued, that when he joined marshal Berwick on the Rhine, he received the following compliment from him: — "I was going to send for 3000 men to attack the enemy; but you, Mons. le Comte, are equivalent to that number. Long. 1. 33. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, in North America, separates the state of New York from Vermont. It received its name from a Frenchman, who discovered it in 1608. The lake, though 120 miles long, is not broad, seldom above 10 to 15 miles. It is frequently crossed by travellers, when frozen over, in sledges drawn by horses; but this mode of travelling is always dangerous. — *Mon. Rev.* lxi. 24. from GRAY'S *Letters*.

had lived a very dissolute life, but died very penitent. — MONERI. — *Spectator*, No 513. Dr Watts, in his *Lyric Poems*, p. 17, has imitated the above sonnet.



CHANDERNAGORE, a large town in Bengal. It was taken by the English in 1757, and again in 1793, from the French, who exported from it velvets, brocades, camlets, indigo, musk, rhubarb, and saltpetre.—ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 144.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*, ii. 360.—PENNANT'S *Outlines*, iii. 125. Long. 88. 26. E. lat. 22. 40. N.

CHANG-TCHUEN, or SANCIAN, a small island near Macao, in China. It is memorable for the death of Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, in 1552. Some say that he was buried in this island; others, that he was carried to Goa. Long. 113. 56. E. lat. 22. 12. N.

CHANG TONG, a province of China, on the eastern coast. The river Yun, or grand imperial canal, runs through it.

CHANSI, a province of China, bordering on the great wall. It is a mountainous province. Marble, jasper, and a blue stone used in the colouring of their porcelaine, are found in it.

CHANTERSIER, about 3 miles from Digne, in the department of Lower Alps, late Provence, France, was the birthplace of Gassendi, a famous astronomer.

CHANTILLY, a pleasant town about 30 miles from Paris, in the department of Oise, late province of the Isle of France. It had a castle and magnificent park, belonging to the prince of Condé. Here are also manufactures of lace and of porcelaine. Coligny, a brave soldier, a prudent politician, and a zealous protestant, was buried here privately in 1572.—*Cyclop*—The *Dic. Un. Hist.* says, he was buried at Chatillon; which see. Long. 2. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

CHARENTE, a department of France, named from a river\* which

\* A particular account of this river will be found in Wraxall's *Tour*, or Major's *Voyages and Travels*.

runs by Angoulême, its capital, and falls into the bay of Biscay.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France. Saintes is its capital.

CHARITE, a French town in the department of Nièvre. It has manufactures of hardware in general, and one of woollen cloth. Long. 3. 8. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

CHARKLIQUEU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated between Erzerum and Tocat. It is chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful morocco leather. Long. 39. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

CHARLEROI, or CHARLES SUR SAMBRE, in the department of Jemappe, late province of Namur, Netherlands. It has woollen and glass manufactures, and the inhabitants make great quantities of nails. Iron and coal are found in its vicinity.—*Dict. Geo. des Treize Dep.* Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLESTON, the capital of South Carolina. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, and is a place of good trade. Long. 79. 30. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

CHARLESTON, in the county of Washington. It is the residence of the greater part of the Indians that remain in this state.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, a town of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, situated about the centre of the island towards the south coast. Long. 62. 50. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of the island of Dominica, formerly Roseau. It was nearly destroyed by a hurricane in 1806. Long. 61. 28. W. lat. 15. 18. N.

CHARLOTTE'S, QUEEN, ISLES, a group of islands on the N. W. coast of America. The inhabitants are ferocious, always at war, and feast on their prisoners. Furs of various sorts are procured from these islanders. Long. 132. 0. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

CHARRE.—See HARRAN.



CHARTRES, a city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of Orleanois. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple is much admired. Brisot and Pethion were natives of this place.—*Politics of France*, ii. 83. When Edward III. was encamped near this city, in 1359, a sudden storm arose, accompanied with thunder and hail of a prodigious size, which killed 6000 horses and 1000 men.—RAPIN, i. 431. Long. 1. 34. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

CHARTREUSE, or THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, formerly the chief residence of the order of Chartreux monks, was situated N. E. of Grenoble, among high mountains. This was the cradle of the order, which in process of time extended itself over Europe. The singular obligations of the order were,—incessant fasting—the most rigorous silence—to pronounce only these words, “Brother, we must die”—to sleep in a coffin, and to be daily employed in digging their own grave.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool in the straits of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite to Scylla, in Italy.—PINKERTON, i. 641. The dangers to which mariners were exposed by this whirlpool are said to have been entirely done away by the earthquake of 1783; but the descriptions of two celebrated poets may give some idea of the notions entertained of it by the ancients.

Dire Scylla there a scene of horror forms,  
And here Charybdis fills the deep with  
storms;

When the tide rushes from her rumbling  
caves,

The rough rock roars; tumultuous boil  
the waves:

They toss, they foam, a wild confusion  
raise,

Like waters bubbling o’er the fiery blaze;  
Eternal mists obscure th’ aerial plain,  
And high above the rock she spouts the  
main.

When in her gulfs the rushing sea sub-  
sides,  
She drains the ocean with the reflux  
tides.

The rock rebellows with a thundering  
sound;

Deep, wond’rous deep, below appears the  
ground.—*Odyssey* xii. HOMER  
translated by POPE.

That realm of old, a ruin huge, was rent  
In length of ages from the continent.  
With force convulsive burst the isle  
away;

Through the dread opening broke the  
thund’ring sea.

At once the thund’ring sea Sicilia tore,  
And sunder’d from the fair Hesperian  
shore;

And still the neighbouring coasts and  
towns divides

With scanty channels and contracted  
tides.

Fierce to the right tremendous Scylla  
roars,

Charybdis on the left the flood devours.  
VIRGIL, *Eneid* iii. by PITT.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Champagne. The inimitable La Fontaine was born here in 1621. Long. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

CHATELLERAULT, a French town, in the department of Vienne. It is noted for its cutlery, watch-making, and cutting of false diamonds.

CHATENAI, a village near Paris, was the birthplace of Voltaire in 1694.—*Gal. Historique*.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, on the Medway. In 1667 some men of war were burnt here by the Dutch. It has magazines of all sorts of stores for the navy, and has lately been fortified by strong works.—See UTRECHT.

CHATILLON SUR LOING, a small town of France, in the department of Loiret, late province of Orleanois, about 12 miles S. from Montargis. Gaspard de Coligny, the famous admiral, was born here in 1516, and was buried here after his cruel assassination at Paris, in 1572, by one



of the duke of Guise's infamous servants, who is said to have been a German of the name of Besme. Since the French revolution, his remains have been transported to the Imperial Museum. — *Dict. Un. Hist.—Gal. Historique.* Voltaire, in his *Henriade*, chant ii. vers 195, has celebrated this hero in some admirable lines. Long. 3. 2. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak, Derbyshire, near which is a magnificent seat belonging to the duke of Devonshire. Mary queen of Scots was confined here 17 years\*. Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, a city of France, and capital of the department of Upper Marne, situated on a high mountain near the river Marne. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and a considerable trade of deer and goat's skins. Long. 5. 9. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

CHAUX DE FOND, a large and beautiful village of Swisserland, in the principality of Neufchatel. The inhabitants are distinguished for their genius, industry, and skill in the mechanical arts. They carry on an extensive trade in lace, stockings, cutlery, and watches. Several automatical figures of an astonishing construction have been made here, for which the curious are indebted to Jaquet Droz and his son. One of these played upon the harpsichord, another drew landscapes, and a third copied any word presented to it, and

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\*It was a fine compliment which marshal Tallard paid the duke of Devonshire, who had entertained him for a few days at this beautiful seat:—"When I return," said he, "into my own country, and reckon up the days of my captivity, I shall leave out those which I spent at Chatsworth." Quin once said, that he had nearly broken his neck in coming to it, and he should break his heart on his return.

wrote down whatever was dictated by any of the company.—COXE's *Trav.* It is situated 9 miles N. N. W. of Neufchatel.

CHAYANTAS, one of the jurisdictions belonging to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in South America, lying about 50 leagues N. W. from the city of de la Plata. This country is famous for its gold and silver-mines.

CHEAM, a village in Surrey; of which it is remarkable, that between the years 1581 and 1624, of six of its rectors successively, five became bishops. Adjoining to this parish, is the site of the village of Codington, or Cudington, near which Henry VIII. built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Hentzner, for its magnificence. It was a favourite residence of queen Elizabeth; but being granted by Charles II. to the duchess of Cleveland, she pulled down the house, and disparked the land. Cheam is 13 miles S. by W. of London.

CHEDDER, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, situated to the S. of Nanking. This province is the most renowned both for the quantity and quality of its silks\*. In the lakes of this province are found gold and silver fish, and in the woods a tree producing an unctuous matter resembling tallow.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Essex, on the river Chelmer. It has several good public buildings. Philemon Holland, the translator-general of his time, was born here in 1551.—*Beaut. of Eng.*—BUTLER'S

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\* In Duhalde, *Descript. Gen. de la Chine*, the invention and general use of silk may be seen.—GIBBON'S *Decl. and Fall*, iv. 78, 4to.—See a note at SIR-BIND.



*Arith. Ques.* Long. O. 33. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

CHELSEA, a village on the Thames, in Middlesex, with a magnificent hospital for old and wounded soldiers, an asylum for soldiers' orphans\*, and a physic garden.—*BUTLER'S Arith. Ques.* Sir Thomas More, who was born in Milk-street, London, in 1480, was buried at Chelsea, after his decollation on Tower-hill in 1535. He was an eminent lawyer, an upright judge, and a distinguished statesman. — See *CANTERBURY*. — *Crit. Rev.* xiii. 350, 3d series.—*Enc. Brit.* art *More*. — *Mon. Rev.* lvii. 15. Littleton, the author of a well known English and Latin Dictionary, was interred here in 1694; sir Hans Sloane, an eminent naturalist, in 1753; and Miller, a famous botanist, in 1771; Boyle, earl of Orrery, was born at Chelsea, in 1676. — *JONES'S Biog. Dramatica*. — *BUTLER'S Ex. on Globes*, 247, 5th edit.

\* These are no trophies of the vain or great,  
These do not "mock the air in idle state,"  
But woo and win Britannia's proudest smile,  
And grace the bounties of her sea-girt isle;  
A nursery one her future wars to wage,  
And one the cradle of war-honour'd age;  
Valour's just meed for those who fought or bled,  
In laurel'd peace to eat their well-earn'd bread;  
Where, when all-conquering Time subdues at length,  
Not the tried hero's valour, but his strength;  
Hail'd by their country, many a battle won,  
The veterans boast a palace of their own.  
In sacred leisure here their lives shall close,  
By friends remember'd, not forgot by foes;  
Here, in proud thought, they take the field again,  
And, in gay visions, "thrice may slay the slain."

*Gent. Mag.* iii. 356.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, noted for its mineral waters. Long. 2. 21. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

CHELUM, the ancient river Hydaspes, on the banks of which Alexander defeated Porus. It rises in Cashmere, and joins the Indus below Moulton. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons quite up to Sicinagar or Syrinagar, the capital of Cashmere. — *Dr. VINCENT'S Nearchus*, i. 93.

CHENSI, the most extensive province of China, bordering on the great wall. The plains produce much corn and fruits; and on the mountains many cattle, particularly mules, are grazed.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire, which trades to Bristol. The tide rises higher here than in any part of Europe. It is seated on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. The church of Chepstow contains the tomb of Henry Martin, one of king Charles's judges, who died in prison here in 1680, at the advanced age of 78, of a stroke of apoplexy:

For thirty years excluded from mankind,  
Here Martin lingered. Often have these walls  
Echoed his footsteps, as with even tread  
He pac'd around his prison. Not to him  
Did nature's fair varieties exist:  
He never saw the sun's delightful beams,  
Save when through yon high bars he  
pour'd a sad,  
A broken splendour.

*SOUTHEY'S Poems.*

—*Mr. COXE'S Hist. Tour*, 378.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Wye*, 150. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHER, a department of France, which receives its name from a river that rises in Auvergne, and falls into the Loire, near Tours. Bourges is the capital.

CHERBOURG, a French seaport in the department of the Channel, late province of Normandy. In 1692, the English defeated the French near



it, and burnt twenty of their men of war. In 1758 the English landed here, and destroyed the fortifications. They have since been very much increased.—*Naval Chronicle*, i. 84. "About half a mile from the town," says Mr. Wraxall, "is a cliff, or rock, of prodigious height, the ascent to which is by a winding path. From this rock, John, king of England, is said to have thrown his nephew, prince Arthur of Bretagne. Tradition reports, that he did it with his own hand, in a tempestuous night; and that the sea, which, though now at some distance, then washed the foot of the rock, received the body of the unhappy prince." This is, however, a very disputable fact; and there is scarcely any illustrious death, the circumstances of which are so ill ascertained, as that in question. It is, indeed, well known, that prince Arthur, after having been conducted through several provinces with ignominy, by his uncle king John, finally disappeared in 1203. But so far are historians from positively naming the time or manner of his exit, that they disagree as to the place of his confinement previous to that event.—*MAVOR'S Voy. and Trav.* xvi. 194, from *WRAXALL'S Tour*. Long. 1. 33. W. lat. 49. 38. N.

CHERINGTON, a village a little N. of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire. It was the birthplace of Trapp, an instructive preacher, an excellent scholar, a discerning critic, and an exemplary liver. He was born in 1672.

CHERITH, a brook in the Land of Canaan, in the tribe of Manasseh beyond Jordan. On the banks of this stream Elijah was fed by ravens.

CHERRY ISLAND, an island in the Frozen ocean, S. of Spitzbergen, so called by a ship's crew in 1603, in honour of sir Francis Cherry, who had fitted it out; but by the Dutch, Beeren Eilandt, or Isle of Bears.

The English made several profitable voyages to it. Long. 20. 5. E. lat. 74. 30. N.—*SMOLLETT'S Pres. State*, i. 14.—*BRICE'S Geo. Dict.*

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, on the banks of the Dnieper. In 1787 the empress Catharine met here the emperor of Germany, Joseph II.—*SEGUR'S Fred. William*, i. 57.—*COXE'S Travels*, iii. 423.—*TOOKE'S Life of Cath.* II. iii. 139. It has a dock-yard, and is intended to be the mart of all the commodities of export and import. Here, in 1790, Mr. Howard\* died, and was buried, according to his own request, about a mile from the town.—*FOSTER'S Essays*, i. 156.—*BUTLER'S Arith. Ques.* When an intimation was given by a friend of this great philanthropist, just before his departure from England, that he might never return, he replied, that the

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\* Howard, Hawes, and Berchtold, have been styled the Triumvirate of Worthies.—See *ISLINGTON* and *SMRADIATKA*.

Could birth or talents, or even virtue,  
save  
Illustrious patriots from th' untimely  
grave,  
Could merit turn th' envenom'd shaft  
aside,  
Then had not Howard, Hawes, nor Berchtold,  
died:  
Died, have we said? Their fame can never die;  
Coheirs of heav'n, their record stands on high;  
Their bliss was here to soften human woe,  
Exalted bliss—which good men only know:  
O'er your cold urns may flowers perennial bloom,  
And spread their fragrance o'er your sacred tomb!  
Blest shades! your well-earn'd victory's now complete,  
Departed friends you now with rapture meet,  
Welcom'd to join celestial choirs above,  
Where all unite in harmony and love.

*Gent. Mag. New Series*, iv. 366.



distance to heaven was not greater at one place than at another.

And say, when summon'd to the realms on high,

If to the soul eternal bliss be given,  
What boots it where we heave our part-  
ing sigh,

Or whence the soul triumphant springs  
to heaven?

When Howard's spirit, from Tartarian  
plains,

Wing'd its glad flight to Virtue's blest  
abode,

Seraphic harps awoke celestial strains,  
Attendant angels guided it to God.

*Month. Rev. lxx. 212.*

In 1791 prince Potemkin was interred here, but his body has since been thrown into a neighbouring ditch.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, i. 602. Long. 33. 10. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

CHEERTSEY, a town in Surrey, near the Thames. Here the mild, pious, though weak, superstitious, and unfortunate Henry VI. was interred in 1471; but was afterwards removed to Windsor by Richard III. Long. 0. 20 W. lat. 51. 25. N.

CHESAPEAKE, a bay of N. America, and one of the largest in the world. It receives many rivers, and affords a safe navigation. Near this bay, in 1781, lord Cornwallis and 7000 men laid down their arms before Washington and Rochambeau. After six years of mutual slaughter, and alternate success, the genius of America triumphed; and this last unexampled victory for ever confirmed her independence.—See YORK TOWN.—WINTERBOTHAM'S *Hist. of Am.* i. 571. During the American contest, Mr. Pitt, afterwards the great earl of Chatham, declared, that it was conceived in injustice, nurtured and brought forth in folly, and its footsteps were marked with blood, slaughter, persecution, and devastation.—*Enc. Brit. art. Pitt.*

CHESHIRE, an English county. It is rich in pasture and corn land; and great quantities of cheese are sent from it to London.

CHESME, or TScheme. — See CHISME.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire. It has a manufacture of gloves, a great trade in hops and skins, and its two annual fairs are much noted for Irish linen. Parnell, the poet, died here in 1717.—Dr. JOHNSON'S *Lives of the Poets*.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*, 1772. At Chester, in 1159, Henry II. of England and Malcolm IV. of Scotland had an interview; and the important cession was made to Henry, by the latter, of the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, formerly wrested from the English crown.—PENNANT'S *Wales*, i. 132. Here, in 1300, Edward of Caernarvon received the final acknowledgment of the Welsh to the sovereignty of England.—PENNANT, i. 133.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire. It has a manufacture of stockings and carpets, and also potteries and iron-foundries. It gave the title of earl to Philip Dormer Stanhope, whose Letters to his son have been much celebrated. Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains which run from N. to S. through Northumberland and Cumberland. Among them is laid the scene of the battle of Chevy Chase, in the celebrated ballad of that name.—See *Spectator*, No. 70. The poet has used a licence in his description of the fight, and mixed in it some events of the battle of Otterburn; for neither a Percy nor a Douglas fell in this woful hunting.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scot.* 284.—HUME.

CHIAPA, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, N. America, bounded on the S. by Guatimala. It abounds with forests of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnuts, wood-vines, aromatic gums, corn, cocoa, &c. &c. &c. It teems with beasts of prey, foxes,



rabbits, and wild hogs. Chiapa is reckoned by the Spaniards one of their poorest provinces, because it has no mines or sand of gold.

CHIAVENNA, a country of Switzerland, situated at the foot of the Phætian Alps, N. of the lake of Como. It is fertile in wine and pastures.

CHIAVENNA, the capital of a country of the same name in Switzerland. Its chief trade is in wine and fruits. Close to the town is a rock of asbestos. Long. 9. 19. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

CHICHESTER, the chief place in Sussex, is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and several small churches. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has a manufacture of needles: its lobsters are much esteemed. Juxon, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold, was a native of this city; and the poet Collins was born and buried here\*. Chillingworth, a noted

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\* On the monument lately erected to his memory, and executed with admirable taste by the ingenious Flaxman, the poet is represented as seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of the Gospel; while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are two elegant figures of Love and Piety, entwined in each other's arms, and beneath the following elegant and impressive epitaph, from the pen of Mr. Hayley:—

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,  
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,  
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless  
name  
Solicits kindness with a double claim:  
Though Nature gave him, and though  
Science taught,  
The fire of Fancy, and the reach of  
Thought,  
Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,  
He pass'd, in madd'ning pain, life's feverish dream;  
While rays of genius only serv'd to show  
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.  
Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic moan,  
Guard the due records of this grateful  
stone:

protestant divine, also was here inhumed in 1644. Long. O. 44. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, near Epping forest. Here is a free-school, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and his gravestone was adorned with his figure in brass, in his pontifical robes. This, for the better preservation of it, has been fixed on a pedestal in the chancel. Chigwell is 10 miles N. E. of London.

CHILI, a country of South America, discovered by Almagro in 1525. Its climate is equal to any in the world, and its soil extremely fertile. It has valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. A small part only is in the possession of the Spaniards, the greater part being inhabited by different tribes of its original natives.

CHILLINGCHING, a village in the island of Java, about 12 miles E. of the city of Batavia, where the British force, under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, effected a landing in August 1811, and soon became masters of the whole island.

CHILOE, a group of islands, being one of the governments of Chili,

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Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,  
This fond memorial to his talents raise;  
For this the ashes of a bard require,  
Who touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's  
lyre;  
Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic  
powers,  
Who, in reviving Reason's lucid hours,  
Sought on one book his troubled mind to  
rest,  
And rightly deem'd the book of God the  
best.—*Literary Hours*, i. 64.

When visited at Islington by Dr. Johnson, he was found with a book in his hand, which his friend, out of curiosity, examined, to see what companion a man of letters had chosen. "I have but one book," said Collins, "but that is the BEST" It was a common English Testament, such as children use at schools.



seated on its coast in the S. Pacific ocean. The island of Chiloe is well peopled with Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Indian proselytes. It carries on a considerable trade, has forests of excellent timber, and plenty of cattle.

CHILTERN, a ridge of hills, traversing the county of Bucks, and reaching from Tring in Hertfordshire, to Henley in Oxfordshire. To these hills, called the Chiltern Hundreds, is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown; the acceptance of which enables a member of the British parliament to vacate his seat.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the southern part of the department of Jemappe, late province of Hainault, Netherlands. Here Froissart, the historian, expired soon after the death of Richard II. of England.—*Edinb. Rev.* No. x. p. 353.—See VALENCIENNES. Long. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain of S. America, about 100 miles S. of Quito, reckoned the highest point of the Andes. It is 20,571 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain, though it lies near the equator, in the middle of the torrid zone, is covered on its sides with ice and snow.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E. by the Yellow sea and the Chinese ocean; on the S. by that ocean and Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; on the W. by Thibet. It is divided into 15 provinces; six maritime, and nine inland:

Quantung,  
Footchien,  
Tchetchiang,  
Kiangnan,  
Shantang,  
Petcheli,

} maritime.

Yunnan,  
Quangsee,  
Kaeitchou,  
Hooquang,  
Setchuen,  
Kiansee,  
Honan,  
Shensee,  
Shansee,

} inland.

It contains a vast number of inhabitants. The climate and soil are various. Here are many large rivers and canals. It has also mines of tin, iron, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stone, of which musical instruments are made. It produces various sorts of fruits and trees, and from hence the orange-tree came into Europe\*. The forests abound with animals and birds of every kind. The complexion of the Chinese is tawny.

CHING-TOU, or TCHING-TOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, capital of the province of Setchuen. It was almost destroyed in 1646 by the civil wars. The temple of Cançungo, king of Cho, to whom the Chinese attribute the art of rearing silk-worms and manufacturing silk, is in this city.—See TCHEKIANG.

CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine. It has a castle, in which Henry II. of England expired in 1189, in the 58th year of his age and 35th of his reign. Joan of Arc here first presented herself in a military habit before Charles VII. Rabelais and Quillet were natives of this place. Long. 0. 22. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

\* It is asserted, that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the house of count St. Laurent.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.*



CHIOS.—See SCIO.

CHIOZZA, an island and town of Italy, formerly belonging to the republic of Venice, now to the emperor of Austria. In 1380, the Genoese lost their superiority over the Venetians in the bloody battle of Chiozza. — *Precis d'Histoire de Zopp*, ii. 541. Long. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley. The celebrated antiquary Camden died here 1623; and here sir Nicholas Bacon and sir Francis Walsingham\* were born.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* ii. 26.

CHISME, a sea-port of Asia, in Nattolia, opposite to Scio. The Romans gained a great victory here over Antiochus in 191; and here the Russians, under admiral Greig, destroyed the Turkish fleet in 1770.—*PINKERTON*, ii. 38.—*Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, 94.—*TOOKE'S Life Emp. Russia*, ii. 42, 4th edit.

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. In the churchyard, Hogarth, the great painter of mankind,

Whose sportive pencil true to nature mov'd,

Taught while it trifled, pleas'd while it reprov'd,

was interred in 1762. Kent, the inventor of modern gardening, was bu-

\* This last great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secrecy, are mentioned in all the histories of this reign. He knew how to be grave or facetious, could laugh with Henry the IVth of France, and quote Greek and Latin authors with James the VIth of Scotland. He was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public, and was buried in the night, at the expence of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corpse might be arrested for debt. He died at his house in Seething-lane, London, in 1590.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist. Eng.* i. 232.—*Europ. Mag.* lxii. 10.—*ANDREWS'S Hist. Gr. Britain*, i. 153.

ried here in 1748. Here, in Sept. 1806, that illustrious statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, expired, and was buried in Westminster Abbey\*. His character has been ably delineated in *Europ. Mag.* lii. 189. — *Gent. Mag.* lxxvii. 508. — *Crit. Rev.* xiii. 308, 3d series.—*ADOLPHUS'S Hist. of Eng.* ii. 172.—*Eclectic Rev.* iv. 800. Mr. Maurice, in his beautiful poem on Richmond Hill, after paying a tribute of respect to Mr. Pitt, has noticed his illustrious rival, Mr. Fox, of whose talents Britain was deprived,

Ere nine sad sorrowing months had  
roll'd around,  
after the death of the former statesman.

If matchless talent, boundless stretch of  
thought,  
If science at the sacred fountain sought;  
A spirit, kindling with that fervid glow,  
Whence only great and daring actions flow;  
If friendship, ardent, springing from the  
soul,

That ne'er knew guile, nor interest's  
base control;

\* " His patriot zeal, and uncorrupted  
mind,

Dar'd to assert the freedom of mankind;  
And whilst, extending desolation far,  
Ambition spread the dreadful flames of  
war,

Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,  
'Twas he, 'twas Fox, the warning council  
gave,

'Midst jarring conflicts stemm'd the tide  
of blood,

And to the menac'd world a sea-mark  
stood.

Oh! had his voice in Mercy's cause  
prevail'd,

What grateful millions had the statesman  
hail'd,

Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations  
cease,

And taught the world humanity and  
peace!

But though he fail'd, succeeding ages  
here

The vain, yet pious efforts shall revere,  
Boast in their annals his illustrious  
name,

Uphold his greatness, and confirm his  
fame."—*Lines on a Bust at Woburn Abbey.*



Philanthropy, that burn'd tow'rd's all  
 mankind,  
 By wide spread seas or continents dis-  
 join'd,  
 Wherever Phœbus' glowing axle rolls,  
 Flames at the line, or glimmers at the  
 poles;  
 But chief on fire beyond th' Atlantic  
 wave,  
 To rend the fetters of the glowing slave:  
 If these—if heav'n-born genius give the  
 claim  
 To deathless laurels, an immortal fame,  
 That need is thine—eternally enshrin'd  
 In every generous Briton's patriot mind:  
 Virtues like these, above yon azure vault  
 Of blazing orbs, our groveling race ex-  
 alt;  
 Virtues like these make *trivial faults*  
 appear  
 As the faint spots on day's refulgent  
 sphere:  
 Yet not for these the Muse resounds thy  
 praise,  
 Nor that thy genius pour'd the living  
 lays;  
 But that rich, fervid, and electric strain  
 That warm'd the raptur'd hearer's throb-  
 bing vein;  
 Thy powerful voice that rival's glory  
 spread,  
 And gave due honours to the mighty  
 dead;  
 No more your thunders strike th' admir-  
 ing ear,  
 But close by *his*\* is laid thy laurell'd  
 bier,  
 Extinguish'd high ambition's glorious  
 thirst,  
 Together mingled your distinguish'd  
 dust.  
 In peace repose, where yon imperial  
 dome  
 O'er shrouded grandeur throws its awful  
 gloom;  
 Where kings and heroes strew the hal-  
 low'd floor,  
 And York and Lancaster are foes no  
 more!

In 1812, Mr. de Louthembourg, an  
 eminent painter, was buried at  
 Chiswick. Mr. Wallis, in his "Com-  
 plete Guide to the British Capital,"  
 has asserted, that the famous Cock-  
 lane ghost was a *ventriloquist*;  
 and that the daughter of Parsons,

who by this means amused her cre-  
 dulous visitors at Cock-lane, died a  
 few years ago, the wife of a gardener  
 at Chiswick. An account of this  
 infamous affair is recorded in En-  
 tuck's *Hist. of London*, vol. iii. page  
 201.—See HAYES, PUTNEY, and  
 WESTMINSTER, in *Gaz.* Long. 0. 8.  
 W. lat. 51. 0. N.

CHITPOUR, or CHITTIPOUR, a  
 town of Hindoostan, in the country  
 of Guzerat, celebrated for its manu-  
 facture of chintzes. Long. 73. 3.  
 E. lat. 23. 45. N.

CHITRO, a town of Turkey, on the  
 bay of Salonichi, where the mother,  
 wife, and son of Alexander were  
 murdered by Cassander, and where  
 Perseus was defeated by the Ro-  
 mans.—GOLDSMITH'S *Hist. Greece*.  
 —ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* Long. 22.  
 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

CHIUSI, a village of Italy, in the  
 country of Sienna, S. W. of Perugia.  
 It was the ancient Clusium, where  
 Porsenna, king of Etruria, held his  
 court, and where he was buried. It  
 is memorable as having been the  
 birthplace of the incomparable  
 painter, Michael Angelo Buonarotti.  
 He was born 1474, and died in  
 1563. —KEYSLER'S *Travels*, i.  
 462.

CHOCZIM, a town of Turkey, on  
 the Neister, in Moldavia, which was  
 taken by the Poles in 1670, after  
 defeating the Turkish army. The  
 Russians and Austrians took it in  
 1788, but restored it to the Turks.  
 Long. 26. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CHOLULA, a town of Mexico, in  
 the province of Tlascala, America.  
 It was held by the people of Mexico  
 as a sacred spot, and the sanctuary  
 of the gods. When Cortez took  
 possession of it in 1519, he set fire to  
 their temples, and destroyed 6000  
 of the inhabitants.—ROBERTSON'S  
*America*.

CHOLUTCA, or XERES, a small

\* Pitt.



province in the territory of Guatemala, N. America.

CHORASAN, or KORASAN, a province of Persia. It abounds in silk and grain, and is situated in the northern part of the kingdom. Herat is the capital.

CHORAZIN, a city not far from Capernaum, on the western coast of the sea of Galilee.

CHORLEY, a market and manufacturing town of Lancashire, England. It is situated near the head of a rivulet called Chor, about 8 miles from Wigan. The cotton manufactory, in all its branches, is carried on here with great success; as also the bleaching and printing of cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The town and its vicinity abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum.—*WARNER'S N. Tour*, ii. 138.

CHREMNITZ, in Upper Hungary, is famous for its gold, silver, and vitriol mines.—*SALMON'S Pres. State*, vii. 206.—*KEYSLER'S Trav.* iv. 66.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough of Hampshire, situated near the sea-coast between the rivers Avon and Stour, which unite their streams below the town, and soon afterwards join the ocean at Christchurch bay. Its inhabitants are employed in two large breweries, others in fishing, the women in knitting stockings, and the children in a watch-spring manufactory.

CHRISTIANIA, a city and seaport of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, on a beautiful bay about 30 miles from the open sea. It is esteemed the capital of the kingdom, because it contains the supreme court of justice, but has only 9000 inhabitants. It has a good harbour, and carries on a great trade. Its exports are tan, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. James the VIth of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, was married to Anne of Den-

mark, at this place, in 1589, then called Opsloe.—*WOLSTENCRAFT'S Letters*, 89. Long. 10. 50. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, in the territory of Blekinge, Gothland, is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. English vessels resort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. Long. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 25. N.

CHRISTIANSUND, a city of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys. Its situation is commodious; three sides of it being washed either with fresh or salt water. Some trade is carried on here in timber.—*PUSCHING*, i. 194.

CHRISTIANSUND, a sea-port of Norway, in the government of Drontheim. It has a good harbour, from which are exported great quantities of timber brought from the adjacent country. Long. 8. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

CHRISTMAS, an uninhabited island in the North Pacific ocean, destitute of water, but abounding in turtle. It was discovered by captain Cook on Christmas-day 1777.—See *COOK'S last Voyage*.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. or ST. KITT'S, was discovered in 1493 by Columbus, who was so pleased with its appearance, that he honoured it with his own name. The air is good, and the soil fruitful, but it is subject to hurricanes. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and fruits.—*EDWARDS'S West Indies*, i. 422. Long. 63. 14. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a blueish limestone called Chudleigh marble. This town was destroyed by fire in 1807. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

CHURCH LANGTON, about 4 miles from Harborough, in Leicestershire,



is remarkable for having been the residence of the benevolent William Hanbury, who was the rector of this living, and was buried here in 1778.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 440.

CHUNAB, a river of Asia, anciently called Acesines, which rises in the mountains between Hindoostan and Thibet, and falls into the Indus 20 miles west from Moulton.—Dr. VINCENT's *Nearchus*, i. 95.

CILICIA, a country in the S. E. part of Asia Minor, between lat. 36 and 38. N. on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It is now called Ichiil and Aladulia. The capital city was Tarsus.

CINQUE PORTS.—See HITHE.

CINTRA, in Estramadura: its cape is called the rock of Lisbon. In the palace is shewn the chair where Sebastian sat when he announced to his counsellors his intended African expedition.—See ALCAZAR. Here too is the apartment where Affonso VI. having been removed from Tercera, was confined, after the wife and the crown of which he had been unworthy had been seized by his brother. The brick flooring of the room is worn deep in one part by the steps of the captive king. He died here in 1683, sixteen years after his deposition. Alphonso, or Alonso the V. king of Portugal, died here of the plague, 1481, in the 49th year of his age and the 43d of his reign. He acquired the popular title of the Redeemer of Captives.—SOUTHEY's *Travels in Spain*, 369. In 1808, a convention was signed between the English and French at Cintra, which reflected little credit on British sagacity; the French army being allowed to quit Portugal, when they might have been made prisoners.

Here Folly dash'd to earth the victor's plume,

And Policy regain'd what arms had lost;

And ever since that martial synod met,  
Britannia sickens, Cintra! at thy name;

And folks in office at the mention fret,  
And fain would blush, if blush they could, for shame.

How will posterity the deed proclaim!

Will not our own and fellow nations sneer,

To view these champions cheated of their fame,

By foes in fight o'erthrown, yet victors here,

Where Scorn her finger points through many a coming year?

Lord BYRON's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*.

*Europ. Mag.* liv. and lv.—*Lit. Pan.* v. Long. 9. 30. E. lat. 38. 46. N.

CIRCASSIA, one of the Caucasian nations between the Black sea and the Caspian. They have few manufactures, and their agriculture produces scarcely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce. The women are very handsome, and the daughters of their slaves are sold according to their beauty.—*Asiatic Ann. Register*, 1801. The people are robbers by profession, extremely ferocious, malignant, uncontrollable, and perfidious. They are superior archers, and the effects of their arrows are dreaded by the Russians and Cossacks.—CLARKE's *Travels*, i. 369.

CIRCELLO, MONTE, a promontory of Italy, in the states of the church, anciently Circeii, in Latium. According to the poets, it was the residence of Circe, daughter of the Sun, who transformed men into swine, as related of the companions of Ulysses in Homer, book the 10th\*. An ancient tomb is shewn as the se-

\* On thrones around, with downy coverings grac'd,  
With semblance fair, th' unhappy men she plac'd.

Milk newly press'd, the sacred flour of wheat,

And honey fresh, and Pramian wines, the treat:



pulchre of Elpenor, one of the companions of Ulysses; who, in a state of intoxication, fell from the top of a house into the street. Lepidus, the triumvir with Antony and Augustus, retired into a sort of exile to the small town of Circeii, and died there 13 B. C.—GOLDSMITH'S *Rom. Hist.* ii. 70. Long. 13. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

CIRENCESTER, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the river Churn. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool, and particularly noted for the making of currier's knives.—*Beaut. of Eng.* v. 614. Earl Bathurst, to whom Pope dedicated one of his epistles, died here in 1775. His magnificent seat, near this place, was visited by many of the brightest literary characters that have adorned our island:—

These scenes could Addison's chaste  
notes inspire:

Here Pope harmonious struck his silver  
lyre,

Caught midst these solemn shades the  
glorious plan,

To vindicate the ways of God to man:

Arbuthnot here, and Swift, with useful  
art,

Rear'd Satire's dreaded scourge, or  
steel'd her dart:

But venom'd was the bread, and mix'd  
the bowl

With drugs, of force to darken all the  
soul:

Soon in the luscious feast themselves  
they lost,

And drank oblivion of their native coast.  
Instant her circling wand the goddess  
waves,

To hogs transforms them, and the sty  
receives.

No more was seen the human form di-  
vine,

Head, face, and members, bristle into  
swine:

Still curs'd with sense, their minds re-  
main alone,

And their own voice affrights them when  
they groan.

An excellent moral may be deduced from  
this fable; viz. that by indulging our ap-  
petites and passions, we sink below the  
dignity of human nature, and degenerate  
into brutality.

Here, Prior, the Graces form'd thy softer  
lay;

And taught the moral strains to blame-  
less Gay.

Each pleas'd the master's praises to en-  
gage,

The fam'd Mæcenas of that happier age.

IRELAND'S *Views on the Thames*, i. 16.

Long. 1. 58. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

CITIUM, an ancient town of Cyprus, now called Chiti, S. of Nicosia, was the birthplace of Zeno. This philosopher acknowledged but one God, and believed in an inevitable destiny. His servant, availing himself of this doctrine, as he was being beaten one day for a theft, exclaimed, "Was I not destined to rob?"—"Yes," replied Zeno, "and to be corrected also." From a king of Citium Alexander received a sword which he highly valued, and with which he triumphed over Darius. Here Cimon lost his life, fighting against the Persians.—MARITI'S *Travels*, i. 54.—PLUTARCH'S *Lives*.—ROLLIN, iii. 312. The modern towns of Salines and Larneca are supposed to have arisen from the ancient Citium.—CLARKE'S *Trav.* ii. 334. Long. 32. 20. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

CITTADELLA, a small town, but the capital of the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea. It is the residence of a Spanish governor.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the river Aguada, about 8 miles distant from the frontiers of Portugal.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a sea-port of Italy, in the territory of St. Peter, with an arsenal. The air is unwholesome.

CLACKMANNAN, a borough in Clackmannanshire, with an ancient castle, in which are preserved the helmet and two-handed sword of Robert Bruce\*. Here also is shown the sword of sir John Graham,

\* Burns, the poet, with Dr. Adair of Harrowgate, had the honour of knight-



the faithful attendant of the illustrious Wallace. Long. 3. 40. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster.

CLARE, the capital of the county of the same name.

CLARENDON, a village 3 miles from Salisbury, where Henry II. summoned a council of the barons and prelates in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitution of Clarendon. Long. i. 50. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, the principal scene of Rousseau's *Eloise*. Long. 6. 0. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

CLAUDE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Compté. The cathedral is extremely elegant. It commands a fine prospect over the lake of Geneva, &c. Long. 6. 3. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

CLAZOMENE, an ancient city of Ionia, now Vourla, in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, situated to the W. of Smyrna and E. of Chios. When Simonides the poet was wrecked near this place, he was asked why, like the other passengers who had escaped from the vessel, he had not taken something with him. The poet replied, "I carry every thing in myself." Those who had saved some of their effects were pillaged by thieves, and were obliged to beg; while Simonides was hospitably entertained by an inhabitant of Clazomene, who had read his poetry.—See ZIA. Anaxagoras, the disciple of Thales, the first who taught philosophy at Athens, was a native of

hood conferred on them with this sword.—*Life of Burns*, by Dr. CURRIE, i. 172. CAMPBELL's *Journey from Edinburgh*,

Clazomene. Having asserted that the moon was a globe of earth nearly similar to our own, and that the sun was an ignited stone, he was suspected of impiety, and compelled to leave Athens.—*Anacharsis*, iii. 179. Artemon, who was with Pericles at the siege of Samos, about 441 years B. C. where it is said he invented the battering-ram and other military engines, was a native of Clazomene. Long. 26. 40. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

CLEMENTE, ST. a small town of Spain, in La Mancha, New Castile, remarkable for its fidelity to Philip V. who gave it the title of the *Most Noble, Most Royal, and Most Faithful*. This was the seat and birthplace of the ever-renowned Don Quixote.—CARLETON's *Mem.* Clemente is situated S. E. of Toledo. Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 39. 48. N.

CLERMONT, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, where there is a curious petrifying spring.—WRAXALL's *Tour*. It has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather, and was the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal. The crusades were first preached here 1095.—See AMIENS.—*Mod. Europe*, i. 265.—MAVOR's *Univ. Hist.* xxiii. 96.—GIBBON, i. 6.—MEZERAY, ii. 510. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 45. 47. N.

CLERY, a village 9 miles from Orleans, the burial-place of Louis XI. the Nero of France. He died in 1483.—*Hist. France*, i. 544.—MEZERAY, iii. 348.

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two islands between the coast of Kamtschatka and North America; so called, in honour of captain Clerke, by captain Cook. Long. 170. 0. W. lat. 63. 0. N.

CLEVES, a city of Westphalia, the capital of a duchy of the same name,



now in the department of Roer. It has been several times taken and retaken. Henry the Eighth's fourth wife was Anne, daughter of John III. duke of Cleves.—See HEVER. Long. 6. 10. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

CLIFF REGIS, or KING'S CLIFF, a village of Northamptonshire, about 6 miles S. from Stamford, in Lincolnshire. At this place, in 1686, was born the Rev. William Law, a dissenting divine, whose "Serious Call to a devout and holy Life" was said, by Dr. Johnson, to be the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language.—BOSWELL'S *Life of Johnson*, i. 341.—GIBBON'S *Miscellaneous Works*, i. 15.

CLIFTON, a village near Bristol, noted for the hot wells in the neighbourhood.

CLISSAU, or GLISSAU, an inconsiderable place between Warsaw and Cracow, Poland. It is memorable for a battle, in 1702, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus II. of Poland; when the latter was defeated, though he had twice the number of troops.—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 303.—VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII.*—HUBNER.

CLITUMNO, anciently CLITUMNUS, a river of Italy, which passes by Spoleto, and joins the Tepino between that town and Perugia. Near it was a temple, in which the god Clitumnus was worshipped. This river flowed into the Tinia, now the Tupino, and both together into the Tiber. It was famous, according to Virgil, for making cattle white, which were used for sacrifice among the ancients:

"Whose waves, for triumph after prosperous war,  
The victim ox and snowy sheep prepare."—2d *Georgic*.

CLOGHER, a city, or more properly a village, of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, Ulster. It has a cathedral, which is the parish

church. Long. 6. 58. W. lat. 54. 22. N.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the river Sure. Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. was born here in 1713, and died at his lodgings in Bond-street, March 18, 1768. Though a clergyman, his works abound with mysteriousness and indelicacy; yet their moral, sentimental, satirical, and pathetic parts, will continue a public, a lasting monument, and remain immortal, when those of Rabelais and Cervantes shall be forgotten.

In human breasts while pity has a claim,  
Le Fevre's story shall enhance thy fame:  
Toby's benevolence each heart expand,  
And faithful Trim confess the master's hand.—*Lit. Miscellany*, No. 23.

CLOONIKUIN, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, was the birth-place of Arthur Murphy, a dramatic author and translator. He was born in 1729, and died in 1805.

CLOSTER-SEVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, famous for a capitulation, by which the duke of Cumberland, commanding 38,000 Hanoverians, was obliged, in 1757, to surrender to the French under the marshal D'Estrées. Closter-Seven is 19 miles S. from Stade.—BELSHAM.—SMOLLETT'S *Cont. of Hume*.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 244.

CLOUD, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 4 miles west of Paris, where Henry III. was assassinated by Jacques Clement in 1589. In him terminated the race of Valois, which commenced in 1328. It has a fine palace, in which Bonaparte resides. Philip Louis Joseph, duke of Orleans, who became exceedingly notorious, was born at St. Cloud in 1747. In the late revolution, destitute of talents, of virtue, or of courage, he squandered away his money upon



the worthless, took the name of Egalité, and voted in 1793 for the death of Louis XVI. (to whom he was nearly related), to render himself popular; and in the same year he was condemned to death by those whom he considered as the instruments of his cruel ambition. Napoleon, emperor of the French, and Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, were espoused at this place, April 1, 1810.

CLUSIUM.—See CHIUSI.

CLUNIE, on the east side of the Tay, in Perthshire, is memorable for being the birthplace of the admirable Crichton\* in 1560.—PEN-

NANT.—GILPIN'S *Scotch Tour*, ii, 69. CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and falls into the Atlantic ocean below Glasgow.—

KNOX'S *View*, 401. CLYNOG is a beautiful village, near Caernarvon, in Wales. In the church, St. Beuno, who originally built it, and his sister St. Winefred, the genius of the miracle-working well in Flintshire†, are interred.—

*Camb. Traveller's Guide*. CNIDUS, a town of Asia Minor, in Caria, at the extremity of a promontory anciently denominated Triopium, now cape Crio, S. E. of the island of Cos. It was famous for the temple of Venus, in which was the celebrated statue of the goddess, made by Praxiteles, in white marble. Upon the coast, or in the port of Cnidus, a naval engagement took place between the Lacedemonians commanded by Pisander, and the Persians commanded by Conon, an Athenian, who gained the battle, and took fifty galleys. Pisander was slain. This memorable combat is considered by Polybius as marking the era when the Spartans lost the

command of the sea, obtained by their victory over the Athenians in the Hellespont.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 219.—PLUTARCH, in *Agesilaus*. Ctesias, the physician and historian, who was taken prisoner at Cunaxa by Artaxerxes Mnemon, and was his physician for seventeen years, was a native of Cnidus. Eudoxus, a celebrated astronomer, and the first who regulated the year among the Greeks, was born here 405 B. C. Long. 27. 15. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

CNOSSUS, or CÆRATUS, a town situated on the northern coast of the island of Crete, at a small distance from the sea, S. E. of Cydonia. It was famous as the residence of Minos. Epimenides, a celebrated poet contemporary with Solon, and the first who erected temples, was a native of Cnossus. Long. 24. 10. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, with a strong castle. Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 5. 20. N.

COBBE, the capital town of Darfur, in Africa, situated almost on the direct road from the N. to the S. extremity of the country. It is a place of considerable trade. Long. 28. 8. E. lat. 14. 11. N.

COBEZA, or COBIJA, an obscure port and village in the audience of Los Charcas, in Peru, South America. The place is very barren; but it is the nearest port to Lipes, where are silver-mines; and also to Potosi, which is about 100 leagues distant. Long. 34. 44. W. lat. 22. 20. S.

COBLENTZ, a city of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, now in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, which rivers unite near the city. It has a considerable leather-manufacture, and a palace belonging to the elector of Treves. Long. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

\* Some account of this prodigy may be seen in the *Adventurer*, No. 81. and in *Beaut. of Scotland*, ii. 335.

† See HOLYWELL.



**COCA**, an ancient town of Old Castile, S. E. of Valladolid, Spain. It was taken by Lucullus, after a long siege, and nearly destroyed. Theodosius the Great was born here. —Twiss's *Travels*, 71. He was admitted a partner in the empire by Gratian in the year 379. Long. 3. 47. W. lat. 41. 3. N.

**COCHABAMBA**, a province of Peru, in the viceroyalty of La Plata, or Buenos Ayres. The capital town is Oropesa, and it was formerly denominated the granary of Peru. It has one silver-mine.

**COCK-THORPE**, a small parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe, Norfolk, about 12 miles N. E. from King's Lynn. Sir J. Narford, sir Christopher Mynnes, and sir Cloudesley Shovel, all distinguished admirals, were born here. See **BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS**.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 310.

**COCHIN**, a sea-port on the coast of Malabar. It was taken by the English from the Dutch in 1795. Vasco de Gama died here in 1525. It is situated on the southern bank of the Coci.—BARTOLOMEO's *Voy.* translated by Johnston. Long. 76. 4. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

**COCHIN CHINA**, a kingdom on the eastern side of India, in Asia. It abounds with gold, raw silk, and drugs.

**COCKERMOUTH**, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Cocker, has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

**COCONATO**, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles E. of Turin. Some have supposed it to be the birthplace of Columbus.—See **GENOA**.

**COCYTUS**, a river of Epirus, in the vicinity of the Acheron, and called by the poets one of the rivers of hell.

**COGNAC, OR CONIAC**, a town of France, in the department of Cha-

rente, and late province of Angoumois. In its castle Francis I. a brave prince and a lover of letters, was born in 1494. It is noted for excellent brandy. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 24. N.

**COIMBETTORE**, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, several times taken and retaken. It was ceded to the English in 1799. Long. 77. 7. E. lat. 10. 58. N.

**COIMERA**, the capital of Beira, in Portugal, with a university and cathedral. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, bathed by the Mondego. Alphonso I. king of Portugal, was buried here in 1185. In its neighbourhood exquisite peaches are produced. Lobo, a Jesuit missionary, who wrote an historical account of Abyssinia, died at Coimbra in 1678. Opposite to Coimbra, on the banks of the Mondego, is the Quinta das Lagrimas, or Garden of Tears. Tradition says, that Dona Ines de Castro lived there, and was there murdered. This lady, who was a Castilian by birth, Don Pedro, son and heir apparent to Alphonso IV. loved, and is said to have secretly married at Braganza. He gave her this spot for her residence; and here his enraged father, instigated by his courtiers, came suddenly, while the prince was hunting, and caused her to be murdered. When Don Pedro came to the throne, he gave orders to disinter the object of his passion, and with his own hands placed the crown on her remains.—LINK's *Travels*, 302.—BROCKWELL's *Hist. of Portugal*, 56. Long. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

**COIRE**, in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, on the river Rhine. Maria Angelica Kauffman was born here in 1724.—*Manuel des Curieux & des Amateurs de l'Art*. She was a very distinguished painter, and re-



sided principally at Rome.—*Athenæum*, iii. 556.—*Europ. Mag.* iv. 252. Long. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

COLAIR, a lake in Hindoostan, which is sometimes 40 or 50 miles in extent, and at all times a considerable piece of water. It lies about midway between the Godavery and Kistnah, about 12 miles to the N. of Masulipatam.

COLAR, a thriving town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore, N. E. of Bangalore. Hence the imports and productions of the coast are disseminated in the interior districts. Hyder Aly, whose father lived and died in the town, was born here. From the rank of an obscure soldier, he raised himself to that of one of the most powerful princes in India, and established a reputation in arms, which, fairly viewing the scene on which he moved, and the instruments he was able to employ, has seldom been exceeded. Long. 78. 18. E. lat. 13. 19. N.—*BUCHANAN'S Journ. through the Mysore*, i. 277.—*LORD VALENTIA'S Travels*, i. 409.—*WILKS'S Hist. Sketches*.

COLARES, a market town of Portugal, situated west of Cintra. It is celebrated for its orchards, chesnut woods, and wines. A great part of the fruit that is consumed in Lisbon comes from hence. Apples are particularly abundant and good, and the best table-wine is produced there. Upon this lofty mountain, to the westward, is a small monastery of Capuchins, built between rocks, and called *Cork Monastery*, the rocks being cased with cork.—*LINK'S Travels*, 247.

COLATIA, or COLLATIA, a town on the river Anio, Italy, where Collatinus resided, the husband of the virtuous Lucretia, whose dishonourable treatment, by the infamous Tarquin, was the means of abolishing the regal government at Rome,

after it had continued 245 years, B. C. 508; A. M. 3496.

COLBERG, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, but soon restored. Long. 15. 43. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in Essex, seated on the river Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town. It has a large manufacture of haize, and is famous for oysters and eringo root. It suffered a severe siege in the civil wars. Long. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

COLD ASHBY, a village W. from Naseby, in Northamptonshire, was the birthplace of Knolles, author of the *History of the Turks*, which has been praised by Dr. Johnson in his *Rambler*.

COLDING, a town on the Little Belt, in North Jutland, with a good harbour. It derives a great revenue from a toll taken on its bridge. Long. 9. 50. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Berwick on the Tweed. Before Monk marched into England to restore Charles II. he made Coldstream his head-quarters, and raised that body of men, which, being in succession recruited, has been called ever since the Coldstream regiment of guards. Long. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

COLEBROOK DALE, in Shropshire, has many kilns for burning limestone, the most considerable iron-works in England, and a bridge of cast iron over the Severn, which was erected in 1779.—*WARNER'S N. Tour*, ii. 187. Long. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

COLERAINE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Ban. Abernethy, a celebrated dissenting minister, was born here in 1680. Coleraine exports butter, hides, and large quantities of salmon. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively; and it gives name to a



particular linen, made and sold in this town and neighbourhood, which is 7-8ths wide. Long. 7. 0. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

COLESHILL, about 4 miles from Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, was the birthplace of the courtly poet Waller, in 1605. Long. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

COLMAR, a city of France, on the river Fecht, the capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It has a considerable manufacture of fine calico, woollen cloth, stockings, hardware, and gunpowder. Long. 7. 32. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

COLMORE, near Alresford, Hants, was the birthplace of Greaves, an eminent antiquary and mathematician.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* iii. 119.

COLN, a river of England, which rises in Hertfordshire, passes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames near Staines.

COLN, a river of Essex, which is navigable from the mouth of the Thames to Colchester. It rises on the borders of Suffolk.—SKRINE'S *Rivers*, 15.

COLNEY-HATCH, a hamlet on the eastern side of Finchley common, and in the parish of Friern Barnet. Walker, a celebrated teacher of elocution, and author of the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, was born here in 1732. He died in 1807.

COLOGNE, once an archiepiscopal electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but since the French revolution, and the subsequent arrangements of its territories, Cologne is a district of the department of Roer.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, and now the capital of the department of Roer. It contains many churches, abbies, &c. all of which possess fine pictures and curious relics. It has a manufacture

of ribands, stockings, and some tobacco. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. Agrippina, the infamous mother of the imperial monster Nero; Agrippa, a physician (GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 124); Anna Maria Schurman, a very learned woman; and the celebrated painter Rubens, who, in addition to his extraordinary knowledge of painting in all its departments, and his skill as an architect, is reported to have been universally learned, to have spoken seven languages, and to have been an historian, a statesman, a musician, and a fine gentleman; were born here.—GRANGER, ii. 427. Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV. of France, and regent during the minority of Louis XIII. died in this city, in the greatest distress and misery, in 1642. HENAULT.—ESTE'S *Tour*.—CAMPBELL'S *Journey*.—PIOZZI'S *Retro-spec.*—*Hist. Gallery*, i. 116.—St. Bruno, the founder of the order of Chartreux monks (see Chartreuse), was born at Cologne in 1051.—*Hist. Gall.* Walter Lollard was burnt here in 1322, for differing in some religious points from the church of Rome. In the city of Cologne Henry IV. emperor of Germany, died in 1106, after suffering much distress, and a long confinement, from his son's rebellion. His body remained unburied for five years; till the sentence of excommunication, which Gregory VII. passed against him, was taken off. Long. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

COLOMBO, the chief town in Ceylon. It is well fortified, and is a handsome place. The colombo wood, a bitter in recent use, receives its name from this place. It exports cinnamon, pepper, arrack, coconuts, bees-wax, honey, and ivory.—PERCIVAL'S *Ceylon*. Long. 79. 50. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

COLONNA (anciently Sanium, in



Attica), a village and cape, the most southern part of Livadia, Turkey in Europe. It has many remains of antiquity, is supposed to be the place where Plato taught, and is the actual scene of Falconer's Shipwreck:

A troop of Grecians, who inhabit nigh,  
And oft these perils of the deep descry,  
Rous'd by the blustering tempest of the night,

Anxious had climb'd Colonna's neighbouring height;

When gazing downward on the adjacent flood,

Full to their view the scene of ruin stood;

The surf with mangled bodies strew'd around,

And those yet breathing on the seawash'd ground.—FALCONER'S

*Shipwreck*, canto iii.—Lord

BYRON'S *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, note.

Long. 24. 2. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

COLONUS, a village N. of Athens, and nearly contiguous to it, is remarkable for the birth of Sophocles.

—*Athenæum*, iv. 417.

COLOONY, a small town of the county of Sligo, in Ireland, remarkable for the check given to the progress of the French troops under general Humbert in 1798, by the gallantry of lieutenant-colonel Vereker, with about 300 men, chiefly of the Limerick militia. It is situated S. W. from Sligo. Long. 8. 25. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

COLOPHON, an ancient city, of which not a vestige remains, was situated between Ephesus and Smyrna. It was one of the cities that contended for the honour of giving birth to Homer.—See SMYRNA.

COLORNO, a small town near Parma, in Italy. Don Philip, duke of Parma, the younger son of Philip V. king of Spain, is said to have been devoured by his own dogs in the woods near this town, in 1765.—

WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, ii. 392.

When now the fleetest of the pack, that prest

Close at his heels, and sprung before the rest,

Had fasten'd on him, straight another pair

Hung on his wounded haunch, and held him there;

Till all the pack came up, and every bound

Tore the sad huntsman groveling on the ground.—OVID'S *Met.* b. iii.

COLOSSE, now CHONOS, or KÖNOS, a city of Phrygia Major, Asia, seated on an eminence on the south side of the river Meander. To the inhabitants of this city Paul addressed an epistle, exciting them, by the most persuasive arguments, to a temper and behaviour worthy of their sacred character, and to secure them from the influence of pagan sophists and Jewish bigots, who would seduce them from the purity of the Christian faith.—DODD. *Exp.* 8vo. v. 241. Long. 29. 40. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

COLSTERWORTH.—See WOOLSTHORPE.

COLUMBIA, a territory of North America. Its capital is Washington.

COLURI, an island of Greece, about 7 miles south of Athens, formerly called Salamis, of which Ajax was king. Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. Euripides, the poet, was born in this island on the same day that the Athenians, under Themistocles, gained a memorable victory near it over the fleet of Xerxes, 480 years B. C. In this battle, Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, fought with so much valour, that Xerxes, according to Herodotus, said, "His men fought like women, and his women like men."

Here her proud galley sham'd the Persian van,

And grateful Xerxes own'd her more than man.—HALLEY.

Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, was a native of Salamis, and



was buried here. Long. 23. 58. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

COM, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Its trade is considerable in fruits, soap, sword-blades, porcelain, silks, and velvets. Long. 51. 20. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

COMANA, an ancient town of Capadocia, in Asia, on the Sarus. It is memorable for being the place where John Chrysostom died, about the year 407. He was deposed from the archbishopric of Constantinople by the intrigues of the empress Eudoxia, against whose impious conduct he had inveighed, and was banished to Cucusus. Here he lived so comfortably, that his enemies, mortified at it, procured an order for his removal to a more remote situation; and the ill treatment he received from the soldiers in the execution of this sentence caused his death at Comana.

COMANA, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, on the north-easternmost part of the coast.

COMMERCI, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, late province of Lorraine, was the birth-place of Calmet, a celebrated commentator on the Bible. Long. 5. 34. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

Como, a town in the Milanese. It is delightfully situated, and has several manufactures of cotton and silk. It gave birth to Pliny the younger, A. D. 62, and to the historian Jovius in 1483. Long. 9. 7. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa, N. of the channel of Mosambique and the island of Madagascar. They are five in number, and are called Johanna, or Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. They abound in horned cattle, sheep, hogs, a variety of fruit, and rice. The inhabitants are negroes of the Mahomedan religion.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of Hindoostan. Long. 78. 5. E. lat. 7. 56. N.

COMPIEGNE, a town in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here 1430. — MILLOT's *El. d'Hist.* ii. 400. — MEZERAY, iii. 245. Copronymus, emperor of Constantinople, presented to Pepin king of France the first organ that had been seen in France, who bestowed it on the church of St. Cornelius at Compiègne. On its being touched for the first time, a woman who was present was so surprised and charmed with the tones it emitted, that she fell into a fit, from which she could not be recovered. — MAJOR's *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 55. — *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*, i. 551. Long. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSTELLA, a town in Galicia, Spain. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, on which account it is frequented by a great many pilgrims.\*. Long. 8. 37. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

CONA, or COAN, a river of Scotland, which runs from a small lake in the valley of Glencoe, and celebrated in the works of Ossian, whence he is sometimes called the bard of Cona. PENNANT's *Tour*, 1769, 210.

CONCAN, a tract of country on the western coast of Hindoostan, situated between Bombay and Goa, and separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of high mountains, called the Ghauts.

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\* James, the brother of John, called also James the *Elder*, was the first of all the apostles that suffered martyrdom for the sake of Christ, and was beheaded with the sword. Acts xii. The Spaniards pretend that this saint is the first apostle of their country, and that his body was brought to Spain soon after his death; of which, however, they produce no good proofs. — TAYLOR's *Calmet*.



CONCEPTION, otherwise called PENCE, a city of Chili, in South America. The inhabitants are about 10,000. Their trade consists in tallow, hides, deals, and wheat. The inhabitants, even the women, excel in horsemanship; and they are very dexterous in managing the lance and noose. It is situated a little distance from the river Biobio. Long. 72. 20. W. lat. 36. 43. S.

CONCORD, a pleasant place 18 miles from Boston, received its name in consequence of the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives in 1635. It was the seat of the provincial congress in 1774; and the sessions are held here when contagious diseases prevail at Boston.

CONCRETUM MARE, now the Frozen ocean.

CONDAATCHY, a bay on the north side of the island of Ceylon, where the pearl fishery is carried on.—CORDINER'S *Account of Ceylon*.

CONDE, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1793, but retaken in 1794. It is 7 miles N. by E. of Valenciennes.

CONDORE, the capital of a number of islands in the Indian ocean. The inhabitants are very poor, and their chief trade is in mangoes and tar. Long. 107. 20. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

CONGHAM, a village E. from Lynn, in Norfolk, was the birthplace of sir Henry Spelman, an eminent English historian and antiquary. He was born in 1561, and died in 1641.—JONES'S *Biog. Dict.*

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, situated near the upper part of the river Dane. It has a manufacture of leather gloves, and a large silk-mill.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONGREVE, a village in the parish of Penkridge, Staffordshire, was the birthplace of the learned and ingenious Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester.—*Europ. Mag.* liii. 406.

CONI, a strong and commercial town in the department of Stura, late Piedmont, Italy, at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, S. of Turin. It was taken from the French by the Austrians, after a siege of only nine days, in 1800.—*Ep. of Milit. Events*, ii. 270. Long. 8. 38. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

CONN LOUGH, a lake in the county of Mayo, in Connaught, Ireland. It is situated at the foot of mount Neptune, and extends 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth. There are many islands in it, on which sheep and other cattle are fed. That kind of trout called gillaroo is found here in abundance.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by the ocean and Ulster, and on the S. and E. by Munster. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of note beside the Shannon. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had several dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now, in some measure, cleared away. It produces abundance of cattle, sheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being indolent, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains five counties.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America. Its chief productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, and buck-wheat; flax in abundance, some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. together with fruits of all kinds, which are common to the climate. Its chief trade is with the West Indies. Its exports are, horses, mules, oxen, oak staves,



hoops, pine boards, beans, and Indian corn.

CONNINGTON, a village of Huntingdonshire, 9 miles from Huntingdon. Here sir Robert Cotton, who died in Westminster, was buried in 1621.—See DENTON.

CONQUET, a handsome town of France, in the department of Finistère, and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W. of Brest.

CONSTANCE, a considerable town, formerly a city, of Suabia, Germany, on the river Rhine. It is famous for a council in 1415; when John Huss and Jerome of Prague were condemned to the flames; and the bones of Wickliff were ordered to be burnt, about 30 years after his death.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Charles V.*—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 21. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CONSTANCE, a lake between Switzerland and Germany.

CONSTANTIA, a village between Table Bay and False Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, Africa. It is remarkable for producing a richly flavoured wine.—PERCIVAL'S *Acc. of the Cape of Good Hope*. Long. 18. 30. E. lat. 34. 0. S.

CONSTANTINOPLE, a city in Rumania, and the capital of the Ottoman empire. It was formerly called Byzantium, and is delightfully situated between the Black sea and the Archipelago. Constantine built it, and gave it its appellation. By the exterior, Constantinople would seem the most opulent and flourishing city in Europe; but the miseries and deficiencies of its interior are so striking, that it must be considered the meanest and poorest metropolis of the world.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, i. 691. It was taken on the 29th of May, 1453 (GIBBON'S *Dec. and Fall Rom. Empire*), by the Turks under Mahomet II. The buildings are numerous, but in general mean. It has

many remains of antiquity, and the mosques and palaces are magnificent. Anna Comnena was born here in 1083\*. Wool and Morocco leather form the chief articles of export from Constantinople.—OLIVIER'S *Travels*, i. 338. Long. 28. 59. E. lat. 41. N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It forms the separation between Europe and Asia, and is near 7 leagues long, and about 2 miles in its greatest width.—OLIVIER'S *Travels*, i. 118. Majestic in its course, it resembles a river winding through an extensive garden, rather than a sea which divides Europe from Asia. It is difficult even to imagine a more beautiful prospect than that of the valley through which it flows. Its sinuosities, which are deep even to the edge of the shore, afford a refuge to mariners, and a retreat to tribes of fishes, which, fattened during the winter in the waters of the Euxine, swarm in its stream, where they proceed to distribute plenty round the Mediterranean.—THORNTON'S *Turkey*, ii. 398.

\* Anna Comnena was the daughter of the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus, and wrote 15 books upon the life and actions of her father, which she called "The Alexiad." This accomplished lady has been thus described:—

Fair star of wisdom, whose unrivall'd light

Breaks through the stormy cloud of thickest night;

Though in the purple of proud misery nurst,

From those oppressive bands thy spirit burst;

Pleas'd in thy public labours, to forget  
The keen domestic pangs of fond regret;  
Pleas'd to preserve from time's destructive rage

A father's virtues in thy faithful page!  
Too pure of soul to violate or hide  
Th' historian's duty in the daughter's pride.—HAYLEY.



CONTESSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name in Macedonia. It was the ancient Strymon. Long. 23. 58. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonshire, which has the remains of a large castle. Here, it is said, the Welsh bards were massacred by Edward I. Long. 4. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

COOK'S RIVER, a river of North America, which flows into the Pacific. It was discovered in 1778 by capt. Cook, and was honoured with his name by the earl of Sandwich.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait in the S. Pacific ocean, dividing the two large islands of which New Zealand is composed; it is about four or five leagues broad, and received its name from capt. Cook, who first passed through it.

COOPER'S HILL, a fine hill in Surrey, celebrated by sir John Denham's poem of the same name. Its base extends along the edge of the famous Runnymede; its summit is crowned by the beautiful spot called Englefield Green, and it lies 19 miles W. by S. of London, on the road from Egham, through Windsor great park, to Reading.

COOPER, a large navigable river of America, which mingles its waters with Ashley river below Charleston city, S. Carolina. These form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's island, leaving it on the N. 7 miles S. E. of the city.

COOS.—See ZIA.

COOTE HILL, a market town of Cavan, Ireland. The sale of linen, principally of sheeting, is superior to any in Ireland. It is 10 miles N. E. from Cavan.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is situated on a small promontory on the eastern side of the island of Zealand. The round tower was built by Christian IV. under

whom the celebrated Tycho Brahé flourished, and was designed for an observatory. There is not a single step in it, though very lofty; but the ascent is by a spiral road of nearly 14 feet broad from the bottom to its summit. The greater number of the buildings are of brick, and a few of stone. The haven is frequented by ships, and it has regular fortifications. It was bombarded by the English in 1801. —*Naval Chron.* iii. 540. —MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 351. —DUNCAN'S *Life of Nelson*, 134. Count Bernstorff died here in 1797. —TOOKE'S *Life of Catherine*, iii. 374. Christian VII. died here in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Frederick VI. who was born in 1768. Copenhagen surrendered to the English in September 1807, after a dreadful bombardment; and the whole of the Danish navy was placed at the conqueror's disposal. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 41. N.

COPPER ISLAND lies in the sea of Kamtschatka, which separates the two continents of Asia and America. It takes its name from large masses of native copper found upon the beach. The true right camphor wood is also found here.

COPPER-MINE RIVER, reckoned to be the most northern in the American continent, flows into the Arctic ocean. —HEARNE'S *Travels*.

CORPET, a small town of the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, about 10 miles N. of Geneva, on the lake of the same name. The castle sustained a memorable siege, in 1536, against the troops of Berne, who reduced it to ashes. —*Dict. de la Suisse*. The celebrated Monsieur Necker had a seat here, in which he closed his chequered career in 1804. His daughter, the baroness of Stahl Holstein, was banished from France to this estate, for having produced her novel of Corinna.



COPTOS.—See KEPHT.

COQUET, a small island of England, in the German ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coast of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I.

COQUET, a small river of England, which runs into the sea 7 miles S. E. of Alnwick, and is navigable about 12 miles.

COQUIMBO, or LA SERENA, one of the 13 provinces of Chili, in S. America, not far from the South sea.

COQUIMBO, the capital of the above province, about a quarter of a league from the sea, upon a river of the same name, presents to the view a charming variety of fields, with different kinds of grain, and woods of a lively verdure. Long. 71. 18. W. lat. 29. 52. S.

CORCYRA.—See CORFU.

CORDOVA, a town in Andalusia, Spain, on the Guadalquivir. It has many superb buildings. Wine, silk, and Cordovan leather, constitute the principal commerce; and the best horses in Spain come from this place. Averroes, Seneca, Lucan, Gonzalves, styled the Great Captain, and Ferdinand de Cordova, a very accomplished person who lived at the commencement of the 15th century, were natives. Long. 4. 49. E. lat. 37. 55. N.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia. The chief products are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil-salt, castor, and sable-skins, varnish, and paper made of cotton.

CORFE CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire. Near its castle Edward the Martyr was killed in the year 979.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 393. Long. 2. 4. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean. Here are made great quantities of salt, and it abounds with

vineyards, lemons, and olives. Corfu is one of the strongest places in Europe, and, in the rank of fortresses, may justly be classed next to Malta and Gibraltar. It was surrendered to the French by the Russians in 1807. Corfu was the ancient Corcyra, and was a Corinthian colony. A formidable sedition, which broke out at this island in the first year of the 85th Olympiad (B.C. 439), was the occasion of the Peloponnesian war.—*ROLLIN'S An. Hist.* iii. 328. Corfu was also called Phæacia, noted for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous.—*HOMER'S Od.* b. v.

Hail, blest Phæacia! from his dewy wing

O'er thee Favonius\* sheds eternal spring:  
No chilling blast thy early harvest knows,

Nor bend thy groves beneath December snows.

Alike the rising and declining year  
Dispense the varied gifts of summer here;

Through ev'ry season blooms the tender rose;

The shelter'd violet here for ever blows;  
Jonquils and hyacinths their mingling dies

Here blend with sweets unknown to colder skies.

Nor does Pomona's bounteous hand disdain

To swell the triumphs of her sister's reign;

For, while the bending orange scarce can hold

Its glowing harvest of Hesperian gold,  
The fruitful tree fresh budding sweet

adorn,  
Whose spreading blossoms drink the dews of morn;

And wintry suns, with more than vernal pow'r,

Mature the fruit, and court the opening flow'r.

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

\* Favonius, the west wind, supposed to be most favourable to flowers.—*ASH'S Dict.*



Such is the spot where flows Crissida's\*  
stream,

The peasant's solace, and the poet's  
theme :

From the cold rock her limpid fount dis-  
tills ;

A rocky bed receives the falling rills.

'Twas here, sequester'd 'midst embow'r-  
ing shades,

The bright Nausicaa sported with her  
maids,

What time Laertes' godlike son address'd  
His tale of sorrow to her pitying breast ;

And as the suppliant chief his suit pre-  
ferr'd,

She gaz'd with rapture, and with wonder  
heard.

Cato, after the battle of Pharsalia,  
met Cicero at Corcyra. Anthony  
and Octavia celebrated at Corcyra  
that fatal marriage which proved  
the source of so much affliction to  
the world ; and scarcely had half a  
century elapsed, when Agrippina  
repaired to the same place to pay  
funeral honours to Germanicus.—  
CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Travels*, v. i. p.  
86.

CORINTH, once a celebrated city  
in the Morea,

" Whose gorgeous fabrics seem'd to  
strike the skies,"

And which gave name to one of the  
orders of architecture. It is now  
greatly decayed. It was destroyed  
by the Romans under Mummius  
146 years B. C. Near Corinth was  
a grove called Craneum, occasion-  
ally the residence of Diogenes the  
cynic, where Alexander the Great  
is reported to have visited him.—

PLUTARCH. It is said, that paint-  
ing originated at this place†. Xeno-  
phon, the famous general, died

\* Tradition still points out the spot  
where Ulysses is said to have presented  
himself before Nausicaa.—WRIGHT'S  
*Iliad* *Ionica*, p. 5.

† Pliny has transmitted to us the his-  
tory of the maid of Corinth, and her fa-  
ther Dibutades (PLIN. lib. xxxv) ; and  
Mr. Hayley has beautifully improved it  
in his *Poems*, p. 8, ver. 106, edit. 1785.

here. Paul wrote his epistle to the  
Romans at this city, A.D. 57. Long.  
23. 3. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, a neck of  
land which joins the Morea, for-  
merly the Peloponnesus, to Greece.  
It is computed to be about 6 miles  
wide.

CORIOLLA, a town of Italy, the  
metropolis of the Volsci. From this  
town, which no longer subsisted in  
the time of Pliny, Marcus took the  
name of Coriolanus, from his great  
service in the capture of Coriolla,  
493 B.C.—See ANTIO. Long. 12.  
40, E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CORK, the capital of a county of  
the same name, in the province of  
Munster, Ireland. It is seated on  
the river Lee, and is the place of  
rendezvous for fleets sailing to the  
West Indies. It has a good harbour,  
and is very commercial. Its chief  
exports are provisions, as beef, pork,  
butter, &c. &c. Barry, the painter,  
a man of considerable professional  
ability, but of eccentric manners,  
was born at Cork.—CARR'S *Stranger  
in Ireland*, 84.—*Lit. Pan.* i. 1381.  
Long. 8. 23. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CORNBURY, about 5 miles from  
Woodstock, is memorable for the  
death of Robert Dudley, earl of Lei-  
cester, in 1588.—RAPIN, ii. 137.  
When it was debated in council,  
whether or not Mary queen of Scots  
should be brought to public trial,  
Leicester gave his opinion for pri-  
vate assassination, and thus strength-  
ened the suspicions of his having fre-  
quently made use of such criminal  
practices against his enemies. His  
death, it is said, drew tears from  
queen Elizabeth's eyes, who never-  
theless ordered his goods to be sold  
at a public sale, for payment of the  
sums she had lent him.—RAPIN.—  
See WARWICK.

CORNWALL, a county which forms  
the S. W. extremity of Great Bri-  
tain. It is bounded on the E. by



the river Tamar, which parts it from Devonshire; on the S. by the English channel, and on the N. W. by St. George's channel. Its length from E. to W. is 90 miles, its breadth next to Devonshire is above 50; but it soon contracts, and at St. Ives does not exceed 5; it then spreads a little to the S. and S. W. and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It contains mines of tin and copper.

COROMANDEL, COAST OF, the eastern coast of Hindoostan, along the Carnatic; extending from point Calymere, in N. lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistnah river.

CORREGGIO, a small city of Parma, N. W. of Modena, in Italy. It was the birthplace of Correggio, whose family name was Allegri. He was born 1494.

CORREZE, a department of France. Tulle is the chief place.

CORRIB.—See LOUGH CORRIB.

CORRIENTES, LOS, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, on the eastern bank of the river de la Plata, near its junction with the Parana. It is not of equal importance with Santa Fe, of which it is about 100 leagues N. Long. 60. 36. W. lat. 27. 50. S.

CORSHAM, a town about 4 miles S. W. from Chippenham, Wilts. Its chief support is the woollen manufacture. The fields in the neighbourhood are enclosed with stone walls, instead of hedges. Sir Richard Blackmore, a physician and poet, was born here. Halsted, the author of a valuable history of Kent, died here in 1812.—*Lit. Pan.* xi. 1190.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, watered by several rivers, of which the Golo is the most considerable. It was only known in remote times as a place of banishment, and for its barren rocks,

its bitter honey, and its supply of ship timber to the Romans. It was first peopled by *convicts* from Spain; and the descendants of those malefactors still bear physical traces of their national origin.—*Anti-Jacobin Rev.* xxxvi. 18. Beautiful coral is found on its coast, opposite Sardinia. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rye, barley, and millet, but no oats. Various plants and fruits grow in the island. Game is plentiful; and no country, in proportion to its size, is richer in mineral productions. It has experienced many revolutions. The French were expelled from this island in 1794 by the English, and lord Nelson lost an eye in this enterprise.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 288. Corsica was evacuated in 1796, and formed into two departments, Golo and Liamone. Corte is the capital.

CORTE, the capital of the island of Corsica, seated at the conflux of the rivers Tavignano and Restonica, in the centre of the island. Long. 9, 22. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CORUNNA, a sea-port town of Galicia, Spain, on the river Groyne. In January 1809 a battle was fought here between the English and French; the latter commanded by Soult, duke of Dalmatia. The English obtained the victory, but with the loss of many brave men, and of their gallant commander Sir John Moore, who terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given additional lustre to the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he was snatched from his country at an early period of life spent in her service. Like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory. Like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he so faith-



fully served.—Lieut.-Gen. HOPE'S  
*Letter, Lond. Gaz. Jan. 24, 1809.*

Illustrious chief! though at thy grave  
No requiem sounds, no banners wave,  
Yet Britain o'er thy lowly tomb  
Shall weep her warrior's early doom;  
Shall place thee, in the rolls of fame,  
With Wolfe's, with Abercrombie's name;  
With those, whose deeds in every age  
Shed lustre on th' historic page.—*Lit.*  
*Panorama, v. 1193.*

On being assured that the French  
were beaten, he exclaimed, "I hope  
the people of England will be satis-  
fied—I hope my country will do  
me justice," and expired a few mi-  
nutes afterwards:

With glory rob'd, with honour's wounds,  
he died;

In victory's arms the hero sunk to rest:  
Thus, with his last, his falt'ring voice  
he cried,

If England's satisfied, in death I'm  
blest.—*Europ. Mag. p. 83, 94,*  
*and 232.*

He heard the shout of victory,

And rais'd a dying hand,

To speak the triumph that he felt,

And bless his native land.

"Farewell, my country! may thy voice  
My life, my death approve!

Be mine the meed—the precious meed,

A generous nation's love!"—*LAURA*  
*SOPHIA TEMPLE'S Zaragosa,*  
*and other Poems, 54.*

Immortal shade, believe the Muse's lyre,  
While sorrows murmur, and while hopes  
respire,

Thy fame shall live till time exists no  
more,

In verse, in statues, and historic lore;

And many a mother, clasping now her  
son,

By thee from death, or, worse, from  
slav'ry won,

And many a wife who welcomes back  
her lord,

Snatch'd by thy valor from the Gallic  
sword,

Shall own thy blood a sacrifice too great,  
And mourn, unceasing mourn, thy hap-  
less fate.

What though in earth thy sacred relics  
lie,

With tears embalm'd beneath another  
sky;

Whene'er again her sword Britannia  
draws,

For ravag'd nations, or for outrag'd laws,

Thy deeds shall urge the patriot's course  
to fame,

And scatter'd hosts and reeking spoils  
proclaim.

Thy spirit lives in each triumphant  
hand,

Inflames each breast, invigorates each  
hand;

Yet lives to hurl destruction on the foe,  
And yet exults to see Oppression low.—

*Mon. Rev. lxvi. 431.*

CORWEN, a neat town on the  
banks of the Dee, over which is a  
handsome bridge, at the extremity  
of Merionethshire, and close to the  
borders of Derbyshire. This was  
the territory of that renowned hero  
Owen Glendower, the formidable  
opponent of Henry IV. Corwen is  
remarkable for being the place  
where the Welsh forces under  
Owen Gwnedd stopped the inva-  
sion of Henry II. in 1161. At pre-  
sent, it is a place of fashionable re-  
sort for anglers, who fish for trout,  
grayling, salmon, &c.

CORYVREKAN, a violent breaking  
sea and whirlpool, formed between  
the islands Jura and Scarba, Scot-  
land, which will wash over a ship's  
deck, and be likely to sink her if  
the hatches are open.—*KNOX'S*  
*View, 451.*

Cos.—See STANCHIO.

COSEL, a town of Prussia, in Up-  
per Silesia, not far from the Oder.  
After the great Frederick had  
wrested Silesia from Austria, it was  
strongly fortified; yet in 1745 the  
Austrians took it by storm. In the  
short war of 1806 and 1807, it was  
one of the few Prussian fortresses  
which were ably defended against  
the French.

COSSIMBAZAR, a city of Bengal,  
the residence of many European  
factors, and the centre of their  
trade.

COSSIMBAZAR ISLAND, a district of  
Bengal, surrounded by the Hoogly,  
Cossimbazar, and Ganges rivers. It  
was formerly the residence of the  
nabobs of Bengal; and has been



long famous for its manufactures of silk, and for its stockings, esteemed the best in Bengal. The soil is the best in the country. Crops of every sort are luxuriant, and Cossimbazar has obtained the name of the Garden of Bengal.

COSSEIR, a port of the Red sea, in Upper Egypt. Grain and coarse Indian goods are imported here for the consumption of Upper Egypt.—RIPAUD'S *Report*, 99.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 995.

COSTA RICA, the most southern province of Guatemala, in Mexico, N. America. It produces excellent cocoa, and has some rich mines of gold and silver.

COTABAMBA, a province or district of the viceroyalty of Peru, in S. America, between the rivers Avancay and Apurimac. It abounds with all kinds of cattle, produces wheat, maize, and fruits, and has mines of silver and gold.

COTBUS, a town of Lusatia, ceded by Prussia, at the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, to Saxony. Its beer was in great esteem, and it has linen manufactures. Long. 14. 22. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, late province of Burgundy, of which Dijon is the capital.

COTE DU NORD, a department of France, so called from its situation. St. Brioux is the capital.

COTESWOLD HILLS, a few miles S. E. of the city of Gloucester, are remarkable for the number of sheep fed upon them, and for the goodness and quality of their wool.

COTOPAXI, a volcano in the kingdom of Quito, 25 miles from the city of that name in S. America. The height is almost five times more elevated than Vesuvius, which is only 1187 metres, or 615 toises; whereas this is 5752 metres, or 2952 toises: it is not, however, the most elevated volcano on the globe,

as it yields to Atisana, which is 5832 metres, or 2993 toises. The subterraneous noise of Cotopaxi, at the time of its greatest explosion, extends 500 miles. The reason that melted lava is not thrown out, is supposed to be the vast depth at which it lies. Fish are frequently thrown out from the crater. Mr. Bouguer observed stones of 8 or 9 feet diameter ejected from this volcano to the distance of more than 9 miles.—HUMBOLDT, 55.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 390.—*Cyclop.*

COTUY, a town in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, situated about half a league from the river Yuna. It has mines of copper, lapis lazuli, loadstone, emeralds, and iron of the best quality.

COTYORE, an ancient city on the coast of the Euxine or Black sea, in the kingdom of Pontus. From this port the *ten thousand* Greeks embarked for Greece after the battle of Cunaxa, from which place it was distant 620 leagues. This march they performed in 120 days.—ROLLIN, iv. 205.

COUCY LE CHATEAU, a small town of France, between Laon and Soissons, in the department of Aisne, late province of the Isle of France. In the old castle of Coucy the celebrated looking-glass or mirror manufactory of Saint Gobin was originally established in 1691.

COVE, or COVE OF CORK, a market town of the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the great island facing the entrance of Cork harbour. It has lately been very much improved, and carries on a great trade. Large fleets often wait here for convoy, &c. &c.—Sir R. HOARE'S *Tour in Ireland*.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire. Its principal trade is in ribands, gauzes, camlets, and lastings. In Trinity church, which almost vies with St. Michael's in



beauty, Dr. Philemon Holland, an indefatigable translator, school-master, and physician, was buried in 1636. Dr. Grew, the first and most universal vegetable botanist, was born at Coventry. He died in 1711. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

COUPANG, a town of the island of Timor, which has a good road for shipping. It is the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island. It was in the bay of Coupang that captain Bligh landed after the mutiny of his crew; and at Coupang Mr. Nelson, his botanist, died of fatigue, and was buried in the cemetery of the Dutch. Here was also interred Riédle, the principal botanist of the voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere, which sailed from France in 1801. Long. 124. 10. E. lat. 10. 0. S.—*Voy. and Trav.* xi. 134. published by Phillips.

COURLAND, a province of Russia in Europe. It produces great quantities of corn, hemp, and flax, which constitute its principal exports. Amber is found on the coast of the Baltic. It has iron-mines, mineral springs, and quarries of stone and chalk, Mitau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of France, in the department of Lys, which was formerly a part of Austrian Flanders. It is remarkable for its linen-manufactures. There are also some sugar and soap houses, starch manufactures, breweries, and a manufactory of earthen ware. Long. 3. 6. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

COVILHAA, COVILAAS, or COVILHAM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, S. W. from Guarda. John Pedreiro, called de Covilham from the name of his birthplace, was sent by John II. of Portugal to discover India by land, about 1487; and contributed essentially, by his information, to the success of his countrymen in their discovery of it by sea. He was detained in Abyssinia by the king of that country,

who esteemed him very much, and in it he died.—*Dr. VINCENT's Perip.* ii. 220. Long. 7. 30. W. lat. 40. 18. N.

COUTANCE, the chief town in the department of Manche, France. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and manufactories of tickens. Tourville, a brave French officer, was born near this town in 1642.—See HOGUE, CAPE. Saint Evremond, a French officer and satirical writer, who, having offended cardinal Mazarine, came into England in the reign of Charles II. was born near Coutance in 1613.—*Cours de Lit.* vii.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* Long. 1. 22. W. lat. 49. 3. N.

COUTRAS, a small town of France, on the river Drome, in the department of Gironde, late province of Guienne. Henry IV. of France gained here, in 1587, a victory over the army of the League. Long. 0. 3. W. lat. 45. 4. N.

COWBRIDGE, a town in Glamorganshire, where the assizes are sometimes held. Long. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

COWES, a seaport on the N. side of the Isle of Wight. It is seated on the river Medan, and is a place of great trade. Long. 1. 13. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

COWLING CASTLE, in Kent, near Rochester, 3 miles from the Medway, and about the centre of the hundred of Hoo. It was once the chief residence of the intrepid sir John Oldcastle, whose courage was equalled but by his piety and goodness of heart; qualities that were fully evinced by his warm espousal of the doctrine of Wickliff, against the bigotry and tyranny of the church of Rome. Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the year 1553, in his insurrection against queen Mary, made an unsuccessful attempt on this castle, which was bravely defended by lord Cobham.—*IRELAND's Views on the Medway*, 31.

COWPENS, between Pacolet river



and Broad river, in S. Carolina. It is famous for a victory gained by the American general Morgan over colonel Tarleton, commanding the English, in 1781.—*HOLMES'S American Annals*, ii. 360.

CRACOVIA, a palatinate of Poland. Cracow is the chief place.

CRACOW, formerly the capital of Poland, is situated on the Vistula. Most of the houses are uninhabited, and in a state of decay.—*COXE'S Travels*. In 1702, Charles XII. of Sweden entered this city in triumph. In the cathedral many of the sovereigns of Poland have been interred; among the most remarkable was John Sobieski, who died in 1696. Long. 19. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

CRAIGROSTAN, in the parish of Buchanan, county of Stirling, Scotland. Here are several caves, one of which is commonly known at this day by the name of *King Robert's cave*, from the traditionary story of its being one in which Bruce took refuge with a few followers on his retreat from the English in 1306.—*KERR'S Hist. of Robert I.* i. 234.

CRAIL, a borough in Fifeshire, with a small harbour. Here are the remains of an old castle, in which David I. died in 1153, after a reign of twenty-nine years. Some say, this happened at Carlisle.

CRANBOURNE, in Dorsetshire, near the N. E. part of the county, was the birthplace of Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, 1635.

CRANGANORE, on the Malabar coast. In 1789, it was sold by the Dutch to the rajah of Travancore, which occasioned a war between him and Tippoo sultan. It was taken by Hyder Ali, and retaken by the English in 1790. Long. 76. 30. E. lat. 10. 23. N.

CRANNA, about a mile and a half from Coleraine, in Ireland, situated on the river Bann, remarkable for a salmon fishery.

CRAPACH, or KRAPACH, or CARPATHIAN HILLS, a chain of mountains which form the western boundaries of Hungary. They are now called, in the language of the country, Tatra.

CRECY, or CRESSY, a small town in the department of Somme, late province of Picardy. The three *ostrich* feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*, were added to the arms of the prince of Wales after a memorable battle fought here in 1346, between Philip de Valois king of France, and Edward III. king of England, in which the Black Prince displayed great courage.—*MEZERAY*, iii. 27.—*MAVOR'S Un. Hist.* xxiii. 128.—*HUME*. —*BUTLER'S Arith. Ques.* Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

CREE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S. E. part of Ayrshire, separates Kircudbright from Wigtownshire, and discharges itself into Wigtown bay.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Hungary, about 40 miles to the S. of the Carpathian mountains. These mines produce gold and silver exclusively; neither iron, lead, nor copper, being found in them.—*WRAXALL'S Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, i. 384. Long. 19. 27. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, in Milan, now the department of Upper Po, watered by the Oglio, and about a quarter of a mile from the Po. In 1702, prince Eugene, with a strong detachment, entered the city through the ruins of an old aqueduct, and surprised and took marechal Villeroi prisoner, but was ultimately obliged to retire with the marechal and his prisoners. It has been several times taken and retaken. Vida, a Latin poet, was born here in 1470.—*BELSHAM'S Hist. G. Brit.* ii. 103.—*SMOLLETT'S Contin. of Hume*. Long. 9. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.



CRESCENT, an island of the South sea, so called on account of its form. It is thinly inhabited and very barren.—*Missionary Voy.* 116. Long. 135. O. W. lat. 23. 22. S.

CRESSY.—See CRECY.

CRETE.—See CANDIA.

CREVELT, a town of France, in the department of Roer, late circle of Westphalia. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silk, velvet, ribands, soap, and tobacco. In 1758 the Hanoverians, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, gained a victory over the French here.

CREUSE, a department of France. Its capital is Gueret.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula of Asia. The Crimea now forms one of the governments of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida.—*TOOKE'S Life of Emp. Cath.* i. 9. If there exist upon earth a spot as a terrestrial paradise, it is the district along the S. coast of the Crimea. Protected by encircling alps from every cold and blighting wind, and only open to those breezes wafted from the S. the inhabitants enjoy every advantage of climate and situation. It produces fruit of every species known in the rest of Europe; and many that are not, attain the highest perfection. Neither unwholesome exhalations, nor chilling winds, nor venomous insects, nor poisonous reptiles, nor hostile neighbours, molest their blissful territory.—*CLARKE'S Trav.*—*Mon. Rev.* lxxviii. 28.

CRISSA, SEA OF, now the bay of Salona, in the gulph of Lepanto, Turkey.

CROAGH-PATRICK, a mountain 880 yards above the level of the sea, in the county of Mayo, Ireland. It is about 3 miles from Castlebar.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary. Zagrab is the capital.

CROFT, a village in Yorkshire, N. E. of Richmond, on the borders of Durlam. It was the birthplace of Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the "Sacred Theory of the Earth," who was born in 1635. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

CROIX, SAINTE, one of the Caribbee islands, which the Danes possessed till 1807, when it surrendered to the English. It is about 10 leagues long and 3 broad, and intersected by several small rivers. The soil is uncommonly fertile. It exports sugar, cotton, and rum.

CROMARTIE, or CROMARTY, the capital of a shire of the same name in Scotland, at the entrance of Murray Firth. This borough has a manufactory of coarse cloth, and trades in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. Long. 3. 53. W. lat. 57. 44. N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, near the German ocean, noted for its lobsters. Long. 1. 15. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire, near Wirksworth. Here sir Richard Arkwright resided, erected some cotton-mills, and died in 1792.

CRONBERG, a fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore. Here queen Matilda was imprisoned, till permitted to retire to Zell, where she died in 1776.—*TOOKE'S Life of Cath.* II. ii. 334.—*BELSHAM'S Mem.* ii. 185.—*CARR'S Trav. round the Baltic.* Hamlet's garden, where the murder of his father was perpetrated, is near this place. Long. 12. 54. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress on the island Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. It is the usual station for the Russian navy, and has a noble dock-yard, and all sorts of magazines and naval stores.—*BUSCHING,* i. 429.—*COXE'S Trav.* iii. 353. Long. 29. 56. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

CROSNE, a village near Paris, was



the birthplace of Boileau, a celebrated French satirist, in 1636.

CROSS SOUND, a bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by capt. Cook on the 3d May, 1778; and so called from the name given in the English calendar to the day of discovery.

CROSTOLO, a department of the kingdom of Italy, formed of a part of the late duchy of Modena. It receives its name from a little river by which it is watered. Reggio is the chief place.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Italy, which has a great trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk. It was the birthplace of Milo, the celebrated athlete; of Alcmaeon, a physician and philosopher, who first attempted to dissect bodies; and of Democedes, who acquired great riches and reputation by curing a hurt which Darius had received in his foot, to whose court he had been carried captive.—ROLLIN. Philolaus, a citizen of Crotona, was one of the first who taught that the sun stood still, and that the earth moved round it in an ellipsis.—STOLBERG'S *Trav.* iii. 305. Long. 17. 27. E. lat. 39. 9. N.

CROWELL, a village near Thame, in Oxfordshire. In 1639, Ellwood, who was the occasion of Milton's writing his "Paradise Regained," by asking him, what he, who had said so much on Paradise Lost, could say of Paradise found, was born at Crowell.—See CHALFONT. He was a man of considerable abilities, and was frequently imprisoned for being at different meetings of the Friends; but nothing was able to damp his zeal in what he thought right.—*Gen. Biog.*

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, an ancient town of Lincolnshire, in Holland division, situated E. of Stamford, on an island in a great fen, or level watered by the Welland, the

Washes, the Nyne, and the Shire-drain. The principal profits of the inhabitants of Crowland have for a very long time originated from their superior dexterity in decoying and taking wild ducks in astonishing numbers\*. As no carts used to come here, by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, "That all the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver." But the soil is much improved by drains and sluices, and a turnpike road now leads to it. Here are some wonderful engines for throwing up water; one of which throws up 1200 tons of water in half an hour, and goes by twelve wind sails.

CROYDON, a town in Surrey. In the church are many fine monuments of some of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, now converted into a manufactory. Abbot, one of the eight divines employed in translating the Bible, died here in 1633. In 1809, a canal from the Thames to the town of Croydon was opened.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 767. Long. 0. 0. lat. 51. 0. N.

CRUACHAN, or CRUACHAN-BEINN, a lofty mountain in Scotland, in Argyleshire, situated at the head of Loch Awe. The perpendicular height is 3390 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference at the base exceeds 20 miles.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, v. 402.

CRUXHAVEN, a seaport in Lower Saxony, at the mouth of the Elbe, to which the packet-boats from England frequently sail. The French have lately (1805) taken possession of it. Long. 8. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

CTESIPHON, a city of Assyria, on the E. side of the Tigris, opposite to Seleucia. It was the metropolis of the Parthian empire, was

\* See *Decoy* and *Duck* in Dr. REES'S *Cyclop.*



taken by the Romans under the emperor Severus, and was totally destroyed by the Saracens in 637.

CUBA, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1492. It has several mines, and produces sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1761.

CUBAN, a province of the southern division of Russia in Europe, in the government of Taurida. It is a level and not very fertile country, and inhabited chiefly by Tartars, who lead a wandering pastoral life on the banks of the river Cuban.

CUBAN, a river of Russia, which falls into the Black sea. It was fixed upon as the boundary of the Russian empire in the last treaty with the Ottoman Porte. It rises in the Caucasian mountains, and receives several smaller streams in its course.

CUBCABIA, a considerable town of Africa, in the country of Darfur. This town is the key of the western roads. They manufacture cotton cloths and leather.

CULIACAN, a province of Mexico, in New Biscay, North America.

CULLEN, a royal borough of Scotland, in the county of Banff. It has a manufacture of linen and damask. Near the town of Cullen are the ruins of a castle, in which Elizabeth, queen of Robert Bruce, is said to have died.

CULLODEN MUIR, a wide heath in Inverness-shire, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746, and

"Rome and her papal tyranny subdued."

—SMOLLETT'S *Contin. of Hume*.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 94.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, 158. Long. 4. 12. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

CULM, a town of the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, since the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, belongs to the

kingdom of Saxony, and formerly belonged to Prussia. It was once a very commercial town.

CULROSS, a borough on the Frith of Forth, belonging to Perthshire. It was the birthplace of Dr. Henry Hunter, a dissenting minister, whose "Sacred Biography" is highly esteemed. He was born in 1741, and died at Bristol in 1802.—JONES'S *Biog. Dict.* Long. 3. 24. W. lat. 56. 4. N.

CUMÆ, or CYME, an ancient town of Italy, N. W. of Naples, now in ruins. Here was a temple consecrated to Apollo and Diana; and in this temple was a hollow, dug out of the side of a rock, called the cave of the Sybil. The temple, according to Virgil, was built by Dedalus:

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,  
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,  
(The first who sail'd in air,) 'tis sung by  
Fame,

To the Cumæan coast at length he came,  
And here alighting, built this costly  
frame.—*Æneid*, b. vi.

Æneas, on his landing in Italy, went to consult this oracle respecting his future adventures. After an unsuccessful attempt to regain his throne, Tarquin fled to Cumæ, and there he died in the 90th year of his age, and 14th of his exile.—*En. Brit.* xviii. 136. Sylla, after making himself the most absolute governor that Rome ever had, abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to Cumæ (some say Puteoli), where he died, in the midst of intemperance, in the 60th year of his age, about 78 years B. C.

CUMANA, a province of the government of Caraccas, in S. America.

CUMANA, a town in the above province. The great article of trade is salted fish.

CUMBERLAND, one of the northern counties of England. It has mines of coal, lead, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

CUNAXA, 25 miles N. W. of Ba-



bylon, is famous for a battle fought between Cyrus and his brother Artaxerxes, about the year 403 B. C.\*

—ROLLIN.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 38.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* Long. 42. 59. E. lat. 33. 10. N.

CUNNERSDORF, a village opposite Frankfort, where the king of Prussia was defeated by Laudohn, the Austrian general, in 1759.—TOWERS'S *Frederick*, ii. 165.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 299. Long. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

CUPAR, the county town of Fife-shire, Scotland, on the northern bank of the Eden. Here considerable quantities of Osnaburghs, and other coarse linen, are made.—*Beaut. of Scot.* iv. 99.

CUPAR, a considerable town in Angus, Scotland. It has a large manufactory of linen, and a tannery.

CURAÇOA, an island of South America belonging to the Dutch, from which they import that superior species of tobacco which they call Kanaster, or Varinas.—BERKENHOUT'S *Letters*. It was taken by the English in 1807. Long. 69. 15. W. lat. 12. 22. N.

CURDISTAN, anciently known by the name of Assyria, a large country in Asia. Here was founded the first great monarchy of the world. It commenced with Nimrod, A. M. 1800, A. C. 2204, and terminated with Sardanapalus. The second ended with the taking of Babylon by Cyrus, A. M. 3468, A. C. 536.—ROLLIN, ii. 220.

CUREN, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca, anciently Cyrene; which see.

CURES, a city of the Sabines, N. E. of Rome. Numa Pompilius, who, after an interregnum of a year,

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\* The retreat of the Greeks from the plains of Babylon to Trebisonde, usually styled the *Retreat of the Ten Thousand*, happened after this battle.

succeeded Romulus, was a native of this city. He built the temple of Janus, which was to be shut in time of peace, and open in time of war. It was only once shut from the time of Numa to that of Augustus. Plutarch says, he was born on the 21st of April, the same day that Rome was founded by Romulus.

Cusco, or Cuzco, the most ancient city of Peru, in South America. It is very populous, and its inhabitants manufacture baize, cotton, and leather. Almagro, who had accompanied Pizarro in his conquest, was executed here by his orders in 1538. From Cusco, Valdivia, an officer under Pizarro, set out in 1540, with a force of 200 Spaniards, accompanied by a numerous body of Peruvian auxiliaries, for the conquest of Chili.—KERR'S *Trans.* v. 267.

CUSTRIN, the capital of the New Marche of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, situated on the river Oder. In 1760, it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. Here Frederick the Great was confined, in 1730, for six months in a cell, without furniture, without a bed, and without a single attendant. He received only the allowance of sixpence a day, and was deprived of all books except a bible and psalter. This treatment he received from his father, for endeavouring to escape out of his dominions. Here also, during his confinement, he was compelled to be a spectator of the execution of his affectionate servant Katt, who had assisted him in his flight.—SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.*—TOWERS'S *Fred.* i. 24.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 214.—*Mon. Rev.* lxix. 79. This place was surrendered to the French in 1806 by the Prussians, without any resistance. Long. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

CUTCH, a territory of considerable extent in Hindoostan, situated in the S. E. of Sindy, the eastern



branch of the Indus, separating the two countries.

Cuyo, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of La Plata, or Buenos Ayres. It produces in great abundance grapes, figs, pears, apples, &c. Large flocks of vicuñas are found in the mountains, whose wool is sometimes wrought in the country, but chiefly sent to Europe.

CUYOCAN, a town in the province of Mexico, North America. It has a convent for nuns founded by Cortez; in which, according to his will, he requested to be buried, in whatever part of the world his death might take place. His request was not, however, complied with.

CYDNUS.—See CARUSSU.

CYDONIA, the most ancient city in the N. W. part of the island of Crete, now Candia. From Cydonia the quince tree was first brought into Italy, and thence the fruit was called *Malum Cydonium*, or Cydonian apple.

CYLLENE, a mountain of Arcadia, now the Morea, in the S. W. part of Turkey in Europe. It is supposed by mythologists to have been the birthplace of Mercury.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean. The exports are silk, wool, and wine. Emeralds and amethysts are found in its mountains, and asbestos is dug from its quarries. It was taken in 1191 by Richard I. of England.—*Mod. Europe*, i. 323.—MEZERAY, i. 596. Solon, the illustrious Athenian legislator, died in this island; but was carried to Salamis, in Greece, for interment; and Davila the historian was born here.

CYPENHAM, near Windsor. Here Mr. Bryant, a celebrated scholar, died in 1804.—*Europ. Mag.* liii.

CYRENAICA, an ancient division of Africa, in which was a district called Pentapolis, from its five cities.—ADAM'S *Geog.* 677.

CYR, St. a village of France, 2 miles from Versailles, where a nunnery was founded by Louis XIV. under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who died here in 1719, at the age of 84.—HENAULT. She took a lively interest in the education of the young inhabitants; to which Racine, in his *Esther*, seems to have alluded:

Dans un lieu séparé de profanes témoins  
Je mets à les former mon étude et mes  
soins;

Et c'est là que fuyant l'orgueil du diadème

Lasse de vains honneurs, et me cherchant moi-même

À pieds de l'Eternel je viens m'humilier,  
Et goûter le plaisir de me faire oublier.

CYRENE, now called Cairoan, or Curen, in the kingdom of Barca, an ancient town of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica. It was the birthplace of Aristippus the elder, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect, distinguished for his epicurean voluptuousness; of Callimachus, the historian and poet, whose elegies Quintilian has highly commended; of Carneades, who denied that any thing could be perceived or understood in the world; and of Eratosthenes, who has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. Simon the Cyrenian, on whom the Roman soldiers laid a part of our Saviour's cross, was of this town.—*Matt.* xxvii.—*Luke* xxiii. Among the most inveterate enemies of our religion, Luke reckons the Jews of this place, who had a synagogue at Jerusalem, and excited the people against Stephen.—*Acts* xi.—CALMET'S *Dict.* Long. 20. 30. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, S. E. of Prague. In the principal church was buried John Zisca, the leader of the Hussites, who died in 1424.—BUSCHING, iv. 78.—HUBNER, v. 37. Long. 15. 24. E. lat. 49. 49. N.



CZERWENITZ, a poor miserable village of Austria, in Upper Hungary, near Caschau; remarkable only for its opal mines. Long. 21. 0. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

CZESTOCHOW, a small town on the river Warta, in Little Poland (Mr. Wraxall says Great Poland). Here, in 1771, a conspiracy was formed to deprive Stanislaus, king of Poland, of his throne and life.—WRAXALL'S *Mem.* ii. 60. Pulaski, a general in the army, was the person who planned the atrocious enterprise; and the conspirators, who swore to carry it into execution, were about 40 in number, and were headed by three chiefs, named Lukawski, Strawenski, and Kosinski. The king was seized in Warsaw; and after being wounded, and obliged to accompany these ferocious assassins for several hours, was left by all of them excepting Kosinski, on whom he prevailed to spare his life and favour his escape.—COXE'S *Travels*. Lukawski and Strawenski were beheaded, and Kosinski was banished with a pension. Long. 19. 10. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

## D.

DABUL, a town of India, on the coast of Concan, taken and sacked by the Portuguese, under the conduct of Almeyda, in 1509; but retaken by the natives. The principal articles of its commerce are pepper and salt. Long. 72. 53. E. lat. 17. 52. N.

DACCA, a town of Hindoostan, situated in the eastern quarter of Bengal, and beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, though a very considerable branch of that river runs through it. It has a vast trade in muslins, which are among the most delicate sought after in Eu-

rope; and the cotton is produced within the provinces. Here are the remains of a strong fortress; within a few years it had in its vicinity a cannon of extraordinary weight and dimensions, which has since, together with the bank on which it rested, fallen into the river. The whole length of this piece of brass ordnance was 22 feet 10½ inches, and it weighed 64,814 lbs. avoirdupois. Long. 90. 25. E. lat. 23. 55. N.

DACIA, the ancient name of two countries of Europe; the one on this side of the river Danube, called Dacia Aurelliani; the other called Dacia Trajani, on the other side of the river. The latter comprehended Transilvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and the bannat of Temeswar, or that country of Europe between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains.—THORNTON'S *Present State of Turkey*, ii. 309.

DADASTANA, a town of Asia Minor, on the river Sangaris, in Bithynia, on the borders of Galatia, between Ancyra and Nice, where the emperor Jovian died A. D. 364. Long. 31. 30. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

DAGESTAN, or DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, situated on the west coast of the Caspian sea, between the rivers of Terek and Kur. The capital is Tarki.

DAGO, one of the small islands of the Baltic sea, in the bay of Riga. It is about 30 miles long and 24 broad. Ships are often stranded here. No pestilential disease was ever known to make any ravages at Dago. The population is very great, and it produces a considerable quantity of good corn. Long. 22. 14. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

DAHALAC, the largest island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. Its whole length from N. W. to S. E. is 37 miles, and its greatest breadth 18. The inhabitants neither plough nor sow, but



live chiefly on goat's milk and fish. They are a simple, timid, inoffensive people, and their whole employment consists in working the vessels which trade to the different parts of the coast. At Dahalac, they have neither horses, dogs, sheep, cows, nor any sort of quadrupeds, except goats, asses, a few half-starved camels, and antelopes, which last are very numerous; for the inhabitants have no knowledge of fire-arms, and there are no dogs nor beasts of prey in the island to kill them: some few are caught in traps. Dahalac was formerly famous for its pearl fishery. Long. 40. 30. E. lat. 15. 44. N.

DAHL, the largest and finest river of Sweden, rises in the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, and consists originally of two streams, which, after having watered the whole province of Dalecarlia, unite in the parish of Gagness. After a course of about 260 miles, the Dahl falls into the gulf of Bothnia, near Elfkarleby, about 10 miles to the east of Gefle.

DAHOMAY, or, as it is sometimes called, FOUIN, an inland kingdom of Africa, situated N. of the Slave Coast, about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic, and extending 150 or 200 miles into the unknown interior of the country. The capital of this kingdom, Abomey, lies in about 3. and 4. deg. of E. longitude, and 9. 50. N. latitude.

DALACA, or DAHALA, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, noted for a pearl fishery. Long. 40. 10. E. lat. 15. 44. N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, in the western part of Gothland, between the Wener lake and the government of Gothlenburg. The inhabitants have always been famous for their attachment to their king and country, and for their courage and bravery. They first sup-

ported Gustavus Vasa, and enabled him to attempt those efforts which ended in the expulsion of Christian II\*. and in the establishment of the house of Vasa. The following lines depict not inadequately the unsubduable Dalecarlian spirit:—

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Dalecarlians

Have oft been known to give a law to  
kings;  
And, as their only wealth has been their  
liberty,  
From all the unmeasur'd graspings of  
ambition  
Have held that gem untouch'd.

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Men like their soil,

Barren without, and to the eye unlovely,  
But they've their mines within.

BROOKE's *Gustavus Vasa*.

DALKEITH, a considerable town in Mid Lothian. It has a few manufactures, but is chiefly noted for its corn market. The duke of Buccleugh has here a noble house and an extensive park. In this house, which at the time was the headquarters of general Monk, the restoration of Charles II. was planned. Long. 3. 12. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

DALMANUTHA, a city on the E. side of the sea of Tiberias. Some suppose it the same as Magdala, or to have been very near to it. Long. 35. 45. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

DALMATIA is a country of Europe between the 42d and 46th degree of north latitude, bounded on the north by Bosnia and Croatia, on the east by Servia, and on the west and south by the gulf of Venice. It is 336 miles long and 69 miles broad. In the year 1783 the number of its inhabitants was supposed to be 367,000. It was at that time divided between four different powers; one part belonged to Austria, another belonged to Venice, but by the treaty of Presburg these were annexed to the kingdom of Italy; the

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\* See NYBORG and KALLUNDEORG.



third part belonged to the little republic of Ragusa; and the fourth to the Ottoman Porte. The Dalmatians use the Slavonian language and customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. Its rivers, which have no long course, are mostly navigable. The country is interspersed with mountains; but these are not unfruitful, as they produce olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of vegetables.

DALQUHURN, on the banks of the Leven, Dumbartonshire, was the birthplace of Smollett, 1720. He wrote several novels, translated various works from the French, and set on foot the Critical Review.—*JONES'S Biog. Dict.* Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, not far from the sea. Romney, the celebrated painter, was born here in 1734, and here he was interred.—*Beaut. of England*, ix. 83. Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

DAMANHOUR, a town of Egypt, situated near the canal of Alexandria, and the capital of the province of Bahira, 32 miles E. S. E. of Alexandria. This town is large, but ill built, most of the houses being constructed of earth or bad brick. It is the centre of the trade of the cotton that is gathered in the extensive and beautiful plains by which it is surrounded. It is there picked from the bushes, beaten, carded, and spun; and in these different operations consists the chief employment of the greater part of the inhabitants. The neighbouring country produces a great deal of flax, corn, and barley, as well as cotton. Long. 30. 45. E. lat. 30. 59. N.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It has a famous university or college. Near Damar is a mine of native sulphur, and in another hill are found those fine cornelians which are so much

esteemed in Arabia. Long. 44. 12. E. lat. 14. 32. N.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria, in Asia. The extraordinary beauty of this place, which has occasioned some to call it the pride of "Asian Plains," is owing to several streams which fertilize the gardens; and the river Chrysorrhœa runs round its walls. It has many manufactures, particularly knives and sabres, silk and cotton mixed or separate. Much soap is also made at Damascus. It is also noted for its raisins, damask roses, and damascene plums, or damsons. Paul was converted on his way to this place; and Saladin, emperor of the Turks, died here 1192\*. Damascus was taken by Tamerlane in 1400, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.—*Histoire de Tamerlane*, ii. 323. Paris, 1739. Long. 36. 30. E. lat. 33. 30. N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient town of Egypt, seated 2 miles from the eastern mouth of the Nile, with a good harbour. It produces rice, sal-ammuniac, corn, &c.; and the papyrus, with which the ancients made their paper, grows here in abundance, and the reed calamus, which is used for writing. This town carries on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. There are many villages round Damietta where the most beautiful linens of the country are fabricated, and in particular the finest napkins fringed with silk are made here.—*SAVARY'S Letters*, i. 369.—*NIEBUHR'S Travels*, i. 48. Damietta has been frequently taken and retaken; and Louis IX. styled the Saint, was taken prisoner here in 1250.—*MEZERAY*.—*HENAULT*. Long. 31. 50. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

\* Saladin was by birth a Kurd: his army was composed principally of cavalry, called, in the Arab language, *ser-râdjîn*, whence the crusaders formed the national appellation of *Saracen*.—*THORNTON'S Res. State of Turkey*, i. 87.



DAMME, now an inland town a league N. E. of Bruges, Flanders, in the department of the Lys. Formerly the sea washed its walls. In the reign of John, we for the first time find commemorated a signal victory of the English and Flemings over the French fleet of Philip Augustus, which was computed at 1700 ships, or rather boats.—PINKERTON'S *Geog.* i. 57. Long. 3. 21. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

DAMPIER'S STRAITS lie between the N. E. point of New Guinea and the S. W. point of New Britain.

DAN, a city on the river Jordan, in the northern part of Palestine, in the tribe of Naphtali, which had formerly been called Laish, or Lashem; but being taken by a colony of Danites, they gave it the name of their own tribe. This city became infamous for the calf set up by Jeroboam, which was resorted to by all the revolted tribes on this side; and as it stood on the utmost side of Judæa, as Beersheba did on the opposite, this circumstance gave rise to the common proverb, "From Dan to Beersheba." It was afterwards called Cæsarea Philippi.—*Cyclop.*—*Companion to Bible*, 29, published by Taylor, Hatton-garden. Long. 35. 49. E. lat. 33. 9. N.

DANDA, a river of Africa, which separates Kongo Proper from the kingdom of Angola. It is a considerable river, and navigable quite up to the town of Icoa; that is, about 30 leagues and upwards.

DANES ISLAND, an islet of small extent, not far from Whampoa, China. It is chiefly remarkable for being the rendezvous of European gentlemen who have concerns of honour to discuss; a circumstance so well understood, that at Canton the laconic style of a challenge is, "Danes island, sir!"

DANNEMORA, a famous Swedish iron-mine, near Osterby, 26 English

miles N. W. of Upsal, which yields the best iron in the world. This mine has been wrought since the year 1448, and continues to supply a vast quantity of iron of a superior quality, much used in the English steel manufactories of Sheffield and Birmingham. The sale of the Dannemora iron in England is a monopoly in the hands of two English commercial houses, one at London, the other at Hull.—See OREGRUND, —*Cyclop.* — BUSCHING, i. 318. — WRAXALL'S *Tour*, 147. — LATOCNAYE'S *Rambles in Sweden*.—CATTEAU'S *View*, 219. Long. 17. 40. E. lat. 59. 54. N.

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia. It stands on a branch of the Vistula, about 4 miles from the Baltic, and is one of the richest cities in Europe. Two small rivers, called the Radaune and the Motlaw, pass through the city, whose waters unite below it, and then fall into the Vistula. It has many good buildings, and is very commercial. Most of the suburbs were burnt down when it was besieged by the French in 1806, who took it after a siege of several months; and the French marshal Lefebvre received the title of duke of Dantzic. The garrison, under the command of general Kalckreuth, were reduced from 18,000 to 9000 men. The principal staple commodity is corn of all sorts, bought up in Poland, of which Dantzic ships annually from 40 to 50,000 lasts. It also exports oak planks, timber, staves, wax, honey of a superior kind, hemp and flax, yarn, potass, cordials, a large quantity of spruce beer, known in England by the name of black beer, and a variety of other articles. Its principal manufactories, besides the distilleries and breweries, are those of saltpeter, potass, woollen cloth, hardware, and refined sugar. Cluverius, a celebrated geographer and very



learned man, was born here in 1580.—GRANGER, ii. 80. In 1734 Dantzic was besieged and bombarded by the Russians under general Munich, because they would not acknowledge Augustus III. for their legitimate sovereign, but had received Stanislaus Leczinski, who, finding the town untenable, was obliged to escape, and after various difficulties retired to France.—COXE's *Austria*, ii. 148.—*Geog. de HUBNER*, iii. 194. By the treaty of Tilsit it was restored to its independency, under the protection of the king of Prussia and the king of Saxony. Long, 18. 13. E. lat, 54. 21. N.

DANUBE, a river of Europe, which rises at Doneschingen in Suabia, at the distance of about 30 miles from the Rhine. It flows above 1300 miles, for the most part to the S. E. collects the tribute of sixty navigable rivers, and is at length, through six months, received into the Black sea.

DAPHNE, a very considerable village of Asia, in Syria, situated on the Orontes, near its mouth in the Mediterranean; reckoned a suburb of Antioch, though at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from it. Seleucus made it a place of resort for pleasure and amusement: with regard to voluptuous gratification and enjoyment, it was so infamous, that "Daphnicis moribus vivere," i. e. to live after the manner of Daphne, became a proverb expressing the most luxurious and dissolute mode of living; and all that had any respect for modesty or virtue avoided the place. Germanicus, whose transcendent virtue rendered him odious to the infamous Tiberius, was poisoned at this place, by Piso and his wife Plancina, at the instigation of that emperor and his mother Livia.—SÜETONIUS. Long. 36. 45. E. lat. 35. 17. N.

DARDANELLES, of Turkey; the

one called Sestos, in Romania; the other Abydos, in Natolia. They command the entrance of the straits of Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont. The geographers who, with the most skilful accuracy, have surveyed the form and extent of the Hellespont, assign about 60 miles for the winding course, and about 3 miles for the ordinary breadth, of those celebrated straits. But the narrowest part of the channel is found to the northward of the old Turkish castles, between the cities of Sestos and Abydos.—See ABYDOS. It was here the adventurous Leander braved the passage of the flood for the possession of his mistress.

Here young Leander perish'd in the flood,  
And here the tow'r of mournful Hero stood,

Here, with a narrow stream, the flowing tide

Europe from wealthy Asia does divide.

Rowe's *Lucan's Pharsalia*, b. ix.

It was here likewise, in a place where the distance between the opposite bank cannot exceed 500 paces, that Xerxes threw over a stupendous bridge of boats, for the purpose of transporting into Europe a vast army of slaves.—*Dec. and Fall Rom. Emp.* ii. 7. 4to.—Lord BYRON's *Childe Harold*.—CLARKE's *Travels*, ii. 64.

DARDANIA, a country of Asia Minor, in the northern part of the Troade, when the kingdom of Troy subsisted; but when this country was otherwise divided, it formed a part of the Lesser Mysia. It lay between the Hellespont and the sources of the Granicus.

DARDANIA, a town, capital of Dardania, was situated on the sea-coast, near the Hellespont, 16 miles from Troy, 8 miles N. from Abydos. In this city, as Plutarch says, peace was concluded between Mithridates and Sylla, the Roman general. The town gave name to the Darda-



nelles. Long. 26. 10. E. lat. 40. 5. N.

DARENT, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Thames, 3 miles N. of Dartford. The mouth, near the Thames, is called Dartford creek.

DAR-FUR, a country in the interior part of Africa, situated between 11. and 15. N. lat. and 26. and 29. E. long. The capital is Cobbe. The perennial rains, which fall in this country from the middle of June till the middle of September, suddenly invest the face of the country, which was before sterile and dry, with a delightful verdure. Wheat is scarce, but melons abound. Wood is found abundantly; but the trees do not produce fruit worth gathering, except the tamarind. The quadrupeds are not very numerous, though they have some horses, asses, sheep, goats, and cows. Camels are abundant. The wild or ferocious animals are principally the lion, the leopard, the hyæna, the wolf, the jackal, and the wild buffalo. To these animals may be added the elephant, the rhinoceros, the camelopardalus, the hippopotamus, and the crocodile. Many birds are also found here; and the fish in the river Ada are of the same species as those of the Nile. Copper of the finest quality, and iron, are very common; alabaster, and various kinds of marble, exist. Vegetables are very numerous, but they chiefly cultivate beans, melons, cucumbers, onions, gourds, hemp, rice, Cayenne pepper, sesasum, mahreik and dohn, and tobacco.

DARGEL, a river of the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, which falls into the Irish sea at Bray. It has a very fine water-fall, frequently visited by the lovers of picturesque scenery.

DARIEN, or TERRA FIRMA, a pro-

vince in South America. It lies along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the isthmus of Darien, but by some writers the isthmus of Panama, which is about 60 miles in breadth.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of South America.

DARKING, or DORKING, a town of Surrey, noted for corn and poultry. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, died here in 1803. The lime-stone found in the neighbourhood of Dorking is supposed to constitute the most durable substance for the purpose of embankments in the kingdom, and has been employed in forming the new docks in the river near London. Long. 0. 14. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

DARLINGTON, a market and borough town in the county of Durham, situated on the side of a hill which slopes to the river Skerne. Here is a flourishing manufactory of worsted stuffs, such as moreens, tammies, &c.; another of linens, particularly diapers, huckabacks, and checks. Cotton has lately been introduced. Here is a mill for spinning wool, and another for spinning hemp; and here was erected the first mill for grinding optical glasses in the kingdom. This was an invention of the late ingenious John Kindrew, a native of this place. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 32. N.—HUTCHINSON'S *History of Durham*.

DARMSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, one of the members of the confederation of the Rhine. It is situated on the river of the same name, 18 miles S. of Frankfort on the Mayne. The palace is a stately building; and there is a house built on purpose for military evolutions, which is



sufficiently capacious to admit 1500 men to perform their manual exercise. Long. 8. 37. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

DAROCA, a small town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Xiloca, S. S. W. of Saragossa. To the west are mountains, reckoned among the highest in Spain. Long. 1. 24. W. lat. 41. 15. N.

DARRO, a river of Spain, which runs through the city of Granada, and joins the Xenil, a little below it.

DART, a river of Devonshire, in England. It rises in the extensive wild called Dartmoor, and, like the Tigris, its name is derived from one of its most distinguishing features, the rapidity of its course. It runs by Totness, and, passing the town of Dartmouth, empties itself into the sea in the road of Torbay. —SKRINE'S *Rivers*, 269.

DARTFORD, a market town of Kent, situated on the river Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. The first paper-mills in England were erected at this place in 1558; for which article it is still famous, as well as for gunpowder. The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in the reign of Richard II. began in this town\*. In the church is a monument of sir John Spielman, a German, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom. Long. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

DARTMOOR, a large waste and forest, extending from Cheyford, near the banks of the Tamar, to Tavistock, in the vale of Exeter. The length is about 20 miles, and the breadth 14, and it includes between two and three hundred thousand acres of open uncultivated lands.

\* Rapin says, at Deptford, i. 457.—  
See PEPINGSTRAW, in *Gaz.*

DARTMOUTH, a borough, seaport, and market town, in the county of Devon, England. This place was destroyed by fire in the reign of Richard I. and again in the reign of Henry IV. In both instances, it was by French incendiaries, who escaped with little loss; but attempting it a third time, in the year 1404, they were intercepted by the peasantry and women, and the whole party either killed or taken prisoners, with their leader, Mons. de Costell. In 1099, William II. compelled the master of a ship to sail with him from this port; exclaiming, that he never yet heard of a king of England being drowned; and he landed safely at Barfleur.—RAPIN, i. 188. It has a safe and capacious harbour, capable of admitting 500 sail of shipping. A great many vessels are employed in the pilchard fishery; besides which it has a considerable export trade, and it imports wine, oil, fruit, salt, &c. Long. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

DASTIRA, an ancient city in the province of Acilisene (now Ekilio, or Ekilis), a district of the western Armenia, at a small distance from the Euphrates. Near this city Mithridates, being besieged by Pompey, cut his way through in the night; but, being pursued by that general, was overtaken; and an engagement ensuing, the king lost, according to Appian, 10,000, and according to Eutropius, 40,000. On Pompey's side there fell only 20 or 30 men, and two centurions. Long. 40. 0. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

DAVENTRY, a market town in the western part of the county of Northampton. It is an ancient town, standing in an angle between the rivers Nen and Avon. It had once a flourishing academy for dissenters, in which many eminent ministers received their education.



A little to the east of the town is an ancient encampment, called Burrow hill. On the south-east side of the hill is another encampment. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, author of "An Universal Language," and other valuable works, was born at this place in 1614. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

DAVID, St. a city and see of a bishop, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales. It is a poor ill-built place, and only famous for its cathedral, which was built in the time of Henry II. but exhibits at present only the remains of its former splendour. Within the choir are the monuments of Owen Tudor\*; Edmund earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII.; and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of William II. and Henry I.—EVANS' *Camb. Itin.* 149.—BARBER'S *Tour*, 88. Long. 5. 15. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and North America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585.—See SANDRIDGE.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, now the department of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps; whence the heir apparent of the late crown of France was called Dauphin. This province had particular princes of its own, who had the title of Dauphin; but dauphin Humbert, being childless, in a bad state of health, and worn out by contentions with his neighbours, made his country over to Philip VI. of France, on condition that the privileges of the subjects should be entire; that the province should be ever incorporated with the crown of France; and the king's eldest son enjoy it, with the arms and title of Dauphin.

\* The effigy which is attributed to Owen Tudor, was erected to the memory of Rhys, of Rhys Gryg; for Owen Tudor was buried, according to Leland, at Hereford; which see.

This was done in 1343, and confirmed in 1349. The *first* prince who bore the title was Charles (afterwards Charles V. or the *Wise*), son of John.--MEZERAY.--HENAULT. The *last* dauphin was the amiable child of the unfortunate Louis XVI. who was born in 1785, and died a short time after his father's decapitation, through the unfeeling treatment he suffered from his father's murderers. By some it is supposed he was poisoned.

Quelle mains ont haté son attente funeste?

Le monde apprit sa fin, la tombe sait la reste.—*Poeme de la Pitié*, par M. DELILLE.

DAX, ACQS, an ancient town on the river Adour, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, France. It is noted for its hot baths.

DEAD SEA, SEA OF THE PLAIN, or LAKE ASPHALTITES, or SODOM, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long and 20 broad, and abounds in bitumen.—MARITI'S *Travels*, ii. 371.—VOLNEY, i. 310. It receives all the waters of the Jordan, of the brooks of Arnon and Jabbok, and others from the neighbouring mountains. It has no visible issue, yet it does not overflow, because the evaporation from its surface compensates all these influxes.

DEAL, a sea-port in Kent, on the straits of Dover. Between this place and the Godwin sands are the Downs, where ships usually ride at their coming into or leaving the river Thames. Some authors suppose this to have been the first landing-place of Cæsar in Britain. At this place Perkin Warbeck landed from France, when he personated the duke of York, and claimed the crown of England. Ann of Cleves landed here also in 1539, and was married to Henry VIII. in 1540.



Mrs. Elizabeth Carter\*, the translator of Epictetus, &c. was born here in 1717.—*Mon. Mag.* xxi. 531.—*Mem. of Mrs. Carter*, by the Rev. M. PENNINGTON.

And Carter taught the female train,  
The deeply wise are never vain.—Miss  
MORE'S *Bas Bleu*; or, *Conversation*.

DEBENHAM, a market town 12 miles from Ipswich, Suffolk, near the river Deben. Here Mr. Robert Sutton, the first of this name who acquired celebrity as an inoculator, resided. From the year 1757 to 1767, he inoculated 2514 persons.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire. It includes nearly the whole of that part of the county comprehended between the river Severn on the east, the river Wye on the S. W. and Herefordshire on the N. Formerly it afforded such excellent oak, and in such quantities, fit for the navy, as to be justly the glory of our own country, and the envy of other nations; but from various causes it has been very much injured.

DEBRETZIN, in Upper Hungary, is famous for its soap manufactory, its bread and pipes, and its quarterly fairs.—TOWNSON'S *Travels*, 240. Long. 22. 11. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

DECAPOLIS, a country of Palestine, which contained ten principal cities, some on this side and some

on the other side Jordan. They were chiefly inhabited by the Gentiles, though some of them might be within the region of Judæa. In this country Jesus miraculously fed about 4000 persons with seven loaves and a few small fishes.—*Mark* viii.

DECCAN, a general term signifying the *South*, but applied by the Indian geographers to the countries that lie south of the parallel of 21. or 22. of N. lat. and comprising nearly one half of the tract generally known by the name of the Mogul empire; so that the Deccan and peninsula are about equal to the British islands, Spain, and Turkey in Europe. The Deccan, according to some geographers, is properly that portion of India that lies between the Nerbudda river, which falls into the bay of Cambay, in lat. 21. 30. N. and the Kistna river, which falls into the bay of Bengal, about 15. 45. N.

DEE, a river of North Wales, which flows into the Irish sea near Chester. It rises near Bala, in Merionethshire, Wales.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Aberdeen. It abounds with fish; and it is said, an hundred and seventy head of salmon is not very extraordinary for a single draught of a net: the pickled salmon sent hence is allowed to be the best in Europe.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W. part of Kircudbrightshire, and falls into the sea 5 miles below Kircudbright.

DEGNIZLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, destroyed by an earthquake, which swallowed up many of its inhabitants. Excellent grapes grow in its environs. Long. 29. 13. E. lat. 37. 51. N.

DEGOMBA, a Mahometan kingdom of Africa, situated opposite to

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\* Let such women as are disposed to be vain of their comparatively petty attainments, look up with admiration to those two contemporary shining examples, the venerable Elizabeth Carter and the blooming Elizabeth Smith. In *them* let our young ladies contemplate profound and various learning, chastised by true Christian humility. In *them* let them venerate acquirements which would have been distinguished in a university, meekly softened and beautifully shaded by the gentle exertion of every domestic virtue, the unaffected exercise of every feminine employment.—CÆLEBS, ii. 201. 8th edit.



the Gold coast. It abounds in gold. Degomba is its capital.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America.

DELFT, a town of Holland, on the Schie, which was once famous for earthenware. Here are two churches; in one of which William I.\* founder of the first Batavian republic, and Grotius, the most profound, as well as the most elegant, of all modern writers on the subject of political ethics†, are interred; and in the other Leuwenhoek, Van Tromp, and Piet Hien‡. Some say, that Bek, the painter, was born here; others, at Arnheim; which see.—Long. 4. 17. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

DELHI, the chief town of a province of the same name on the river Jumma, in Hindoostan. It was the metropolis of Hindoostan till 1599; when Tamerlane entered the city, and pillaged it.—*Histoire de Tamerlane*, ii. 127. Paris, 1739. Nadir Shah, the usurper of the Persian throne, took and plundered it in 1738\*, and 120,000 were slaughtered.—BAILY'S *Univ. Hist.* ii. 206. In 1761 it was again taken; and, after a

massacre of seven days, it was set on fire.—ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 219, 2d edition. In 1788, Shah Allum, king of Delhi, had his eyes put out, and was deprived of his throne, by Gholum Khadar, whom he had protected and treated as a son.—*Asiatic Ann. Register*, 1804, 63. Shah Allum died at Delhi in 1806, aged 82.—*Lit. Panorama*, ii. 1068. The new city of Shah Jehanabad, built by Shah Jehan, in 1631, lies on the western bank of the Jumma, and contains many merchants' shops, furnished with the richest articles. Timur wantonly massacred 100,000 Indians before Delhi, in 1398, who had been taken in various skirmishes. Delhi was taken by him in 1399, and a dreadful massacre ensued.—MAURICE'S *Hist. of Mod. Hindoostan*, ii. 23. Long. 77. 40. E. lat. 28. 37. N.

DELIUM, a town of Bœotia, on the Euripus (now the channel of Negropont). In an engagement which was fought near this town, between the Thebans and the Athenians, Socrates was bravely assisted by Alcibiades; and Xenophon was carried out of danger on the shoulders of Socrates. Long. 23. 50. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago. It had formerly a magnificent temple, abounded with herbs, fruits, flowers, and wore,

E'en under wintry skies, a summer smile;

And Delos was Apollo's fav'rite isle.

ror was instantly known by the glitter of the ornaments with which he was covered. In defending himself, he slew two of the conspirators, when a third gave him a mortal wound. He exclaimed, "Spare me, and I will pardon all."—"No," replied the fourth, "thou hast never shown mercy to any, and we will show none to thee." They then dispatched him, and severed his head from his body. This event took place in 1747.—*Univ. Hist.*

\* William I. was assassinated by a Spanish emissary in 1534, and the house is still standing in which this deed was perpetrated.—MILOT, iii. 438.—PRIESTLEY'S *Fam. Letters*, 249.—SMITH'S *Sketch of a Tour*, i. 39.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on the Globes*.—GRANGER'S *Letters*, edited by J. P. Malcolm, 36.

† Mon. Rev. xxvi. 43.

‡ Piet Hien was a celebrated Dutch admiral.—BLAINVILLE'S *Travels*, i. 9.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, v. 14.

§ At Delhi, Nadir Shah assumed the title of emperor of the Indies, but disgraced himself by ordering a massacre of the inhabitants of the city, in revenge for an insult offered to some of the troops. The project was discovered, and the proscribed party assembled with a view of taking revenge. They were surrounded by a powerful army, which was devoted to the shah; but despair made them desperate; five of them rushed into the pavilion, and the empe-



Apollo and Diana were born in this island. Long. 25. 12. E. lat. 37. 38. N.

DELPHI, or DELPHOS, a town of Livadia, Turkey, near mount Parnassus, famous for the oracle of Apollo\*. — ROLLIN, i. 58. According to some authors, the famous legislator Lycurgus, after making the people of Sparta swear to observe his laws till his return, retired to Delphos, where he starved himself to death. Others assert, that he died in the island of Crete.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the Nile and the Mediterranean. It received the appellation of Delta from the Greek letter of that name, as its shape resembles it.

DEL-REY, the most southern province of Brasil, S. America. It is

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\* Far west of Thrace, beyond the Ægean main,  
Remote from ocean, lies the Delphic plain.

The sacred oracle of Phœbus there  
High o'er the mount arose, divinely fair!  
Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile,

August the fabric! elegant its style!  
On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors,  
And chequer'd marble pav'd the polish'd floors.

The roofs, where storied tablatures appear'd,  
On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd,

Of shining porphyry the shafts were framed,

And round the hollow dome bright jewels flam'd:

Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train!

Fram'd their oblations on the holy fane:  
To front the sun's declining rays 'twas plac'd

With golden harps and living laurels grac'd.

The sciences and arts around the shrine  
Conspicuous shone, engrav'd by hands divine.

Of this great temple, through all time renown'd,

Sunk in oblivion, no remains are found.  
—*Shipwreck.*

very large; and the principal place is the island of St. Catherine.

DEMBEA, a province of Abyssinia, near a lake of the same name. This low province, and Waggora, a small high province, are all sown with wheat, and are the granaries of Abyssinia.

DEMBEA, a lake of Abyssinia, the largest expanse of water known in that country. Its greatest breadth is 35 miles, and its greatest length 49 miles.

DEMERARY, a river of S. America, in the country of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam. The mouth of the Demerary lies in 6. 50. N. lat. and 58. W. long. from London. The province which it waters bears the same name, but might more conveniently be called Demeraria. Its extent of sea-coast is nearly 100 miles, running west and by N. W. It is bounded on the east by Berbice, and to the westward by Essequibo. The river at its entrance is nearly a mile and a half broad.—BOLINGBROKE's *Settlements on the Demerary*, &c. 12. The distillation of rum has been carried to a high state of perfection; and the Essequibo and Demerary rums are in as much request in the American market, as that from Jamaica is in England. This settlement was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1803.—BOLINGBROKE's *Demerary*, 100. The governments and courts of justice of Demerary and Berbice were consolidated in 1812, and all legal proceedings are in future to be carried on in the English language. The court of policy passed an act, on the 29th of April, for changing the name of the principal town in Demerary from Strbroek to George-Town.

DEMETRIAS, a town of Thessaly, near the mouth of the river Naurus, on the Pelasgic gulph, now Volo, not far from Iolcos. It was built



by Demetrius Poliocertes, who, after three years captivity in the Syrian Chersonesus, about 60 miles S. of Antioch, was buried here.—PLUTARCH.—*Dr. GILLIES's Hist. of the World.* Long. 23. 7. E. lat. 39. 21. N.

DEMOTICA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on the river Maritz. Here Charles XII. after being conducted from Bender as a prisoner, by the Turks, resided nearly twelve months; ten of which he passed in his bed, pretending to be ill. He departed from it in 1714.—VOLTAIRE's *Charles XII.* Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

DENAIN, a village of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, S. W. from Valenciennes, on the Scheld. Here marechal Villars, in 1712, gained a victory over prince Eugene. Long. 3. 33. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

DENBIGH, the county town of Denbighshire, in the vale of Clwyd, North Wales, with the ruins of a castle. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. Sir Hugh Middleton, who died about the year 1631, was a native of Denbigh.—EVANS' *Camb. Itin.* 311.—PENNANT's *London*, 220.—PENNANT's *Wales*, ii 30. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish sea; on the E. by Flintshire; on the S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; and on the W. by Carnarvonshire.

DENDERA, a town or large village of Egypt, a short distance from the Nile. The surrounding orchards, which produce excellent oranges, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, and figs, render it a charming place, and afford a delightful coolness in a scorching country. A forest of palm-trees, mentioned by the ancients, still exists in its neighbourhood, and

furnishes the greatest part of the charcoal that is consumed in Egypt. The site of Tentyris, formerly a celebrated city in Egypt, is about a quarter of a league from the present Dendera. Its inhabitants waged a perpetual war against the crocodiles. It has the remains of an ancient temple, in which Isis was worshipped in the shape of a cat. Long. 32. 0. E. lat. 25. 58. N.

DENDERMONDE, or TERMONDE, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel, at the confluence of the Scheld and Dender. It was taken by the allies in 1706, has been since taken by the French, and is now in the eastern part of the department of the Scheld. Its commerce in grain, linen, oil, brandy, and beer, is considerable. It has a tannery, soap-manufactory, salt-works, and several potteries.—*Dict. des Treize Depart.* Long. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

DENIA, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia, opposite the island of Ivica, containing 1500 inhabitants. It has a strong castle and a convenient harbour, and its chief trade is in corn, almonds, and raisins. Long. 0. 2. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltic sea; on the W. and N. by the Ocean; and on the S. by Germany. As this is a flat country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and surrounded by the sea, it is extremely subject to fogs and foul air, and affords but an indifferent soil. It produces, however, sufficient corn, and good pasturage in many parts; and the coasts supply plenty of fish. There is scarcely, in the whole country, a river navigable to a ship of burthen. The commodities exported are timber, black cattle, dried fish, iron, naval stores, and East India wares; for which, wines, oil, tobacco, salt, silk, woollen stuffs, sugar, and spices, are imported. Great numbers of oxen



and horses are reared in Denmark, and sold to the Germans and the Dutch. The constitution of Denmark, as established by the royal law in 1665, is an absolute monarchy: the king is bound by no human law; and either in ecclesiastical or civil affairs acknowledges no superior or judge, but God. But the king of Denmark must be of the Lutheran church. Frederick VI. the present king of Denmark, was born on the 28th of January, 1768, of Christian VII. king of Denmark, and Carolina Matilda, princess of England.—See CRONBERG and ZELL. He succeeded his father on the 13th of March, 1808.—Its population is estimated at about 2,000,000.—PINKERTON.—MYERS'S *Statistical Chart*.

DENNEVITZ, a town near Jüterboch, Saxony. Here, in Aug. 1813, the French were defeated by the allies.—*Europ. Mag.* lxiv. 265.

DENTON, a village of Huntingdonshire, 7 miles S. W. from Peterborough, was the birthplace of the famous antiquary sir Robert Cotton; to whom literature has been so much indebted for the establishment of that invaluable collection, the Cottonian library, now in the British Museum. He was born in 1570.—See CONNINGTON.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 540. Long. O. 23. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

DENYS, St. an ancient town of France, in the late province of the Isle of France, now in the department of the Seine. The town has some calico manufactories, and is situated on the river Crould, not far from the Seine, 6 miles N. of Paris. But St. Denys is chiefly remarkable for being the usual burial-place of the kings of France. In 1793, the tombs were destroyed by the infuriated rabble. Bertrand de Guescelin, constable of France, was buried here; and marechal

Turenne was also honoured with a superb mausoleum here; a tribute of the imperfect gratitude of Louis XIV.; but the epitaph was suppressed by his paltry envy and jealousy:—

Unhonour'd by thy country, brave Turenne,  
Beneath an humble tomb thy bones are  
lain.

*Europ. Mag.* May 1793.

See SALTZEACH.—*Sketch of a Tour*, by J. E. SMITH, M. D. i. 86. Long. 2. 28. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, noted for its dock-yards and magazines of naval stores. The ship in which sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe was laid up here; and when extremely decayed, a plank of it was converted into a chair, and presented to the university of Oxford.—See FALMOUTH.—BURNEY'S *Hist. of Dis. in the S. Sea*. In this dock-yard Peter the Great perfected himself in the art of ship-building. An extensive earthenware manufactory, called Deptford ware, is carried on at this town. In the church of St. Nicholas is the monument of captain Edward Fenton, who accompanied sir Martin Frobisher in his second and third voyages, and had himself the command of an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. He was also distinguished for his bravery in opposing the Armada. In Deptford are several places of worship for congregations of dissenters; in one of which the Rev. John Olding was interred in 1785.—See BUTLER'S *Biog. and Chron. Ex.* Deptford is about 4 miles E. of London.

DERBE, a city of Asia Minor, in Lycaonia. It was the country of Timothy, and the place to which Paul retired after his ill treatment at Iconium. It is now called Alah-dag. Long. 32. 50. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

DERBENT, a sea-port of Persia, in



the province of Schirvan, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. The Russians took it in 1796. Long. 48. 30. E. lat. 42. 4. N.

DERBY, the county town of Derbyshire, on the river Derwent. Here, in 1734, sir Thomas Lombe erected the first silk-mill in England. — *Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 365, 379. It has a manufacture of stockings and porcelain. Many ornamental articles are made of the spars, crystals, &c. found here. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745. Flamstead, an eminent astronomer\*, and Wright, an excellent painter, were born here. Derby is about 16 miles W. of Nottingham. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county. The air is wholesome and agreeable; and the mountains abound in lead, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal. The principal rivers are, the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, noted for its wool and yarn. Here the celebrated poet Cowper was interred, May 3, 1800. His friend and companion, Mrs. Unwin, had been inhumed here in 1796. — *HAYLEY'S Life of Cowper*, ii. 220. — *Memoirs of Cowper*, printed for T. Williams, 76. Long. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

DERG.—See LOUGH DERG.

DERVERAGH.—See LOUGH DERVERAGH.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, passes by Derby, and falls into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire. From the peculiar nature of the clay on the mountains from which it descends, the river Derwent has a yellow tint, that well becomes the dark foliage on its banks, and the foam produced by a rocky channel.

\* See GREENWICH.

Pensive I trace the Derwent's amber wave,  
Foaming through umbrag'd banks; or  
view it lave  
The soft, romantic vallies, high o'er-  
peer'd  
By hills and rocks, in savage grandeur  
rear'd. SEWARD.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which forms for some space the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and falls into the Tyne near Newcastle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which enters the sea near Workington.

DERWENT WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick, about three miles in length, and one mile and a half in breadth. It is surrounded by rocky mountains and various precipices highly picturesque.

DESEADA, one of the French West India islands, and generally the first land made in going to them. It was taken by the English in 1808. — *Europ. Mag.* liv. 59. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad. The soil is sandy, and not very fruitful, but yields some coffee and cotton.

DESEADA, CAPE, the most southern point of the straits of Magellan, and north-western point of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the South sea. Long. 74. 40. W. lat. 53. 0. S.

DESOLATION, CAPE, the S. E. point of the bay of St. Barbara, near the straits of Magellan; so called by captain Cook, because near it commenced the most desolate and barren country he ever saw. Long. 72. 12. W. lat. 54. 55. S.

DESSAU, a considerable town in Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the residence of the prince of Anhalt Dessau, whose dominions, since the peace of Tilsit, are in the conscription of the new kingdom of Westphalia. It is situated in a delightful plain on the river



Mulde, which, at a small distance from the town, runs into the Elbe. Here are some manufactories of woollen cloths, stockings, and hats. Dessau has acquired celebrity within the last thirty years from two institutions established here; one for the education of boys of good family, on principles nearly allied to those suggested by J. J. Rousseau; the other was a printing-press and library, for the printing and publishing of works on account of their authors, without the interference of a bookseller. Long. 12. 18. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DETROIT, a port town, the principal and the best fortified in the country N. W. of the Ohio river. It is situated between lake Erie and lake Clair, on the western bank of Detroit river, in the United States of America. It is a place of considerable trade, which chiefly consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer-skins, tallow, &c. — WELD'S *Travels*. — MORSE. In January 1813, an army of Americans, marching to the attack of this place, was defeated by the English under colonel Proctor, and their commander, brigadier-general Winchester, taken prisoner. Long. 82. 56. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, near Aschaffenburg on the Maine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, where the English, commanded by George II. in 1743, defeated the French under marechal Noailles\*. — COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 292. Long. 8. 42. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

\* At the battle of Dettingen, Mary Ralphson, who died at Liverpool at the advanced age of 110 years, being on the field during the heat of the engagement, observed a dragoon fall by her side; she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the victorious army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his after campaigns with duke William. — *Eur. Mag.* liv. 71.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, and the capital of Over-yssel, with a university. It brews an excellent beer, and is famous for its cakes. Deventer is the native city of James Gronovius, a learned writer on the *belles lettres*. Long. 6. 3. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

DEVERON, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Bamff.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wilts, with a manufactory of serges and other woollen stuffs. Long. 2. 2. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

DEVON, a river of Perthshire. In one part of its course is a remarkable bridge and fall.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county. The air is healthful and mild, and the soil extremely fertile. Its rivers are, the Tamer, Ex, Teigne, and Dart.

DEUX NETHES, a department formed of the north part of Brabant.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKAR, a province between the Tigris and Euphrates. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBECK, capital of the province of the same name on the river Tigris. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. Near the town is a chapel, in which Job is said to lie buried. — *Enc. Brit.* Long. 39. 40. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

DIEMEN'S LAND, or VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, an island in the form of an oblong square, about 160 British miles long, by half that breadth; separated by a channel more than 30 leagues wide, called Bass's straits, from New Holland\*. It was discovered by Tasman, in 1642, from whom it received its name in honour of the Dutch governor-general.

\* For this discovery we are indebted to Mr. Bass, a surgeon, after whom the straits have been named. Accompanied by Mr. Flinders, a naval gentleman, he



DIEMEN'S LAND, the northern part of New Holland, discovered by a Dutch navigator, named Zeachen, who bestowed upon it this name, in honour of Anthony Van Diemen, governor-general in the East Indies, who returned to Europe with incredible treasures in 1631.

DIEPPE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy, at the mouth of the river Bethune. Its principal trade is in herrings, mackerel, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694. Bruzen de la Martiniere, who wrote the grand *Dict. Historique, Geographique, &c.* 10 vols. folio, was born here in 1666; and Du Quesne, a famous French admiral, in 1610.—*Galerie Hist.*—See AGOSTA and AUBONNE, in *Gaz.* Long. 1. 9. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

DIERNSTEIN, a town of Austria, in Germany, situated on the Danube. Here Richard I. of England was discovered, and detained in prison, in 1194, after his shipwreck at Aquileia.—*Geo. Un. de HUBNER*, v. 139.—BUSCHING, iv. 176. Here a division of the French army of 5000 men, under general Gazan, fought their way through 20,000 Russians in 1805. Long. 15. 45. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

DIEU-LE-FIT, a small town of France, in the department of Drome, late province of Dauphiny. It has some mineral springs; one of which is particularly famous for the great quantity of native vitriol which its

water contains. This water taken inwardly is an excellent remedy against those diseases of the eye which require tonics. Long. 5. 4. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

DIEUZE, a small town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, late province of Lorraine, on the river Seille. It has the richest salt springs in France. Long. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

DJEZAN, a sea-port of Arabia, situated on a cape of the Red sea. It is built, like other towns on the coast, with straw and mud. It was once a port of considerable trade. The place abounds with excellent fish, and fruit which is brought from the mountains, whence they are also supplied with very good water.—BRUCE's *Travels*. Long. 43. 0. E. lat. 16. 45. N.

DIGLIGGY-NEUR, a town of Candy, in the island of Ceylon, next in importance to Candy. At one period, when the king was driven out of Candy, and his capital burnt, he found here a retreat which no European army has been able to penetrate. Long. 80. 59. E. lat. 7. 32. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, late province of Provence, situated on the river Bléonne, which, not far from hence, falls into the Durance. All the springs in the vicinity of Digne are hot; and one is celebrated for the cures it performs in cases of anchylosis, or that stiffness which takes place in a limb cured of a gun-shot wound. Gassendi, a famous mathematician and astronomer, was born in the neighbourhood of Digne. Long. 6. 12. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

DIJON, a city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It has many fine public structures, and its neighbourhood produces excellent wines. It has manufactures of velvets and cottons, and its wax candles are

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entered the straits between the latitudes of 30. and 40. S. and actually circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.—COLLINS's *Acc. of New S. Wales*. The discovery was made in a single whale-sloop; and this vessel may be said to have been consecrated by that great discovery and hazardous navigation, for it is preserved in the harbour with a sort of religious veneration: some snuff-boxes have been made out of its keel, of which the possessors are both proud and jealous.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 914. from *M. Peron's Voyage*.



equal to those of Mans. Bossuet, author of "Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle," and one of the most celebrated orators of the age of Louis XIV. (*Cours de Litt.* par La HARPE, vii. 40.); Crebillon, a French writer of tragedy; Rameau, a musician; Monnoye, a poet, and the benevolent Languet, were natives of Dijon. — See JONES's *Biog. Dict.* Long. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

DINAN, a town of France, in the department of Cote du Nord, late province of Bretagne, situated on the river of Rance. It is chiefly frequented for its mineral waters. Duclos, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Dinan. He was born in 1705, and died in 1772. Long. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

DINANT, a small town of France, in the department of Sambre and Meuse, late bishopric of Liege. It has mines of iron, quarries of marble, copper foundries, forges, tanneries, and breweries. Long. 4. 59. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

DINAPORE, a village of Hindoostan, in the district of Patna, in which the East India company's civil servants reside. For several miles around the villages of Bankipore and Dinapore, the fields assume the appearance of a rich and well dressed garden. The most common crops are cotton, dohl, and the castor-oil plant. Barley alone, or mixed with a kind of small pea, is also a very common produce in this vicinity. Almost every common article of food is here very cheap; fowls from six to ten a rupee, and ducks at nearly the same price. — TENNANT's *Indian Recreations*, ii. Long. 85. 5. E. lat. 25. 38. N.

DINGLE, a sea-port situated on a bay of the same name, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. Dingle, besides its exports of butter and other articles of provisions, has a manufactory of coarse linen, which takes its name

from the town, and is much used for sheeting. Long. 10. 7. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

DINGWALL, a borough in Ross-shire, at the W. end of the Frith of Cromarty, which is navigable for small vessels. Long. 4. 23. W. lat. 57. 45. N.

DINKIRA, a country of Africa, a little inland of the Gold coast. The gold of this country is very fine.

DINTON, a village W. of Wilton, in Wiltshire, was the birthplace of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, 1609. — GRANGER, ii. 211; iii. 360; iv. 63. His eldest daughter was privately married to James, duke of York, afterwards James II. in 1659, and was the mother of two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England. She died in 1671. — MACDIARMID's *Lives*. Long. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

DIOCLEA, in Dalmatia, near Ragusa. In the year 245, the Roman emperor Dioclesian was born here. In 305 he gave the world the first example of a resignation, which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs. — *Dec. and Fall Rom. Emp.* i. 391 — See BURSA, BRUSSELS, ILDEFONSO, NEVERS, and REPAILLE. Long. 18. 10. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

DIRCE, a stream or fountain of Greece, in Boeotia, near Thebes; and said, by Pausanias, to discharge itself into the river Ismenus. Pindar's house was near the fountain Dirce, whence he is called by Hor. ode ii. b. iv. ver. 25. the "Dircean Swan."

Thus when the *Dircean* swan attempts  
the skies,

A nobler gale of rapture bids him rise;  
But like a bee, which through the busy  
groves,

With feeble wings and idle murmurs,  
roves,

Sits on the bloom, and with unceasing  
toil,

From thyme sweet-breathing culls the  
flow'ry spoil:



So I, weak bard! round Tiber's lucid  
spring,  
Of humble strain laborious verses sing.

FRANCIS'S *Horace*.

DISEWORTH, a small village about 6 miles N. W. of Loughborough, in Leicestershire. It was the birthplace of Lilly the astrologer, who prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament of Cromwell.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* iii. 126.—THROSBY'S *Views*, ii. 435.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 402. Long. 1. 14. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

DISGUUM, a small town in the province of Farsistan, in Persia. Great quantities of assafœtida are procured here. Long. 50. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

DISHLEY, near Loughborough, Leicestershire, was the birthplace of Bakewell, the celebrated breeder of sheep, cattle, and horses, in 1725; — *Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 383. Long. 1. 8. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

DISKO BAY, a large bay of Greenland, separating the main land from the island of Disko. The whole bay is about 160 miles in circumference. On the island many rein-deer are found, and the fishery in the bay is the best in the country. In the winter they catch seals; and in the spring, whales. Disko is the best place for trade. Instead of making their houses with wood-work and turf, they make them with the horn of unicorn fish, clay, and seal-skins. A missionary reports, that several ice-mountains have stood fast for many years, to which sometimes ships are fastened.—CRANTZ' *Hist. of Greenland*, i.

DISS, a town of Norfolk, which has manufactories of sail-cloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. Near the town is a lake abounding with eels. Long. 1. 9. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

DIU, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in Hindoostan. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1513, and was very

commercial; but its trade now is inconsiderable. Long. 70. 3. E. lat. 20. 45. N.

DIUM.—See STANDIA.

DIXMUDE, a small town of France, in the department of the Lys, late Austrian Flanders. It is situated on the river Yperlee, and is remarkable for excellent butter. Long. 3. 0. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DNIEPER, anciently the Boristhenes, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, not far from the mountains whence issue the Duna and the Wolga. It passes Smolensko, Mohilow, Kiof, Catharinenslaf, and Cherson, in its course to the Black sea; into which it falls at Kinburn, near Oczakow.

DNIESTER, a river of Poland, which rises in Galicia, and falls into the Black sea between the mouths of the Dnieper and Danube.

DOBBERAN, a small town of Germany, about 10 miles N. E. of Rostock. It has acquired celebrity within the last twenty years as a watering-place, the first for sea-bathing in Germany. Long. 12. 10. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

DOCKING, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, Norfolk, about 3 miles from Burnham. Admiral Hawke was born here,—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 310. Long. 0. 37. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

DODONA, a famous city of Epirus, by some placed in Thesprotia, and by others in Molossis, N. E. of the present Yanina. It was famous for the temple and oracle of Jupiter, the most ancient in Greece. Near Dodona was a grove of oaks, which were supposed to speak, and thus declare the answers of Jupiter: hence Virgil, in his 2d Georgic, has mentioned the

————— vocal oak,  
Where Jove of old oraculously spoke.

—ADAM'S *Geo.* 317. The mode of answering inquiries at this seat of



superstition appears to have been, by hanging certain instruments on the tops of oaks, which, when shaken by the wind, gave a confused sound, the priests interpreting the noise as they thought proper. — Dr. COLLYER's *Lectures on Scrip. Prophecy*, 49. Long. 21. 3. E. lat. 39. 45. N.

DOESBURG, a town of Guelderland, on the Yssel, near Zutphen, in the Seven United Provinces. It was the first place taken by the English in 1586, when they went to assist the Dutch. Long. 6. 2. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

DOFREFIELD, a ridge of mountains between Norway and Sweden. The summits yield excellent pasture, and the sides are covered with woods and inclosures. They contain also mines of copper, silver, iron, and other metals. — BUSCHING, i. 175. The grand chain which divides the kingdom of Norway from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations, as it passes through different provinces. The highest is Dovrefiæl, in Drontheim, and Tille in Bergen. — PINKERTON. The summit of Dofrefield has an elevation of 7620 feet above the sea, and was, for the first time, visited about fourteen years ago by a Mr. Esmarck. — *Mon. Rev.* lxx. 534.

DOGGER BANK lies 12 leagues from Flamborough-head, and 16 from Scarborough. The north side of the bank stretches off E.N.E. between 30 and 40 leagues. The English fishermen procure the cod fish with which the London markets are supplied from the Dogger bank; the Well bank lying off the coast of Lincoln, and the Cromer off the coast of Norfolk.

DOIRE, a river of Italy, which rises near the Little St. Bernard, and falls into the Po near Casal.

DOIRE, a department so called from the river Doire. It has been formed out of a part of Piedmont.

DOLGELLY, a town in Merioneth-

shire, seated on the river Avon, at the foot of Cader Idris. It has a manufactory of Welsh cotton. Long. 4. 0. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DOMINGO, ST. — HISPANIOLA, — or HAYTI, one of the richest of the West India islands, was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It produces sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassava-root. An unsuccessful attempt was made against this island, under the command of admiral Penn, who was disgraced and imprisoned by Oliver Cromwell; though he added, in that very expedition, Jamaica to the kingdom of Great Britain — PENNANT's *Tour in Scotland*, 1772. xxv. The western part formerly belonged to the French, and the eastern to the Spaniards, which at the revolution was ceded by Spain. It has suffered by civil wars, and was taken by the English in 1809, but soon after evacuated by them; and Toussaint L'Ouverture, a black born on this island, was taken to France, and basely destroyed by the treachery of Buonaparte. — *Eclectic Rev.* ii. 410. — See BESANCON. From this island Columbus was sent home in irons, by Bouvadilla, to gratify the avaricious inclinations of his countrymen. This iniquitous judge was shipwrecked near this island soon after going to Spain. Domingo is about 480 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. It received the name of Domingo from a city built by the brother of Columbus, who gave it that name in honour of his father Dominic. — KERR's *Travels*, iii. After Toussaint's being perfidiously seized as above related, the blacks, under general Dessalines, Christophe, and Petion, drove the French from the island in 1803, and Dessalines was invested with the government for life; and on the 8th of September, 1804, he assumed the title of emperor of Hayti, by the



name of Jaques I. He fell in a conspiracy soon after, and republican principles revived at his death, under the alternate command of generals Christophe and Pethion. The former is now in possession of the town and harbour of St. Nicholas, and the latter in possession of Port au Prince, and are in a state of warfare with each other.—See HAYTI. St. Domingo is in long. 70. 0. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

DOMINGO, St. the capital of the E. part of St. Domingo, on the Ozama. The houses are built with a glutinous red earth mixed with lime, which becomes very hard and durable. In the cathedral is preserved the first cross that Columbus planted in this island, and the remains of that great man were there deposited till 1796, when, the island being ceded to the French, they were removed to the Havanna.—See GUANAHANI, PALOS, VALLADOLID, and SEVILLE. This city was surrendered to the British and Spanish forces in 1809. It contains about 22,000 inhabitants. Long. 70. 10. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

DOMINICA, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, which received its appellation from being discovered on a Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493. It has been taken and retaken several times, but is now in the possession of the English. Roseau is the capital. They export sugar, rum, cacao, coffee, ginger, indigo, cotton, hides, dyeing woods, &c. There are a few families of the ancient natives, who are very dextrous with their bows and arrows; and they display great ingenuity in making curiously wrought panniers or baskets of silk grass, or the leaves or bark of trees.—EDWARDS'S *Hist. of the W. Indies*, i. 467. Long. 61. 30. W. lat. 15. 30. N.

DOMMEL, a river of Holland, which has its source in the depart-

ment of Ourthe, ci-devant Dutch Brabant, passes Bois le Duc, joins the Aa, and falls into the Meuse near Crevecœur.

DOMREMY LA PUCELLE, a village of France, about 5 miles from Neufchateau, on the Meuse, in the department of the Vosges. Joan of Arc, the famous maid of Orleans, who, in the reign of Charles VII. of France, obtained several victories over the English, was born here.—*Mod. Europe.—Hist. of Eng.*—MEZERAY. — See COMPEIGNE, ORLEANS, and ROUEN. Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

DON, a river which rises in the mountains of Culgarff, Scotland, and, after passing by Kintore, disembogues its waters into the German ocean. It is navigable for small vessels a considerable way from its mouth. Several very valuable salmon weirs are formed on this river.

DON, a river of Yorkshire. This river is navigable, from its efflux into the Ouse river at Goole bridge, to Attercliff, 2 miles below Sheffield: it serves for the export of coals, iron, and iron ware.

DON, or TANAI, a river which divides the Eastern part of Russia in Europe from Asia. In its course it receives nearly 300 rivers and streamlets. It rises not far from Tula, and falls into the Palus Mæotis, or sea of Asoph.

DONAGHADEE, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the eastern coast. Packets are established here for the purpose of carrying the mail and passengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance of about 20 miles. It exports to the opposite coast oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, and grain or meal; and imports from it coal, herrings, pottery, slates, machinery, salt, flaxseed, cotton, wool, &c.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 614. Long. 5. 24. W. lat. 54. 37. N.



**DONCASTER**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It is said to be one of the prettiest places on the great northern road. Over the river Don, on which the town is situated, are two handsome bridges. It has manufactories of stockings, knit waistcoats, and gloves. Frobisher was a native of this place.—*ANDREWS'S Hist. of G. Brit.* i. 162. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

**DONDRA-HEAD**, the southern extremity of the island of Ceylon. Long. 80. 45. E. lat. 5. 50. N.

**DONEGAL**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. Lifford is the county town.

**DONEGAL**, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name. Long. 7. 47. W. lat. 54. 36. N.

**DONERAILE**, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and about 21 miles from the city of that name. In its neighbourhood is Kilcolemen castle, where Spenser the poet resided. Long. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

**DONESCHINGEN**, a town of Swabia, near which the river Danube rises. It is about 12 miles N. N. W. from Schaffhausen. Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

**DONGOLA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a province or kingdom of the same name in Nubia, Africa, on the E. side of the Nile. Its horses are particularly noted for beauty and symmetry of parts, great size and strength, agility, docility of temper, and for their capability of great endurance of fatigue.—*Sir ROBERT WILSON'S Remarks on the Character of the Russian Army.* Long. 32. 5. E. lat. 19. 25. N.

**DORCHESTER**, the county town of Dorsetshire, famous for excellent ale. It is seated on the river Frome. Long. 2. 26. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

**DORDOGNE**, a department of France, which receives its name from a river that falls into the Garonne near

Bordeaux, and is formed from the late province of Perigord. Perigueux is the chief place.

**DORIS**, one of the divisions of ancient Greece. It was of small extent, along the foot of mount Ceta and mount Parnassus.

**DORISCUS**, on the river Hebrus (now Marisa, or Maritz, Turkey). Here Xerxes reviewed his immense army, and melted into tears at the reflection that not one would remain a hundred years afterwards.—*ADAM'S Geo. — Cyclop. art. Athens.* — See **THERMOPYLÆ** and **PLATEÆ**.

**DORKING**.—See **DARKING**.

**DORNBURG**, a small town of Germany, situated on the river Saale, 6 miles N. of Jena. It has 400 inhabitants, mostly stocking-manufacturers and cotton-spinners.

**DORNEK**, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, a few miles S. of Basle. It is memorable for a battle which the Swiss, with only 6000 men, gained over the Austrians with 15,000, in 1499. Count Henry of Furstenburg, who commanded the Austrians, was killed, and 3000 of his men. Their bones were deposited in the chapel of St. Marie Madelaine. This was one of the last battles which the Swiss fought in their own country; the valour of their troops, and the policy of other states, having insured them a continued peace, till invaded by the restless and ambitious Buonaparte.—*Dictionnaire de la Suisse.* Long. 7. 37. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

**DORNOCK**, a borough and county town of Sutherland, Scotland. The town stands on the northern coast of the Frith of Dornock, which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. Long. 3. 48. W. lat. 57. 52. N.

**DORPT**, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, on the river Ember. It is called, by Mr. Coxe, the granary of the North, from the vast quantity of



corn which grows in its neighbourhood. Long. 27. 52. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

DORRINGTON, in Shropshire, has generally been said to have been the birthplace of the late alderman Boydell in 1719. — *Mon. Mag.* xviii. 549. — *Cyclop.* This, however, has been contradicted in "The Gentleman's Magazine."

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England. The soil is in general rich and fertile, and affords good pasture for sheep. Here is, likewise, plenty of poultry of all sorts. Its chief rivers are, the Frome and Stour.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city of Holland, seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond; from which it was torn, in 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes and destroyed 72 villages and 100,000 persons. It is said to have been occasioned by the malice of a man, who wished to inundate his neighbour's ground by destroying the dike near his house. — *Delices des Pays Bas*, iv. 369. In 1613 and 1619, a famous protestant synod was held here, in consequence of the disputes that prevailed in Holland, between the Calvinists and the Arminians, upon the five points, relating to election, redemption, original sin, effectual grace, and perseverance, which condemned the tenets of Arminius\*. Merula and Rutgers, learned men, were born here, as was also the celebrated De Witt. Isabella, queen of Edward II. embarked at Dort in 1326, and

landed on the Suffolk coast, when she came to dethrone her consort. The following very interesting and extraordinary circumstance occurred at Dort in the year 1785, which is still the frequent narrative of the young and old of that city, who relate it with mingled sensations of awe and delight, as an interposition of Divine Providence in favour of a widow and her family of this city. This woman, who was very industrious, was left by her husband, an eminent carpenter, a comfortable house, with some land, and two boats for carrying merchandize and passengers on the canals. She was supposed to be worth some money, which she employed in a hempen and sail-cloth manufactory, for the purpose of increasing her means of instructing her children (a son and two daughters) in useful branches of business. One night, about nine o'clock, when the workmen were gone home, a person dressed in uniform, with a musquet and broad sword, came to the house, and requested lodging: "I let no lodgings, friend," said the widow; "and besides, I have no spare bed, unless you sleep with my son, which I think very improper, on account of your being a perfect stranger to us all." The soldier then shewed a discharge from Diesbach's regiment (signed by the major, who gave him an excellent character), and a passport from compte Maillebois, governor of Breda. Upon this the soldier was hospitably entertained, and at a seasonable hour withdrew to bed. Some hours afterwards a loud knocking was heard at the door, which roused the soldier, who moved softly down stairs, and listened at the hall door, when the blows were repeated, and the door almost broken through. By this time the widow and her daughters were much alarmed, and ran almost frantic through different parts of the house, exclaiming, Mur-

\* The Arminian doctrine was in substance reduced to these five articles:— 1st. God does not in an arbitrary manner predestinate any person to be saved or damned; 2. Christ died for all men; 3. How necessary soever grace may be towards our doing good actions, yet, 4thly, it is not irresistible; 5. The faithful may finally depart from a state of grace.— *RAPIN*, ii. 240, note.— *Rev. J. EVANS's Sketch.*



der! murder! The son having joined the soldier with a case of loaded pistols, and the latter screwing on his bayonet and fresh priming his piece, which was charged with slugs, requested the women to keep themselves in a back room, out of the way of danger. Soon after the door was burst in, two ruffians entered, who were instantly shot by the son, who discharged both his pistols at once. Two other associates of the dead men immediately returned the fire, but without effect; when the intrepid and veteran stranger, taking immediate advantage of the discharge of their arms, rushed on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilst the other was running away, lodged the contents of his piece between his shoulders, and he dropped dead on the spot. These four ruffians were buried in a cross road, with a suitable inscription over them. The widow presented the soldier with 100 guineas, and the city settled a handsome pension on him for the rest of his life. This veteran's name was Adrian de Gries; he was a native of Middleburgh, and upwards of 70 years old.—CARR'S *Tour through Holland*, p. 62. Long. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DOTHAN, or DOTHAIM, a town 12 miles N. E. of Samaria. Travellers report, that wells and fountains abound in the neighbourhood of Dothan at this day; and the cistern, or dry pit, in which Joseph was confined by his brethren is still shewn.—Vide DAPPER'S *Descript. Palestine*.—When Elisha was at Dothan, the king of Syria sent an army to seize him; but they were smitten with blindness by the prophet, and afterwards restored to sight and sent back to their master.—2 *Kings* vi. 68. Long. 35. 26. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the department of the North. It has a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a

military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It was taken in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. Calonne, an illustrious French statesman, was born here.

DOVER, a sea-port in Kent, which has a castle, wherein is shewn a great gun 22 feet long, presented to queen Elizabeth by the states of the Seven United Provinces. It has barracks for 3000 men. In times of peace the packet-boats go hence to Calais, which is distant 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height, though certainly exaggerated by Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv. sc. ii.

————— How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs, that wing the  
midway air,

Show scarce so gross as beetles: half way  
down

Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful  
trade!

Methinks he seems no bigger than his  
head:

The fishermen that walk upon the beach  
Appear like mice; and you' tall anchor-  
ing bark,

Diminish'd to her boat; her boat, a buoy  
Almost too small for sight: the mur-  
muring surge,

That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles  
chafes,

Cannot be heard so high: I'll look no  
more;

Lest my brain turn, and the deficient  
sight

Topple down headlong.

In the church, at the bottom of the castle hill, there are two inscriptions; one to Foote, the other to Churchill: the former died at the Ship inn in 1777, and had a grave prepared for his remains, but was brought to London and buried (*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1061.); the latter was buried here, having died at Boulogne, 1764.—ESTE'S *Tour*.—*Europ. Mag.* 1793.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1068. Stephen, king of England, died here in 1154. Among the more distinguished na-



tives of Dover were, Dr. White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, of literary celebrity, who was born in 1660, and died in 1728; and that illustrious statesman, Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, born in 1690. Having acquired great eminence at the bar, and filled the important situation of solicitor and attorney general, he was appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench in 1733, and lord chancellor in 1736: the functions of this high station he exercised with such undeviating fidelity and justice, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even those were affirmed by the house of lords. He died in 1764.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1068. Charles II. landed at Dover in 1660, after his exile. This event is called the Restoration. Henry VIII. embarked for France at Dover, in 1520.—See *ARDRES*. The enterprising Thurot escaped from Dover in an open boat, and reached the opposite coast.—See *ISLE OF MAN*. Long. 1. 18. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

DOVER, a town in the state of Delaware, North America. It is well built, and has a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Its chief export is wheat. Long. 75. 34. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

DOUERO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a sea-port in the Isle of Man, with the best harbour in the island. It has a linen manufactory, some tan-yards, snuff and tobacco factories, breweries, &c. Long. 4. 28. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

DOUGLAS, a parish and village in the county of Lanark. The village is situated nearly in the middle of the parish, and is the centre of the great roads from Glasgow to England, and from Edinburgh to Ayr. It has a small manufactory of cotton, and

another cotton-work has been lately erected in its vicinity. The old castle of Douglas was burnt down about 50 years ago, and one wing has been rebuilt in a most elegant style. Long. 4. 20. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

DOUGLEDY, a river of S. Wales, which joins the Clethy about 3 miles S. from Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke. It is navigable from Milford-haven to Haverfordwest.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reeds of which they make pens,—See *Pens*, BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.* Long. 47. 48. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

DOURDAN, a town of France on the river Orge, in the department of Seine and Oise. It has a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. John de la Bruyere was born here in 1644. Long. 2. 2. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

DOWLATABAD, a province of the Deccan, in Hindoostan, formerly called Ahmednagar. Aurungabad is its capital.

DOWLATABAD, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, supposed to be the ancient Tagara. The fortress is situated on a high mountain that neither horse nor camel can ascend. Long. 75. 54. E. lat. 19. 50. N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster.

DOWN, or DOWNPATRICK, the chief town in the county of Down. It has a good linen market, and its public buildings are respectable. In the cathedral is the tomb of St. Patrick (See *KILPATRICK*), who was buried in the same grave with St. Bridget and St. Columb. It is situated on the lake of Strangford. Long. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated on the Ouse, 11 miles S. of Lynn. It sends great quantities of butter to Cambridge, which comes to London as Cambridge butter. Long. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.



**DOWNING**, in Flintshire, on the road from Holywell to St. Asaph, was the birthplace of Mr. Pennant, a celebrated naturalist and topographer, in 1726. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 53. 19. N.

**DOWNS**, a famous road for shipping, between the N. and S. Foreland, county of Kent.

**DRAGO**, a village S. of Copenhagen, in the island of Zealand, inhabited chiefly by pilots, who in time of peace pilot all ships passing the Sound through the entrance of the Baltic, or the Cattegat.

**DRAGUIGNAN**, a town of France, in the department of Var, late province of Provence. It has manufactories of cloth, stockings, and soap. The vicinity produces excellent fruit and wine. Long. 6. 33. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

**DRAKENSTEIN**, a district of southern Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. The produce of the country consists chiefly of wines and fruits, and in it are many beasts both wild and tame.

**DRAMME**, or **DRAMMEN**, a river of Norway, which falls into the bay of Christiana, on the western side.

**DRAVE**, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, and falls into the river Danube near Esseck.

**DRAYTON**, a hamlet in the S. E. of Leicestershire, in the parish of Brighthurst, was the birthplace of Geo. Fox, the founder of the respectable society of Friends or Quakers, in 1624.—**CLARKSON'S Portraiture, Introd.** Long. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

**DREPANUM**, now **TRAPANI**, an ancient town in the north-western part of Sicily, where, according to Virgil, Æneas lost his father Anchises.

Here after endless labours, often toss'd  
By raging storms, and driv'n on ev'ry  
coast,  
My dear, dear father, spent with age,  
I lost:

Ease of my cares, and solace of my pain,  
Sav'd through a thousand toils, but sav'd  
in vain.

**DRYDEN'S Virgil**, b. iii.

The Carthaginians were in possession of Drepanum, and near it Adherbal defeated Claudius the consul, A. U. C. 505. B. C. 249. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

**DREPANUM**, an ancient town of Bithynia, now called Glossa, and Ialova, on the gulf of Astacenus, N. of Nice, or Is-nik, in Natolia, Turkey in Asia. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, was probably the daughter of an innkeeper of Drepanum, which after her death was by Constantine denominated Helenopolis. Lucian, a pious and learned christian martyr, supposed to be a native of Antioch, refusing to renounce christianity when brought before the emperor Maximin at Nicomedia, was sent to prison, but speedily put to death, and was buried at Helenopolis.—**LARDNER**, iii. Long. 29. 20. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

**DRESDEN**, the capital of Saxony, in Germany. It is surrounded by strong fortifications, and divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Town. It has a castle, a university, and some magnificent churches. The houses are built of freestone, and its palaces are full of curiosities and a great variety of Dresden porcelain\*. The principal manufac-

\* The year 1706 is the date of the first porcelain manufacture in Europe, viz. that of Dresden. The account of the invention is curious:—John Frederic Bottiger, of Schleitz, believed, or pretended, that he had learned the art of transmuting various substances into gold, from a goldsmith at Berlin. He went into Saxony, and was allowed all materials, and every assistance required for his operations, at the expense of other people; but he laboured in vain for several years. At last, imputing his want of success to the crucibles not being of a proper quality, he attempted to make these vessels himself of a hard and dura-



ories of Dresden are those of woollen cloth, saddles, saddle-cloths, silks, gauze, silk stockings, ribands, lace, leather gloves, playing cards, musical instruments, and large mirrors. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, and again in 1756.—*Dr. TOWERS's Mem. of Fred. III.* i. 279, 452.—*ENTICK's Hist. of the War.* Augustus II. king of Poland, died here in 1733; and his son, Maurice count Saxe, was born here 1696.—*Mod. Eur.—Hist. of C. Saxe,* i. 12. Long. 13. 50. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of the Isle of France. Here, in 1562, was fought the first pitched battle between the Catholics and Protestants, in which the latter were defeated, and the prince de Condé taken prisoner.—*BUSCHING,* ii. 390.—*Henriade,* chant ii. vers 83. and the note, Paris edit. 1787. Philidor, the celebrated chess-player, was a native of this place. Rotron, a French poet, whom Peter Corneille called his father in tragedy, was born at Dreux in 1609. Long. 1. 26. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT, a market town about 13 miles N. of Beverley, in the East riding of Yorkshire. It has several woollen and cotton manufactories, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 54. 0. N.

DRIFFIELD, LITTLE, about 4 miles from Great Driffield. In 1784, a coffin and skeleton were found in the church, supposed to be those of Alfred the Great. Rapin, however, says he was buried at Winchester.

DROGHEDA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, seated on the Boyne. It was taken in 1649 by

Oliver Cromwell, and the garrison and inhabitants were put to the sword.—*GORDON's Hist. of Ireland,* i. 489. The only genuine usquebagh is manufactured at Drogheda; and it has an extensive commerce in corn and strong sheeting. William III. passed the Boyne near Drogheda the night before the victory he obtained over James II.—See BOYNE. Long. 6. 1. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

DROITWICH, a borough in Worcestershire, remarkable for its salt-pits. Long. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

DROME, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river, which runs through it from E. to W. and falls into the Rhone.

DROMEDARY, CAPE, a cape on the E. coast of New Holland, which received its name from captain Cook, who thought that a high mountain on this coast resembled that animal. Long. 150. 0. E. lat. 36. 0. S.

DROMORE, a market and port town in the county of Down, Ireland. It stands on the river Lagan, and has a share of the linen manufactories which enrich the county. Long. 6. 4. W. lat. 54. 24. N.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield. Abundance of coal is obtained in the vicinity of the town. Long. 1. 19. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway.

DRONTHEIM, a city and capital of a province of the same name, in Norway. It has a good harbour; and carries on a great trade in iron, tar, furs, ashes, &c. Long. 10. 32. E. lat. 63. 26. N.

DRUMMELZIER, a parish on the Tweed, in Peebles-shire. In the church-yard is shown the burial-place of the celebrated Merlin. Long. 3. 23. W. lat. 55. 37. N.

DSJEBI, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. It abounds in

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ble kind; and in this attempt he accidentally produced porcelain—*Mon. Rev.* vi. 545. New series.—*KEYSLER's Trav.* iv. 121.



grapes and coffee. Long. 43. 40. E. lat. 14. 44. N.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, seated on the Liffey, containing about 22,000 houses, and about 156,000 inhabitants. Its principal buildings are, the Castle, Parliament-house, Trinity college, Royal Exchange, Custom-house, Hospital, and Essex bridge. Zephaniah Holwell, governor of Calcutta in 1756, and one of those who survived the memorable catastrophe of the Black Hole prison, was born in Dublin in 1711. He died at Pinner in 1798.

—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* i. Cunningham and Tate were natives of this city; Burke, the celebrated orator, was born here Jan. 1, 1730; Usher in 1580; Swift was also a celebrated native; and sir Richard Steele, the projector of the Spectator, &c.—*DRAKE'S Essays.* Swift, the bosom friend of Harley and of St. John, the early associate of sir William Temple, and the companion of Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot (*British Critic*, xxxv. 230.) was buried in St. Patrick's church; and so was the duke of Schomberg, who was killed at the Boyne.—*CARR'S Stranger in Ireland*, 106. 109. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp died at Dublin on the 1st of April, 1784, aged 111. They were both born on the 1st of April, 1673; they were married on the 1st of April, 1693, and the three children they had were born on the 1st of April. Their eldest daughter, who was married on a 1st of April, was the mother of general Montgomery, who distinguished himself in the American war against the English.—See QUEBEC. Long. 6. 16. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

DUCATO.—See LEUCATE.

DUDLEY, a market town on the borders of the county of Worcester.

The adjacent country abounds with collieries, and many persons are engaged in the making of nails and hardware. It is 10 miles W. by N. of Birmingham.

DVINA.—See DWINA.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, about 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp, on the Roer, near the eastern shore of the Rhine, which has been annexed to the French empire. It was formerly in the circle of Westphalia. Here are manufactories of hardware and woollen cloth. Gerard Mercator, one of the most illustrious geographers of the 16th century, was buried at Duisberg in 1594. Long. 6. 42. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N. of the Friendly Islands. The sea-fowl was so tame as to suffer themselves to be knocked down. Long. 172. 30. W. lat. 8. 0. S.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in Australasia, South Pacific ocean, between Lord Howe's Group and the S. E. point of New Ireland. The natives are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour. Their huts are small and chiefly made of bamboo. They have cocoa nuts, plantains, bananas, yams, sugar-canes, and some spices, dogs, hogs, and poultry. Long. 152. 42. E. lat. 4. 7. S.

DULWICH, a village of Surrey. Edward Alleyn, a principal performer of Shakspeare's plays in the reign of queen Elizabeth, founded a college here.

DUMBARTON, a borough of Dumbartonshire, seated on the confluence of the Leven and the Clyde. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the print fields; but its chief manufacture is glass. Its castle, which is situated on a vast rock 500 feet high, and in which a garrison is



still kept, was once thought impregnable; but it was taken in 1571,\* for the earl of Lenox, then regent, by capt. Crawford, who took it by escalade with a few brave followers. Verac, the French ambassador, and Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, were made prisoners.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Scot.* ii. 17. In Dumbarton castle is preserved the two-handed sword of the gallant Wallace.—*Letters from the Mountains*, i. 99. 2d edit. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 56. 7. N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, formerly called Lennox.

DUMBLANE, a village in Perthshire, Scotland. Here a battle was fought between the duke of Argyle and the earl of Mar in 1715. This is called the battle of Sheriff Muir. Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 56. 7. N.

DUMBOVITZA, a small river in Wallachia, Turkey. It is not navigable, except for floats and rafts.—THORNHILL'S *Present State of Turkey*.

DUMFERLINE, or DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fifeshire, has a good trade in linens and diapers, particularly those used for the table, the excellence and beauty of which are justly admired. In 1600 Charles I. was born in a palace in this place. It has the ruins of an abbey, in which Malcolm and his queen, Robert Bruce (the avenger of his country's independence), and many others, were buried.—See *Beaut. of Scot.* iv. 125.—ALNWICK.—*Granger's Biog. Hist.* i. 28. The corporation preserves, as a specimen of ingenu-

ity, a man's shirt wrought in the loom, about 100 years ago, by a weaver of Dumfermline, called Inglis. The shirt has no seam; and every thing was completed without aid from the needle, excepting a button for the neck.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, iv. 121. At Dumfermline, in 1323, was born David\* son of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. Long. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

DUMFRIES, a town in the south of Scotland, on the river Nith, not far from where that river falls into the Solway Frith. Its principal trade consists in articles of provision, and those of common use. Burns, the poet, died here in 1796, in his 38th year.—*Life of Burns* by CURRIE, i. 34. 231. Long. 3. 29. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

DUNA, a river of Russia, derives its origin from a lake in the government of Iver, not far from the source of the Volga, and falls into the Baltic sea not far from Dunamunde, at the estuary or bay of Riga. The Duna is navigable through its whole course; but has a great many shifting shoals, and some dangerous falls, particularly at Seleburg, Lennervarden, and Rummel.—TOOKE'S *Russian Emp.* vol. i. 248. The frost not unfrequently makes the river passable on foot in the space of 48 hours. The salmon of the Duna are the best and dearest in Livonia. Before the second partition of Poland, it was the boundary between that country and Russia.

DUNAMUNDE, a small town of Russia, in the government of Riga, at the mouth of the river Duna, with a strong castle, where the ships which come from the Baltic into the river pay a toll. Long. 23. 40. E. lat. 57. 5. N.

\* This desperate, but successful escalade of it in 1571 may vie with the greatest attempts of that kind—with the capture of the Numidian fortress in the Jugurthine war by Marius, or the more horrible surprise of Fescamp by the gallant Bois Rose.—GILPIN'S *Scotch Tour*, ii. 51.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Scot.*—SULLY'S *Mém.*—GUTHRIE'S *Hist.* vii. 331.

\* Afterwards David II. in whose reign Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, who had been long dead, began to renew his pretensions to the crown of Scotland.



DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a county of Scotland.

DUNBAR, a royal borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. It has a good harbour defended by a castle. John Baliol's army was defeated here by earl Warrene in 1296; and Oliver Cromwell gained a victory over the Scots in 1650, on the 3d Sept. a day remarkably fortunate to him.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—See WORCESTER. Long. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, on a bay of the same name in the county of Louth. The only cambric manufacture in Ireland is carried on in this town. Edward Bruce, the brother of Robert Bruce, was defeated here in 1318, by the English.—*Rapin*, i. 394. Long. 6. 20. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

DUNDEE, a borough in Angus-shire, Scotland, with an excellent harbour. It has manufactures of glass, linen, sail-cloth, cordage, leather, shoes, and hats; and the dyeing of linen yarn is here brought to a greater degree of perfection than any where else in Great Britain.—*Rem. on Dr. S. Johnson's Journey*, 41.—*PENNANT'S Tour*, ii. 123. Admiral Duncan, who defeated the dutch at Camperdown in 1797, was born here. Long. 2. 59. W. lat. 56. 30. N.

DUNDRENNAN, an abbey now in ruins, situated on the Solway Frith, about 2 miles from Kircudbright, in Galloway. This abbey afforded an asylum to Mary queen of Scots, in 1568, in her fatal flight towards England, after the battle of Langside.—*Beaut. of Scot.* ii. 391.—*PLAYFAIR'S Geog.* ii. 589.

DUNDRUM, a village of the county of Down, province of Ulster, Ireland. It gives name to a bay which is only accessible to small vessels. The outer bay abounds with sea trouts and lobsters, and other shell

fish, which afford employment to a number of boats. It is a few miles S. W. from Downpatrick.

DUNGANNON, a market and post town of the county of Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland. It was formerly the chief seat of the O'Neils, kings of Ulster. In 1782, it was the place where the delegates from the volunteers met, with a view to parliamentary reform, and corresponded with the duke of Richmond, lord Effingham, and Dr. Price. Dungannon has a considerable linen market, and in its neighbourhood are good collieries, from which there is a canal to the Blackwater. Long. 6. 55. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

DUNGENESS, a cape of England, on the E. coast of Kent. Long. 0. 50. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

DUNGSBAY HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in Caithness, and the north-eastern extremity of Great Britain. Here are the ruins of John o'Groat's house, which see. Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 58. 45. N.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, north of the Tay. It is in a romantic situation, and resorted to by many genteel persons in the summer season for the drinking of goat's whey. It also carries on a manufactory of linen. Birnam wood, mentioned by Shakspeare in *Macbeth*, act vi. scene i. is situated below Dunkeld.—See *KNOX'S View.*—*GILPIN'S Scotch Tour*, i. 117.

“Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be,  
until  
Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane  
hill  
Shall come against him\*.”

This his guilty conscience, in the last act, made him suppose was fulfilled; as well as another prediction, on which he had relied for safety; and occasioned this instructive excla-

\* See LUMPHANNAN.



mation to all those inclined to trust the delusive prognostications of astrologers, fortune-tellers, gipsies, &c.

"And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,

That palter with us in a double sense;  
That keep the word of promise to our ear  
And break it to our hope."

*Scene vii. last act.*

Long. 3. 36. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

DUNKIRK, a French seaport in the department of the North. It was taken by the English and the Spaniards in 1658, and sold by Charles II. in 1662, to the French. Its works were demolished in 1713, in consequence of the peace of Utrecht, but have been since rebuilt. The English, commanded by the duke of York, attempted to take it in 1793, but were obliged to retire. Barth, a brave French officer, was a native. He very much obstructed the trade of the English and Dutch, and for his great courage was made a commodore by Louis XIV. When he was presented at court, and Louis himself informed him of his appointment, this brave but unceremonious sailor replied, "You have done well, sire." This abrupt answer excited the laughter of the fawning courtiers; but Louis well observed, it was that of a man conscious of his worth, and desirous of giving additional proofs of it.—*Galerie Hist.*—*Dict. Univers. Hist.* &c. &c.

DUNMORE HEAD, in the county of Kerry, Munster, Ireland, is the most western point of all Europe.—See MARY.—GERAM'S HOUSE.—Long. 10. 20. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

DUNMOW, a village in Essex, famous for a custom instituted by Robert Fitz-walter, in the reign of Henry III.; namely, that if any married couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two pointed stones, that they have not

quarrelled or repented of their marriage within a year and a day after it took place, they shall receive a flitch of bacon.—MORANT'S *Essex*. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

DUNNET, a town of Scotland, in Caithness, situated in a bay to which it gives name. In 1791 the number of its inhabitants was 1400. The bay affords excellent flounders and haddocks, and is sometimes frequented by shoals of herrings. It is 5 miles E. of Thurso. Long. 3. 13. W. lat. 58. 32. N.

DUNNET HEAD, a promontory of Caithness, is the most northerly point of Great Britain. Long. 3. 9. W. lat. 58. 35. N.

DUNSE, a considerable town in the county of Berwick, situated in the centre of that county, encompassed in the N. E. and W. by the Lammermuir mountains, and a fine plain towards the S. About a mile from the town is the celebrated mineral spring called Dunse Spa; a strong chalybeate, similar to that of Tonbridge, in England. In the neighbourhood of the town there is an extensive bleach-field and a woollen-manufactory. The learned and celebrated metaphysician and theologian, Duns Scotus, was born at Dunse in 1274.—*Gaz. of Scot.* Dr. James Grainger, author of a translation of Tibullus, a poem on the sugar-cane, &c. was born here in 1723. Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 55. 47. N.

DUNSINANE.—See DUNKELD.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordshire, noted for its elegant manufactures in straw. The unjust sentence of divorce was pronounced at this town against Catherine wife of Henry VIII.

" —The archbishop  
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other  
Learn'd and reverend fathers of his  
order,  
Held a late court at *Dunstable*, six miles  
off



From Amptill, where the princess lay;  
     to which  
 She oft was cited by them, but appear'd  
     not,  
 And . . . . . for not appearance, and  
 The king's late scruple, by the main  
     assent  
 Of all these learned men, she was di-  
     vorc'd,  
 And the late marriage made of none  
 effect."—SHAKESPEARE'S *Henry VIII.*  
     act. vi. sc. ii.

In 1290, the corpse of Eleanor, Edward the First's queen, rested here one night, which was commemorated by the erection of a cross in the market-place.—See HAREBY. Long. 0. 29. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, the first residence of the Scottish princes, is situated at the mouth of the Loch Etive, Argyleshire. Here was preserved the famous stone used as the coronation chair, till Kenneth II. removed it to Scone (which see). Here the unfortunate earl of Argyle landed in 1685, and published his two declarations.—Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* ii. 686.—See EALLANG HEIRIG. Long. 5. 20. W. lat. 56. 27. N.

DURANGA, a province of New Spain, in America; more known by the name of New Biscay. It occupies a space larger than the whole of Great Britain, and its population scarcely exceeds that of Birmingham and Manchester together.—HUMBOLDT, bk. iii. 289. The capital, of the same name, is situated in long. 103. 36. W. lat. 24. 25. N.

DURAZZO, a village of Albania, in Turkey, with a good harbour. It was the ancient Dyrrachium, to which the Romans passed from the south part of Italy, in their way to Greece; and is famous for being the place of Cicero's exile, and for the retreat of Pompey previous to his taking up arms against Cæsar. Long. 19. 35. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

DURHAM, a county of England. The air is healthy, though sharp in the western parts. The soil is va-

rious; and immense quantities of coal, lead, and iron, are found in it. The principal rivers are, the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

DURHAM, the capital of the county, on the river Wear, with a large and magnificent cathedral. It has manufactories of shalloons, tammies, and calimancoes; and great quantities of mustard grow in its neighbourhood. In the cathedral is the tomb of the Venerable Bede. Near this city, on the right, stood Nevil's cross, erected in memory of the signal victory over David Bruce, of Scotland, in 1346. The army of England was commanded by two archbishops and three suffragans, in conjunction with some noble lay-officers. The action was attended with great loss to the Scots; whose king, after showing the utmost valour, was taken prisoner by an Englishman, of the name of Cope-land.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*, 327.—MAWMAN'S *Excursion*, 68. Miss Elizabeth Smith, an accomplished, learned, and amiable young lady, was born at Burnhall, near Durham, 1776.—*Fragments*, by Miss SMITH.—*Mon. Rev.* lxiv. 68. Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

DURSLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, about 12 miles S. W. of Gloucester, on the Severn. It has a considerable traffic in broad cloth, and card-making for the clothiers. Long. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city in Westphalia, Germany, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Dussel, near the Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1795, and had once a famous collection of paintings, which in the late partition of Germany was removed to Munich. Long. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

DUYSBURG.—See DUISBURG.

DWINA, or DVINA, a river of Russia, which falls into the sea near Archangel. The name signifies



double, for it is formed by the conflux of the two rivers Sukona and Yuga, both which take their rise in the government of Wologda.—BUSCHING, i. 412.—ODDY *on Com.* 60. The Dwina has the honour of having given reception, in 1553, to the first English ship that ever came to Russia.—See ARZINA.

DWINA, a river of Russia, which separates Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic near Riga.

DYLE, a river of France, which gives name to a department formed of part of the duchy of Brabant. Brussels is the capital.

DYMA, or DYME, a town of the Peloponnesus, in Achaia. It is famous for the defeat of the Achaians by the Lacedemonians under the conduct of Cleomenes, B. C. 227. It was situated not very far from cape Papa, in the N. W. part of the Morea. Long. 21. 32. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

DYRRACHIUM, a town of ancient Illyria. It has a port on the Adriatic sea opposite to Brundisium, and is the present Durazzo. Pompey encamped himself advantageously in the neighbourhood of Dyrrachium, when opposed by Cæsar; nor was that successful commander able to gain any advantage over him till he drew him into the plains of Philippi. Long. 19. 35. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

Monts de Dyrrachium, ou Rome était campée,

Vous forçats Cæsar à respecter Pompée  
Sans risquer de combat, maître de la hauteur

Le sénat triomphait, Pompée était vainqueur,

Mais trop facile aux vœux d'une jeunesse ardente,

Lasse de ses travaux, valeureuse imprudente,

A peine quitta-t-il son poste avantageux,  
Que Mars lui fit sentir des destins rigoureux

Dans ce jour décisif, dans ce combat unique

Où Cæsar soumit Rome au pouvoir despotique—*L'Art de la Guerre*,  
chant ii.

## E.

EA-OO-WEE, or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman in 1642, and by him called Middleburg. It was visited by capt. Cook. Long. 174. 30. E. lat. 21. 24. S.

EALAND, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles N. from Huddersfield, near which are quarries of excellent paving-stones, now generally used in the foot pavements of London. Long. 1. 53. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

EALLANG-HEIRIG, a small island in the parish of Inverchaolin, at the mouth of Loch Striven, the property of Mr. Campbell, of Saithhall, who is the principal landholder in this parish, memorable in the annals of the 17th century. In the year 1685, the unfortunate Archibald earl of Argyle, having, in concert with the duke of Monmouth, attempted an invasion of the kingdom, brought with him three frigates and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. He landed at Dunstaffnage, on the north-west coast of Argyleshire; and having collected an army of about 3000 men, he ordered his ships from Dunstaffnage to Eallang-Heirig, which he caused to be fortified in the best manner he could: there he deposited his spare arms and ammunition, under protection of his ships and a garrison of 180 men. But, soon after, three ships of war and some frigates arrived in the frith of Clyde, and proceeded towards Eallang-Heirig; to whom the earl's frigates and garrison immediately surrendered. In the castle of Eallang-Heirig were found 5000 stand of arms, 500 barrels of gunpowder, several cannon, and other implements of war. The captains of the frigates, after removing these stores, blew up the castle, which put an end to any far-



ther hostilities on the part of that unfortunate nobleman, who, with his party, found means to escape, but was soon afterwards taken, and met with a fate he little merited from his country. It was in consequence of the efforts which they made, and the misfortunes which they encountered, in their opposition to the last princes of the house of Stuart, that the family of Argyle acquired a degree of popularity among the descendants of the old covenanters; that is, the steady Whigs and Presbyterians of Scotland.—*Beaut. of Scot.* v. 448. Long. 4. 48. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

EALING, a village about 6 miles from London, in Middlesex. In it are a number of elegant villas, and many charitable schools. Dr. Owen, a man of great knowledge, and a famous dissenting divine, died here in 1683.—*Wilson's Hist. of Dissenters*, i. 278. Robert Orme, the author of a History of the British Nation in India, died at Ealing in 1801.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.* Long. 0. 4. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

EARLSTON, on the river Leader, in Berwickshire. Thomas Rymer lived here; and near it stands Cowdenknows, famous in Scottish ditty for its broom. Long. 2. 35. W. lat. 55. 37. N.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in Fermanagh, in the province of Ulster.

EARNE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Loch Earn, and joins the Tay a little below Perth.

EASTBOURN, a town in Sussex, noted for wheatears and sea-bathing. Long. 0. 22. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

EAST CAPE, the easternmost land of the coast of New Zealand. Long. 179. 0. E. lat. 37. 42.

EAST CAPE, the easternmost point of the continent of Asia. Long. 169. 30. W. lat. 66. 0. N.

EASTHARNSTEAD, a village about 4 miles S. E. from Oakingham,

Berks. The church contains the tomb of Fenton, who assisted Pope in the translation of the *Odyssey*. He was much beloved by that poet, who honoured him with the following epitaph:—

This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,

May truly say, Here lies an honest man:  
A poet bless'd beyond a poet's fate,  
Whom heaven kept sacred from the proud and great;

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,

Content with science in the vale of peace.  
Calmly he look'd on either life; and here  
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear:  
From Nature's temperate feast rose satisfied,

Thank'd Heav'n that he had liv'd and that he dy'd.—*Biog. Dict.*

Long. 0. 47. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean, an uncultivated place, and its inhabitants remarkably ugly. Long. 110. 0. W. lat. 27. 5. S.

EBORACUM, the name by which York was known to the Romans.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, and falls into the Mediterranean, after passing Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa.

ECATERINENSLAF, a government of Russia, which contains the greater part of that territory which was wrested by Catherine II. from the Turks, and comprises New Russia, Azof, and Crim Tartary. Catharinenslaf, or "the Glory of Catherine," is the capital of the province. Long. 35. 15. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

ECBATANA, a celebrated city of Asia, the capital of Media, and the residence of the Median and Persian king. There is a disagreement among modern travellers about the place where this stately metropolis stood. Sir John Chardin thinks that Tauris was the ancient Ecbatana; others suppose it to be Ha-



madan, and others Casbin.—See CASBIN and HAMADAN.

ECBATANA MAGORUM, or ECBATANA of the MAGI, an ancient town of Persia, now called Gnerden, which is N. W. of Yesd, in Irac Agemi. It was the chief residence of the Parsees\*, or ancient worshippers of fire, who regulated the religious ceremonies of the Persians, and in whose predictions an implicit confidence was placed. A mountain near it, called Elburz, has a pyre, which is frequented by the Guebers.

ECBATANA, a city of Syria, at the foot of mount Carmel, near Ptolemais, or Acre. In this city Cambyzes, son of Cyrus the Great, died, on his return from Egypt, of a wound he received from his sword slipping out of its scabbard. Cambyzes is supposed to be referred to in Scripture, under the name of Ahasuerus. Long. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

ECCLESFIELD, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles N. from Sheffield. Its inha-

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\* Of the Parsees, or ancient worshippers of fire, there seem to be no remains in Persia, except, perhaps, a few visitors of the fiery eruptions of naphtha, near Baku, on the western shores of the Caspian. Mr. Hanway informs us, that these Guebers, or infidels, particularly worship the everlasting fire near Baku, an emblem of Ormuzd, or the supreme ineffable creator; while the evil principle, believed to have sprung from matter, was styled Ahriman. But the chief worshippers of the fire of Baku came from Hindoostan, to which the Parsees retreated when Abas expelled them from his empire; and they still abound near Bombay, where their singular mode of sepulture excites attention; as they expose their dead in enclosed areas to be devoured by birds of prey, a custom which has been propagated to some other Oriental nations. Mr. Hanway says, that there were still some worshippers of fire at a place thence called Gueberabad, near Ispahan.

bitants are principally employed in the various branches of the cutlery business. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 26. N.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or POPE-DOM, the pope's dominions in Italy, reaching from the Po to Terracina, in the Campagna di Roma; a length of more than 260 miles, and containing little more than two millions of inhabitants. It has been differently divided by geographers. It includes the duchy of Ferrara and Bologna, the province of Romagna, the duchy of Urbino, the marquissate of Ancona, the Perugiano, the Orvietano, the duchy of Castro, the patrimony of St. Peter, Campagna di Roma, Sabina, the duchy of Spoleto al Ombria, the country called Citta di Castello. Besides which, the pope formerly possessed the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, the counties of Avignon and Venaissin, in the southern part of France, and several fiefs in Italy. By the conquests and arrangements of Bonaparte, emperor of the French, the dominions of the pope have been very much curtailed; and in 1797 Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, were annexed to the Cisalpine republic. In 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, styled the Roman republic, and the pope (Pius VI.) retired to Valence, where he died in 1799. In 1800, cardinal Chiaromonti was elected, at Venice, to the papal chair, took the title of Pius VII. and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. In 1809, Napoleon deprived him of this power, and reduced him to the condition of bishop of Rome; and his state was decreed a part of the French empire. Rome is the capital.

ECHATERINENBURG, a province of Asiatic Turkey, formerly included in the government of To-



bol'sk, and since constituting one of the two provinces of the government of Perm.

ECHATERINENBURG, on the river Isset, capital of the above province, and the centre of the Siberian mine-works belonging to Russia. In its neighbourhood are mines of gold, and it has a mint for coining copper. The inhabitants trade in amethysts, topases, and sardonyxes, and other hard and precious stones, which are abundant in the vicinity of this town.—*Lit. Panorama*, iii. 1234. The town derived its name from Catherine wife of Peter the Great.—See RINGEN. Long. 60. 25. E. lat. 56. 45. N.

ECIJA, or EXIJA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, situated on the banks of the Xenil, eight leagues from Cordova. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of this place. Long. 5. 3. W. lat. 37. 33. N.

EDAM, a small island about 9 miles N. N. E. from Batavia, is very woody, and has abundance of ancient trees; one of them, which is the banian-tree, is so large, that twenty men cannot encompass it, and it is esteemed holy by the Javanese.—STAVORINUS'S *Voy.* i.

EDAM, a town in North Holland, famous for its cheese. Long. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English channel, which are so called, from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points; and, as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the channel, were necessarily, before the esta-

blishment of a lighthouse, very dangerous, and often fatal, to ships. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Henry Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouse, and completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so certain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm that could happen. Unfortunately, he had his wish. It was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November 27, 1703, when he perished with it.—See November 27, BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—PINKERTON, i. 142. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr. John Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another of stone was begun by the late celebrated Mr. John Smeaton, on the 2d of April 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been standing above fifty years; during which time it has been assaulted by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, as Mr. Smeaton thought, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12½ miles. Long. 4. 21. W. lat. 50. 3. N.

EDEN, a country in Asia, in which was situated the garden of Eden. Various opinions have been formed respecting the situation of this abode of our first parents; but Calmet supposes the country of Eden included Armenia, with the sources of the Euphrates, Tigris, Phasis, and Araxes.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the confines of Fifeshire, and flows through that country by Cupar, into the German ocean at St. Andrew's.



EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, runs by Appleby into Cumberland, then passes Kirkoswald and Carlisle, and falls into Solway Frith.

EDESSA, or EGEEA, an ancient city of Macedonia, N. W. of Pella. Philip, the father of Alexander, was assassinated here, while he was celebrating the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra with Alexander king of Epirus, A. M. 3668. B. C. 336. —ROLLIN, v. 330. Long. 22. 10. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

EDESSA, an ancient city of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and the capital of Mygdonia, which formed a part of Osrhœne, on the river Scirtus, about 20 miles beyond the Euphrates. Abgarus, the last king, was confined at Rome by Caracalla.—See OSRHÆNE.

EDGHILL, a village in Warwickshire, where king Charles's and the parliament armies first came to an engagement, in 1642, and the monarch's army proved victorious.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, built on several hills. It received its name from Edin, or Edwin, who was king of Northumberland, and whose dominions extended as far as the Frith of Forth. In the castle James IV. of Scotland and I. of England was born in 1566. It has many good buildings, among which may be noted Holyrood House,

"Once the lov'd haunts of Scotia's royal train,"

in which Rizzio was assassinated in the presence of Mary queen of Scots. Its university is famous through all the world. Manufactures of different kinds are carried on at Edinburgh, and in its neighbourhood. The manufactories of shawls and kerseymeres, and that of printed cotton and linens, are very extensive. In the environs are many large paper-mills, manufactories of

glass, and several cast-iron founderies. The distillation of malt spirits occupies large capitals; and candles and soap are manufactured on an extensive scale. — *Cyclop.* Pitcairne, an eminent physician and ingenious poet, was born here in 1652. Hume, the historian, was born here in 1711. — *Hints to a Young Princess*, i. 154. Dr. Hugh Blair was a native of this city, 1718; and the elegant historian Robertson terminated his mortal career in the Grange-house, near it. Burnet, an eminent English prelate, author of "The History of the Reformation," &c. was born here in 1643; Boswell in 1740; Campbell in 1707; Keil in 1671; Dalrymple in 1726. Long. 3. 12. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Mid Lothian.

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex. Isaac Taylor, an eminent engraver, died here 1807. — *Lit. Pan.* iii. 815.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, the birthplace of Thomson, the admirable poet of the "Seasons." He was born in 1700, and died in 1748. — *Beaut. of Scot.* ii. 114.

'Twas this sweet bard who sang the varying year,

As round the zodiac rolls yon burning sphere;

Whose spirit, like the electric fluid, flies,  
At Fancy's magic call, through earth and skies

In Cancer now the fiery deluge dares,  
Or sweetly carols in the frozen Bears.

Mr. MAURICE's *Richmond Hill*,  
canto i.

Not the bright suns of an Italian clime  
E'er ripen'd verse more various, sweet,  
sublime,

Than Thomson's; while his Muse (as yet  
obscure)

Trod Winter's virgin snows—himself as  
pure!

Him Nature led through Scotia's fair do-  
main

Of wood, lake, mountain, river, vale, and  
plain:



Taught him green Summer's glowing  
 charms to sing;  
 The fruits of Autumn and the flowers of  
 Spring;  
 And snatch a varying plume from every  
 Season's wing.—BRADSTREET'S  
*Sabine Farm*, 145.

EDOM, or IDUMEA, the country  
 of the descendants of Esau, was  
 situated S. and S. E. of the inheri-  
 tance of Judah. It was very moun-  
 tainous, and included mount Seir  
 and mount Hor.

EDWARD'S, PRINCE, ISLAND, a  
 British N. American island, near the  
 coast of Nova Scotia, in the gulf of  
 St. Lawrence; remarkable for a co-  
 lony of Highland emigrants from  
 Scotland, settled there by the earl  
 of Selkirk in 1803. It was formerly  
 called St. John's island; which see.  
 Long. 63. 0. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

ELFCARLEBY, or ELFCARLEBY, a  
 town of Upland, in Sweden. Here  
 is a fishery, in which salmon and  
 lampreys are caught in abundance.  
 Near it is a cataract of the Dahl,  
 scarcely inferior to that of the Rhine  
 at Lauffen, in Switzerland.—BUS-  
 CHING, i. 318.—WAKEFIELD'S *Juv.*  
*Traveller*, 29.—KUTTNER'S *Travels*,  
 letter xi.

EGHAM, a village of Surry, situat-  
 ed on the S. side of the river Thames.  
 Near the western extremity of this  
 village is Camomile-hill, a place so  
 named from the quantity of camo-  
 mile which has been cultivated  
 there, and now grows wild.

EGINA.—See ENGIA.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, noted  
 for its medicinal springs. It has  
 manufactories of leather, hats, cloth,  
 and stuffs. At Egra the brave im-  
 perial general Waldstein, the an-  
 tagonist of Gustavus Adolphus, was  
 assassinated in 1634.—COXE'S *Aus-*  
*tria*, i. 897. Long. 12. 27. E. lat.  
 50. 5. N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, which  
 abounds with curious antiquities, as  
 pyramids, obelisks, &c.—See ROL-

LIN — DENON — NIEBUHR — SONNI-  
 NI. It is extremely fertile; and the  
 chief commodities are linen, flax\*,  
 cassia, balm, drugs, sugar, rice and  
 other grains, and leather of all sorts.  
 It has been frequently conquered.  
 The learned and accurate Pococke  
 says, "The natives of Egypt are  
 now a slothful people, and delight  
 in sitting still, hearing tales, and  
 indeed always seem to have been  
 more fit for the quiet life than for  
 active scenes. They are also ma-  
 licious and envious to a great de-  
 gree, which keeps them from unit-  
 ing and setting up for themselves;  
 and though they are very ignorant,  
 yet they have a cunning and artifice  
 as well as falsehood, and this makes  
 them always suspicious of travellers.  
 The love of money is so rooted in  
 them, that nothing is to be done  
 without bribery. They think the  
 greatest villanies expiated when once  
 they wash their hands and feet.  
 Their words pass for nothing. Hiero-  
 glyphics were invented by the  
 Egyptians, to which Mr. M'Creery  
 has alluded in his admirable poem:

Where swelling Nile his fertilizing stores  
 O'er thirsty Egypt unexhausted pours;  
 Where Plenty, rising from the reeking  
 soil,  
 Bends with the load that asks no human  
 toil,

\* Flax is said to have been discovered  
 on the banks of the Nile, and Isis to have  
 been the inventress of weaving and spin-  
 ning.

Led by volition on the banks of Nile,  
 Where bloom'd the waving flax on Del-  
 ta's isle,  
 Pleas'd Isis taught the fibrous stems to  
 bind,  
 And part with hammers from the adhe-  
 sive rind,  
 With locks of flax to deck the distaff pole,  
 And whirl with graceful bend the danc-  
 ing spole,  
 In level lines the length of woof to spread,  
 And dart the shuttle through the parting  
 thread.

DARWIN'S *Temple of Nature*.



And every charm luxuriant nature brings,  
 Spontaneous from her teeming bosom  
     springs;  
 Industrious science form'd the great de-  
     sign,  
 To range in words the alphabetic sign;  
 On language permanence and life be-  
     stow'd,  
 Of written thought the first rude effort  
     show'd.  
 And as the rays of morning's golden eye  
 Streak with resplendent light the east-  
     ern sky;  
 So with mild beam the sun of learning  
     rose,  
 That round us now a noontide lustre  
     throws.

M'CREERY's *Press*, 5.

Egypt is supposed to have been the country whence the vagrant race called the gipsies were dispersed into every country of Europe and Asia. The time of their expulsion, as well as the reason of it, is uncertain. As Egypt, at the time of their dispersion, was supposed to have arrived at great perfection in the occult sciences, or black art, as it was called, they found no difficulty to maintain themselves by pretending to tell fortunes and future events. — SMOLLETT's *Pres. State*, viii. 80.—MEZERAY, iii. 300.—The *Ency. Brit.* and the *Cyclopædia* have given a particular description of this wandering race; and Cowper has portrayed their manners in the following beautiful lines :

A vagabond and useless tribe there eat  
 Their miserable meal. A kettle slung  
 Between two poles upon a stick trans-  
     verse,  
 Receives the morsel; flesh obscene of  
     dog,  
 Or vermin, or at best of cock purloin'd  
 From his accustomed perch. Hardfaring  
     race!  
 They pick their fuel out of every hedge,  
 Which kindled with dry leaves, just  
     saves unquench'd  
 The spark of life. The sportive wind  
     blows wide  
 Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny  
     skin,  
 The vellum of the pedigree they claim.  
 Great skill have they in palmistry, and  
     more

To conjure clean away the gold they  
     touch,  
 Conveying worthless dross into its place.  
 Loud when they beg, dumb only when  
     they steal.  
 Strange! that a creature rational and  
     cast  
 In human mould should brutalize by  
     choice  
 His nature; and, though capable of arts  
 By which the world might profit, and  
     himself,  
 Self-banished from society, prefer  
 Such squalid sloth to honourable toil.  
 Yet even these, though feigning sickness  
     oft  
 They swathe the forehead, drag the  
     limping limb,  
 And vex their flesh with artificial sores,  
 Can change their whine into a mirthful  
     note,  
 When safe occasion offers, and with  
     dance  
 And music of the bladder and the bag  
 Beguile their woes, and make the woods  
     resound.  
 Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy  
 The houseless rovers of the sylvan world,  
 And breathing wholesome air, and wan-  
     d'ring much,  
 Need other physic none to heal th' effects  
 Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold.  
     *Task.*

Another of our poets, after censuring the tricks imposed by them upon the unwary and credulous, offers the subjoined advice:

These foes to youth, that seek with dan-  
     gerous art  
 To aid the native weakness of the heart;  
 These miscreants from thy harmless  
     village drive,  
 As wasps felonious from the lab'ring  
     hive.—LANGHORNE's *Country*  
     *Justice.*

EHRENBREITSTEIN, an ancient castle on the E. bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz. In its fortress is a cannon, supposed to be the largest in Europe, and as well known to the Germans as that called queen Anne's pocket-piece is to the English\*. Its weight is thirty thousand

\* See DOVER.



pounds, and it is capable of projecting a ball of one hundred and eighty pounds to a distance of 16 miles.—CARR'S *Holland*. This place was besieged by the French in 1796, for several months, without effect; but in 1799 they became masters of it. Long. 7. 11. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

EILENBURG, a town of Saxony, 15 miles from Leipsic, on an island formed by the Mulda. In the castle Margaret, the widow of Frederick the 11d. surnamed the Mild, resided from 1464 to 1486. Long. 12. 38. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hanover, and now part of the kingdom of Westphalia. It has manufactories of woollen cloth, flannel, serge, crape, dimity, and other cotton stuffs. It is situated on the river Ilme, which at a small distance falls into the Leine 15 miles N. of Gottingen. Long. 9. 55. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

EIMEO, or IMAO, one of the Society islands, South Pacific ocean, about 4 leagues from Otaheite. Long. 150. 0. W. lat. 17. 30. S.

EINSIEDELN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz. It is noted for being the birth-place of Paracelsus, a famous physician, who was born in 1493, and died in 1541. Long. 8. 37. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

EISENACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It has manufactories of woollen cloths, serges, and stuffs; and in its neighbourhood an excellent fuller's earth is found. It is seated on the Nesse, at its confluence with the Horsa. Long. 10. 23. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

EISENSTADT, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria, where prince Esterhazy has a magnificent palace. Here the famous composer Haydn was interred in 1811.—*Lit. Pan.* ix. 553.

EISLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, Germany, famous for having given birth to the reformer Luther in 1483; and here he died in 1564. The furniture of the room in which this eminent reformer, who restored the freedom of conscience, first saw the light, is shewn as a curiosity. John Agricola, the founder of the Antinomians, was also born here in 1492.—KEYSLER'S *Travels*, iv. 145.—*Gen. Dict.*—MOSHEIM'S *Eccl. Hist.*—EVANS'S *Sketch*.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* iii. 334.—*Mon. Rev.* xlix. 194. Long. 11. 40. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

EKRON, a city of the Philistines, that which lay the most northward, on the Mediterranean sea. It was given to the tribe of Judah, and then to that of Dan. Beelzebub was the grand idol of Ekron. Its inhabitants were the first who proposed sending the ark to Bethshemish after it had fallen into their hands.—1 *Sam.* v. 10. Long. 34. 52. E. lat. 31. 45. N.

EKSENIDE, a town of Natolia, Turkey in Asia, was the ancient Xanthus; which see.

ELAH, a valley in the S. W. part of Canaan. Here David with his stone and sling slew Goliath of Gath.—1 *Sam.* xvii. 2.

ELAM, a city of Edom, on a gulf of the Red sea.

EL ARISH, a strong fort of Egypt, at the entrance of the desert of Syria, at the bottom of a little gulf of the Mediterranean sea, S. W. from Gaza. It was taken by the French in 1799; and here they agreed with sir Sidney Smith, to evacuate Egypt; but this treaty was not approved by the English ministry.

ELBE, a river of Germany, which rises in that part of the Carpathian mountains which is called the Giant's mountains, where the Oder and the Vistula likewise take their rise, at an inconsiderable distance from each



other. At its mouth, as well as in its course, particularly below Cuxaven, which may be considered as the port of Hamburg, the Elbe forms several islands, and as many sand-banks, which render its navigation extremely difficult. The principal places whose commerce is animated by the Elbe are, Dresden, Lauenburg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt; beyond which it falls into the North sea.

ELBING, a considerable town of Prussia, on a river of the same name, in the circle of Marienburg, near the Baltic sea. Elbing has an extensive manufactory of soap, one of tobacco, two of weed ashes, two of starch, a sugar-house, and a mill for cutting deals; but its chief export is flax. Long. 19. 35. E. lat. 54. 19. N.

ELCATIF, the capital of the island of Baheren, in Arabia, on the W. coast of the Persian gulf, has a pearl-fishery. Long. 46. 40. E. lat. 27. 0. N.

ELEA, HELEA, or VELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the western part of Lucania, on the sea. It was the city of Zeno, the philosopher, called Eleates. At this port the virtuous and affectionate Portia took leave of her beloved Brutus, when he had resolved to quit Italy, and oppose the tyranny of Anthony and Octavius Cæsar. Portia, being obliged to return to Rome, endeavoured as well as possible to conceal the sorrow that oppressed her; but a picture which she accidentally saw, betrayed her distress. The subject was, the parting of Hector and Andromache. The resemblance this picture bore to her own distress made her burst into tears the moment she beheld it. On this occasion, Acilius, one of Brutus's friends, repeated that passage in Homer, where Andromache says,

Yet while my Hector still survives, I see  
My father, mother, brethren, all in thee.

Brutus replied with a smile, "But I must not answer Portia as Hector did Andromache:

"——Hasten to thy tasks at home,  
There guide the spindle and direct the loom.

"She has not personal strength, indeed, to sustain the toils we undergo; but her spirit is no less active in the cause of her country."—PLUTARCH. Elea is situated in long. 15. 10. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, about 4 or 5 leagues from Alicant. It abounds in wine, dates, fruits, olives, and very large palm-trees.—BUSCHING, ii. 297. Long. 0. 25. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ELEPHANTA, an island 5 miles from Bombay, which takes its name from a figure of an elephant cut in stone near the landing-place. It has a subterranean temple hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad. Long. 72. 30. E. lat. 18. 37. N.

ELETZ, or IELETZ, a large paved town of Russia, in the government of Orel, of considerable extent, situated between the river whence its name has been derived, and the Sossna. It maintains a considerable trade in corn and cattle, and is renowned for the celebrity of its forges.—CLARKE, i. 193.

ELEUSIS, now LEFSINA, or LEP-SINA, a village of Attica, N. W. of Athens, famous for the celebration of the mysteries of Ceres, or of Eleusis. These games were instituted in honour of Ceres, who about 1409 years B. C. taught the Athenians the use of corn.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on the Globes*, p. 326. 5th edit. It was deemed criminal to divulge any thing that passed at these assemblies; and as they were held during the night, they were the scenes of great riot and disorder. Theodosius the Great abolished these games.



ELFCARLEBY.—See EFCARLEBY.

ELGA, a river which rises near Penna Macor, in Portugal, and divides that country from Spain in a course of about 30 miles, when it joins the Tagus to the W. of Alcantara.

ELGIN, the county town of Murrayshire, Scotland; a solitary and ruinous place, with a little trade, but remarkable for its ecclesiastical antiquities, particularly the cathedral, built in 1224.—KNOX's *View*, 484. Duncan, who was killed by Macbeth, was buried here.—*Ency. Brit.* Long. 3. 6. W. lat. 57. 37. N.

ELIS, a country of Greece, situated to the west of the Peloponnesus. It furnished abundance of olives, hemp, flax, and silk.

ELIS, the capital of the above province, on the river Peneus, north from Olympia. Belvedere, in the Morea, is supposed to occupy its site.—ADAM's *Geo.* Here was shewn a famous statue of Jupiter, which was an object of pagan adoration.

Now thron'd at Elis first, the Olympic  
sire

Appear'd sublime, amidst the immortal  
quire;

Pride of the pagan host! the form divine  
Betray'd omnipotence in every line:

With such an awful brow he bore com-  
mand,

And grasp'd the golden sceptre in his  
hand,

That e'en celestials might his frown  
have fear'd,

Confess'd their sovereign ruler, and re-  
ver'd.—SHEE's *Elements of Art.*

Long. 21. 38. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

EL-KALIL, a village of Syria, situated about 7 leagues from Bethlehem. It is the ancient Hebron, but has received the name of El-kalil, the *well-beloved*, from the Arabs, which is the epithet they usually apply to Abraham, whose sepulchral grotto they still show.—See

HEBRON. It is situated at the foot of an eminence on which are some ruins. The adjacent country is agreeably varied by rocky hillocks, groves of fir-trees, stunted oaks, and a few plantations of vines and olive trees. The grapes are not used for wine, which is prohibited by the Mahometans, but dried for raisins. The peasants cultivate cotton, which is spun by their wives, and sold at Jerusalem and Gaza. They have also some soap-manufactories, and a very ancient glass-house, the only one in Syria.—VOLNEY's *Travels in Egypt*.

ELKOTH, a village in Galilee, in the tribe of Naphtali, illustrious for the birth of the prophet Nahum. This village was shewn in Jerome's time, but almost in ruins.—CALMET.

ELLERTON UPON SWALE, 5 miles S. E. from Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable for being the place where Henry Jenkins died in 1670\*, in the 169th year of his age.—*Monthly Visitor*, Oct. 1801.—GRANGER, iv. 212.

ELLERSLIE, not far from Paisley, in Scotland, is remarkable for being the birthplace of the renowned and heroic sir William Wallace.—MISS SPENCE's *Sketch of Manners, &c. in Scotland*.—See GRAHAM's *Muir-Lanerk*.

ELLESMERE, a market town of

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\* The interesting events that happened in this man's life are very extraordinary. He was born when popery was established by law. He saw the papal supremacy thrown off; two queens beheaded; the monasteries dissolved; the protestant religion established, and popery again set up; a king of Spain married to an English queen; the whole navy of Spain destroyed; the republic of Holland formed; the protestant religion firmly settled in England; a queen of Scotland beheaded, and her son crowned king of England; his son and successor beheaded, his family proscribed, and again settled on the throne.



Shropshire, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near a deep lake well stocked with fish, particularly eels, whence the town derives its name. Long. 2. 56. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

ELlich-POUR, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of a province or district of the same name. It was once the capital of Berar. Long. 73. 5. E. lat. 21. 12. N.

ELMETON, a small village 3 miles N. E. of Bolsover, Derbyshire, was the birthplace of Jedediah Buxton; a man who, though only a poor labourer, acquired extraordinary celebrity for his retentive memory, and recondite power of calculation. He was born in 1705.

ELMINGTON, in Eythorne parish, Kent, gave birth to the brave capt. John Harvey, whose arm was shattered in the memorable engagement of the 1st of June, 1794, and who died of his wounds at Portsmouth. He was buried at Enstry, Kent.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1083.

ELORA, a town of Hindoostan, in the vicinity of Dowlatabad, famous for its numerous pagodas, most of which are cut out of the solid rock.

ELPHIN, a town and bishopric of Roscommon, in the province of Connaught, Ireland. Murphy, the celebrated dramatic and miscellaneous author, was born here in 1727. Some say that Goldsmith was also a native of this place.—See FERNS. Long. 8. 20. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

ELsinORE, or ELsinOOR, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It was a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, until 1445; it is now the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen. It contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the con-

suls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortress of Cronberg, situated on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. Near it is Hamlet's garden, where that prince's father is said to have been murdered.—COXE, v. 110.—KUTTNER's *Travels thro' Denmark*, &c. letter iv.—CARR's *Northern Summer*. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers its topsails, and pays a toll at Elsinore\*. It is asserted, that all ships must, on account of the shoal waters and currents, steer so near the batteries as to be exposed to their fire in case of refusal. This, however, is a mistaken notion. On account, indeed, of the numerous and opposite currents in the Sound, the safest passage lies near the fortress; but the water is of sufficient depth for vessels to keep at a distance from the batteries, and large vessels can sail close to the coast of Sweden. Long. 12. 34. E. lat. 55. 58. N.

ELSTOW, one mile from Bedford, was the birthplace of John Bunyan in 1628.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent. Here are the remains of a palace in which Edward II. often resided, and his son John of Eltham was born. The learned Dr. George Horne was buried here in 1792. Dogget, a low comedian, was buried here in 1721; and sir William James, who so greatly distinguished himself at the taking of Severndroog, was interred here.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1360.—See 1st of Aug. and 16th Dec. BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

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\* This compliment to the Danish crown has frequently varied. The origin of it was, to defray the expense of light-houses and buoys erected by the Danes for the security of ships. It is said to produce £100,000, some say £200,000, annually.—HANWAY's *Travels*, i. 47.



ELTON, a village near Newark, in Nottinghamshire. Erasmus Darwin, a celebrated physician, and author of some poetical works, was a native of this place.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 1251.

ELVAS, a frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, or Alentejo. It has a cistern capable of holding water enough for the inhabitants for six months. On one side of the town is a forest of olive-trees, three miles long. Long. 6. 46. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeshire, seated on the Ouse, with a cathedral. It is the only city in England not represented in parliament. The chief employment of the inhabitants is gardening, which is carried on in this neighbourhood to a great extent. Cambridge, St. Ives, and even London, receive considerable supplies of vegetables from this place. Great quantities of strawberries are also reared here, and some other fruits; but these are chiefly conveyed in barges to Lynn, and thence to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other places in the north of England. Mary Unwin, the affectionate companion of Cowper, was a native of this place, 1724.—HAYLEY'S *Life of Cowper*, ii. 204. Long. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

ELY, a village of Fifeshire, in Scotland. It is situated close to the sea, on the southern shore of the Frith of Forth, where there is an excellent harbour, much resorted to by wind-bound vessels. It has manufactories of checks, bed-ticks, and ropes; and vessels of large size are built here. Near the shore rubies have been discovered. Contiguous to the town, in Kincraig rock, is the cave of Mac-Duff; into which, it is related, he retreated from Macbeth and his followers.—SINCLAIR'S *Statistical Account of Scotland*.

ELYMAIS, an ancient province of Persia, lying between the rivers Eulæus and Oroates, and extending from the confines of Media to the Erythræan sea, or Persian gulf.

EMATHIA, an ancient province of Macedonia. Lucan, as well as some other poets, frequently confounds Thessaly with Macedonia, and Pharsalia with Philippi.

EMBA, or YEMBA, a river of Russia, which rises in the southernmost part of the Uralian mountains, and is the most easterly of all the rivers that fall into the Caspian sea.

EMBABE, a village of Egypt, opposite to Boulac, near Cairo, upon the west bank of the Nile, famous for the excellent quality of its butter, and for a variety of lupins, which grow in its vicinity, and are called embaben. These are sold ready dressed in the streets and markets, and they supply Lower Egypt. Their general appellation in the country is, termess. The Christians of the East eat lupins as a stimulus for drinking brandy. Flour is made of them, which is used for cleaning the hands and softening the skin. The stalk reduced to ashes is preferred to other charcoal in the composition of gunpowder.—*Cyclop.* Long. 31. 21. E. lat. 30. 3. N.

EMBDEN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle (now the kingdom) of Westphalia, the capital of a county of the same name, with a good harbour. The town-house, library, and cathedral, are worthy of attention. The greater part of the inhabitants are Calvinists; but there are some Lutherans, Papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces; but they sold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744. It is seated on the river Ems, near the sea, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen. Alting and Backhuysen were natives



of this place.\* Long. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

EMBO, a village on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. In 1727 a person was burnt here for the imaginary crime of witchcraft.

EMBOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the Stromona. It is the ancient Amphipolis; which see.

EMESA, an ancient city of Syria, situated on the eastern bank of the Orontes. It was the birthplace of the emperor Heliogabalus, and is now called Homs, or Hems. Near Emesa, Zenobia, the wife of Odenatus, king of Palmyra, was defeated by the emperor Aurelian. After collecting the fugitives, she retired within the walls of Palmyra.—See EUPHRATES. Long. 37. 18. E. lat. 34. 28. N.

EMMAUS, a village about 7 miles N. of Jerusalem. On the road to this place, Cleopas and another disciple were joined by our Saviour on the day of his resurrection.—*Luke xxiv.* This circumstance has been beautifully described by Mr. Cowper:

It happened on a solemn even-tide,  
Soon after *He* that was our surety died,

\* The former was a divine, and appointed a director of the college of Wisdom at Heidelberg. When this city was taken in 1622 by Tilly, he narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice: for, as he was entering the house of the chancellor, one of the guards met him, and, ignorant of his person, threatened his life. "With this battle-axe I have this day killed ten men; Alting, if I knew where to find him, should be the eleventh." Alting replied with a resolution and constancy of mind, and at the same time with an allowable evasion, which saved his life, "I am a teacher in the college of Wisdom." The latter was an eminent painter of ships and sea-pieces. He frequently exposed himself to the dangers of a storm at sea, to store his mind with grand images.

Two bosom friends, each pensively inclin'd,  
The scene of all those sorrows left behind,  
Sought their own village, busied as they went,  
In musings worthy of the great event.  
They spake of him they loved, of him whose life,  
Though blameless, had incurr'd perpetual strife;  
Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile arts,  
A deep memorial graven on their hearts.  
The recollection, like a vein of ore,  
The farther trac'd, enriched them still the more.  
They thought him, and they justly thought him, one  
Sent to do more than he appear'd to have done;  
To exalt a people, and to place them high  
Above all else, and wonder'd he should die.  
Ere yet they brought their journey to an end,  
A stranger join'd them, courteous as a friend,  
And asked them, with a kind engaging air,  
What their affliction was, and begg'd a share;  
Inform'd, he gather'd up the broken thread,  
And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,  
Explains'd, illustrated, and search'd so well  
The tender theme on which they chose to dwell,  
That reaching home, "The night," they said, "is near;  
We must not now be parted: sojourn here."  
The new acquaintance soon became a guest,  
And made so welcome at their simple feast;  
He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,  
And left them both exclaiming, "'Twas the Lord."

EMMENTHAL, one of the finest and richest valleys of Switzerland, in the canton of Aarau; deriving its name from the river Emme, by which it is irrigated. Its cheese is known all over Europe, by the name of "Fromage de Gruyeres."



EMOY, or HIA-MEN, an island near the S. E. coast of China, within the jurisdiction of the province of Fo-ken, about 15 miles in circumference. It is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagoda, consecrated to the deity Fo. Long. 116. 27. E. lat. 24. 3. N.

EMS, a river of Germany, which rises in Munster, and flows into the North sea near Embden. It gives name to one of the new departments of Holland, which is the ancient province of East Friesland, through which it flows, whose chief place is Lenwarden. It has but a limited interior communication, as the tide flows only about 15 miles.—ODDY's *Europ. Com.* 445.

ENCKHUYSEN, a seaport town of Holland, now in the department of the Texel, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee. It had formerly a good harbour, large, commodious, and much frequented; but it is now too much obstructed by sand to permit very large vessels to enter with convenience. It is, however, a port of good trade, particularly in salt fish. In 1799 this town surrendered to the British fleet. It is situated N. E. of Hoorn. Paul Potter, a celebrated painter of animals, was born at Enckhuysen in 1625, and died at Amsterdam in 1654.—*Gal. Hist.* Long. 5. 15. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT separates New Guinea from New Holland. It was explored in 1770 by Captain Cook, from whom it received its name, the ship in which he sailed being called the Endeavour.

ENDOR, a city of Manasseh, on this side Jordan, placed by Eusebius four miles south from mount Tabor, near Naim. Here the witch lived whom Saul consulted.—1 *Sam.* xxviii. 12.—CALMET's *Dict. of the Bible.* Long. 35. 28. E. lat. 32. 26. N.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex. Here was formerly a royal palace, whence Edward the VI. went in state to the Tower on his accession to the throne, in 1547. Near it the late Richard Gough, an eminent topographer and antiquary, had a seat, called Four-tree-hill, or Forty-hill; and here he died in 1809.

ENGADINE, one of the highest vallies of Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons. The river Inn separates it from the Tyrol. It has several manufactories of iron, and some mineral springs. It is divided into Upper and Lower Engadine, and in many parts of it nature displays her wildest scenes.

ENGALLIM, or EN-EGLAIM, a town of Judea, in the tribe of Benjamin, situated on the coast of the Dead sea, where the Jordan discharged itself in the sea. Some suppose it was opposite to Engedi, on the east side of the Dead sea.

ENGEDI, or HAZAZON-TAMAR; i. e. the Palm-tree city, there being a great quantity of palm-trees around it. The city stood near the lake of Sodom, 300 furlongs from Jerusalem, not far from Jericho and the mouth of the river Jordan. It was in a cave of the wilderness of Engedi that David had an opportunity of killing Saul, who was in pursuit of him.—CALMET's *Dict. of the Bible.* Long. 35. 40. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

ENGELHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 12 miles from Helsingborg. Its name is said to be derived from the Angles, who either first came from this neighbourhood, or passed over to it from Denmark. Long. 12. 39. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

ENGHIEN, or ENGUIEN, a small town of France, in the department of Jemappe, late province of Hainbault. It is 15 miles N. of Mons, and gave the title of duke to the



prince of Condé's eldest son; the last of which was basely murdered by order of the emperor Napoleon — See VINCENNES. Long. 3. 16. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

ENGIA, an island near the coast of the Morea. It gives name to a gulf on the S. E. coast of European Turkey, formerly denominated Sinus Saronicus.

ENGLAND, the southern, most opulent, and most important part of Britain. England is bounded on the N. by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and an imaginary line extending south-west to the Frith of Solway; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the English channel; and on the W. by St. George's channel. The extent of England and Wales is estimated at 49,450 square miles; and the number of its inhabitants is supposed to be 9,500,000. England is distributed into 40 counties.

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES.

| Counties.       | Chief Places. |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Northumberland, | Newcastle.    |
| Cumberland,     | Carlisle.     |
| Durham,         | Durham.       |
| Yorkshire,      | York.         |
| Westmoreland,   | Appleby.      |
| Lancashire,     | Lancaster.    |

FOUR BORDERING ON WALES.

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Cheshire,      | Chester.    |
| Shropshire,    | Shrewsbury. |
| Herefordshire, | Hereford.   |
| Monmouthshire, | Monmouth.   |

TWELVE MIDLAND.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Nottinghamshire,  | Nottingham.  |
| Derbyshire,       | Derby.       |
| Staffordshire,    | Stafford.    |
| Leicestershire,   | Leicester.   |
| Rutlandshire,     | Okeham.      |
| Northamptonshire, | Northampton. |
| Warwickshire,     | Warwick.     |
| Worcestershire,   | Worcester.   |
| Gloucestershire,  | Gloucester.  |
| Oxfordshire,      | Oxford.      |
| Buckinghamshire,  | Aylesbury.   |
| Bedfordshire,     | Bedford.     |

EIGHT EASTERN.

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Lincolnshire,    | Lincoln.    |
| Huntingdonshire, | Huntingdon. |
| Cambridgeshire,  | Cambridge.  |
| Norfolk,         | Norwich.    |
| Suffolk,         | Ipswich.    |
| Essex,           | Chelmsford. |
| Hertfordshire,   | Hertford.   |
| Middlesex,       | London.     |

THREE SOUTH-EASTERN.

|         |            |
|---------|------------|
| Surry,  | Guildford. |
| Kent,   | Maidstone. |
| Sussex, | Lewes.     |

FOUR SOUTH.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Berkshire,   | Reading.    |
| Wiltshire,   | Salisbury.  |
| Hampshire,   | Winchester. |
| Dorsetshire, | Dorchester. |

THREE SOUTH-WESTERN.

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Somersetshire, | Taunton.    |
| Devonshire,    | Exeter.     |
| Cornwall,      | Launceston. |

The face of the country affords a beautiful variety, and it produces all the necessaries of life.

“The elements due order here maintain,  
And pay their tribute in of warmth and rain :  
Cool shades and streams, rich fertile lands  
abound,  
And nature's bounty flows the season  
round.”—OTWAY's *Windsor Castle*.

It has many rivers, the most remarkable of which are, the Thames, Severn, Humber, and Medway. The counties of England are noted for their different productions, admirably delineated by Dodsley in his Poem on Agriculture :

“Hail, favour'd island ! happy region,  
hail !  
Whose temperate skies, mild air, and  
genial dews,  
Enrich the fertile glebe ; blessing thy  
sons  
With various products, to the life of man  
Indulgent. Thine Pomona's choicest  
gift,  
The tasteful apple, rich with racy juice,  
Theme of thy envy'd song, Silurian  
bard ;  
Affording to the swains, in sparkling  
cups,



Delicious bev'rage. Thine, on Can-  
tium's hills,  
The flow'ry hop, whose tendrils climbing  
round  
The tall aspiring pole, bear their light  
heads  
Aloft, in pendant clusters; which in  
malt's  
Fermenting tuns infus'd, to mellow age  
Preserves the potent draught. Thine  
too the plant,  
To whose tough stringy stalks thy  
num'rous flects  
Owe their strong cordage: with her sister  
stem,  
Her fairer sister, whence Minerva's\*  
tribe,  
T'enfold in softness beauty's lovely  
limbs,  
Present their woven texture; and from  
whence,  
A second birth, grows the papyrean leaf,  
A tablet firm, on which the painter bard  
Delineates thought, and to the wondering  
eye  
Embodies vocal air, and groups the  
sound.  
Thy blazing hearths,  
From deep sulphureous pits, consume-  
less stores  
Of fuel boast. The oil-imbibing† earth,  
The fuller's mill assisting, safe defies  
All foreign rivals in the clothier's art.  
The builder's stone thy numerous quar-  
ries hide;  
With lime, its close concomitant. The  
hills,  
The barren hills of Derby's wildest Peak,  
In lead abound; soft, fusile, malleable;  
Whose ample sheets thy venerable domes,  
From rough inclement storms of wind  
and rain,  
In safety clothe. Devona's ancient  
mines,  
Whose treasures tempted first Phœnicia's  
sons  
To court thy commerce, still exhaust-  
less, yield  
The valued ore, from whence, Britannia,  
thou

\* Minerva, or Isis, is said to have invented the art of weaving — See note on Egypt.

† Fuller's earth is found in no other country; and as it is of so great use in the manufacturing of cloth, the exportation of it is prohibited. Dr. Woodward says, this fossil is of more value to England than the mines of Peru would be.

Thine honour'd name deriv'st\*. Nor  
want'st thou store  
Of that all-useful metal, the support  
Of ev'ry art mechanic†.  
With fish abound thy streams; thy  
shelt'ring woods  
To fowl give friendly covert; and thy  
plains  
The cloven-footed race, in various herds,  
Range undisturb'd. Fair Flora's sweet-  
est buds  
Blow on thy beauteous bosom; and her  
fruits  
Pomona pours in plenty on thy lap.  
Thou to the dyer's tinging caldron giv'st  
The yellow-staining weed ‡ luteola,  
The glastum § brown with which thy  
naked sons  
In ancient time their hardy limbs dis-  
tain'd;  
Nor the rich rubia || does thine hand  
withhold.  
Grateful and salutary spring the plants  
Which crown thy numerous gardens, and  
invite  
To health and temperance.  
Nor hath the god of physic and of day  
Forgot to shed kind influence on thy  
plants  
Medicinal.  
These are thy products, fair Britannia,  
these  
The copious blessings, which thy envied  
sons,  
Divided and distinguish'd from the  
world,  
Secure and free, beneath just laws, enjoy.  
Nor dread the ravage of destructive war;  
Nor black contagion's pestilential  
breath;  
Nor rending earth's convulsions,—fields,  
flocks, towns,  
Swallow'd abrupt, in ruin's frightful  
jaws;  
Nor worse, far worse than all, the iron  
hand

\* The learned antiquary, Bochart, is of opinion, that the Phœnicians, coming to buy tin in the island of Albion, gave it the name of Barat Anac, that is, the land of tin; which, being softened by the Greeks into Britannia, was adopted by the Romans.—RAPIN.

† Iron.

‡ Weld, commonly called dyer's wood.

§ Woad.

|| Madder, which is used by the dyers for making the most solid and richest red.



Of lawless power, stretch'd o'er precarious wealth,  
Lands, liberty, and life, the wanton prey  
Of its enormous, unresisted gripe."

The constitution of England is a limited monarchy, counterpoised by two senates; one of hereditary peers, the other of representatives chosen by the people. The established religion is, that of the reformed church, under the administration of the king as supreme head, archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, rectors, vicars, curates, &c. England also abounds with dissenters of various descriptions. The British nation has been renowned, in every age, for valour; for justice; for humanity and generosity; for every virtue which supports, as well as for every talent and accomplishment which adorns, human society.—Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH's *Charge at Bombay*, 1803. Its arts and manufactures are famed in every quarter of the globe; and its naval exploits have been the admiration of the whole world\*.

\* Britain, like Rome, from Brutus' Trojan sire  
Drew the fair sparks of life, and freedom's holy fire:  
Thus Milton sung; nor lightly shall the Muse  
To Milton's song her willing faith refuse.  
Blest Albion! though less wondrous fair the smile  
Of nature on thine ever-verdant isle;  
Though on thy chilly Tiburs of the North  
Bleak Boreas sends his ruffian offspring forth,  
To sweep their foliage, and with breath severe  
Nip the crude promise of the niggard year;  
Enough of great and fair to thee is giv'n,  
To charm the eye, and lift the thought to heav'n.  
Thy colder, but thy not unkind air,  
Wakes and rewards fair culture's fruitful care;

Our favour'd land,  
Almighty fortress rear'd by nature's hand,  
By millions guarded, circled by the main,  
Shall prove the threats of mad ambition vain;  
And, long as navies on the deep are borne,  
May laugh the threat'ning Continent to scorn.

*Home, a Poem.*

O Britain! praise thy mighty God,  
And make his honours known abroad;  
He bade the ocean round thee flow,  
Not bars of brass could guard thee so.

WATTS.

Braces the nobler growth of public mind,  
And fosters freedom of perennial kind.  
Where goddess form in Tusculum's sweet shade  
Great Tully, with a prophet glance, survey'd,  
Ere the fair triple power had local birth,  
And walk'd with man on England's favour'd earth.  
Not yet her martyrs from their clouds complain,  
Nor mourn, with dying Brutus, virtue vain.  
Not vainly Hampden, Russel, Sidney bled;  
Sweet is their rest on yon ethereal bed.  
Britons are Britons still, and dare not yield  
The charter which their patriot-blood has seal'd.  
Britons are Britons still; revere the throne,  
Guard all its rights, yet vindicate their own.  
What though an honest, yet misguided few,  
Might Anarchy, in freedom's garb, pursue;  
What though corruption's foul and venal charms  
Allure infected numbers to her arms;  
The general heart is sound; the general cry  
Rings over ocean, "Death or Liberty!"  
Upon his steel-girt throne, with secret fear,  
Gaul's bloody tyrant starts that shout to hear;  
And Europe's crouching realms with envy see  
One monarch reigning, and one people free.

BRADSTREET's *Sabine Farm*, p. 65.



Let other realms be proud of purer  
 skies,  
 Of warmer suns and nature's richer dyes;  
 Let them exult in all the pomp that  
 glows  
 With ev'ry grace ingenious art bestows!  
 While superstition sanctions the parade,  
 Religion mourns, and reason's glories  
 fade.  
 But golden harvests here invest the  
 plain;  
 Health smiles, and rural beauty decks  
 her reign.  
 Here right is fix'd; here equal law pre-  
 vails;  
 Here steady justice holds the impartial  
 scales.  
 Religion marks her principles and rites,  
 And reason listens what her voice indites.  
 These precious boons may Heaven pre-  
 serve to thee,  
 Dear natal land! for ever great and  
 free!  
 Among thy sons the patriot soul main-  
 tain,  
 Untainted by corruption's creeping bane;  
 And make them still oppression's fear-  
 less foes,  
 Guard their own rights and feel for  
 other's woes.

BROWN'S *Philemon*, book x.

ENGLAND, NEW, comprehending the northern or eastern states of North America, lies around the great bay which sets up N. W. between cape Cod and cape Sable. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by the province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean; S. by the same ocean and Long Island sound; and West by the state of New-York. This grand division of the United States comprehends the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts (including the district of Maine), Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, and Connecticut. The climate is salubrious, and the soil extremely diversified. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, flax, and hemp, generally succeed very well. Fruits of every sort which suit a temperate climate may be obtained in abundance. Butter and cheese are exported to a great extent;

as well as fish, timber, masts, pot-ash, staves, flax-seed, apples, whale-bone, &c. &c.

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, near Carlisle, Cumberland, is now a dreary moor, having been disafforested by Henry VIII. It is said, that in this forest Edward I. killed 200 bucks in one day. Englewood, or Englishwood, was the residence of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesley, three noted outlaws, whose skill in archery rendered them formerly as famous in the north of England, as Robin Hood and his fellows were in the midland counties.—See SHERWOOD FOREST. At what time they lived does not appear. The author of the common ballad on "The Pedigree, Education, and Marriage of Robin Hood," makes them contemporary with Robin Hood's father, in order to give him the honour of beating them; viz.

The father of Robin a forester was,  
 And he shot in a lusty long bow  
 Two north country miles and an inch at  
 a shot,  
 As the Pinder of Wakefield does know.  
 For he brought Adam Bell, and Clim of  
 the Clough,  
 And William of Clowde'slee,  
 To shoot with our forester for forty  
 mark,  
 And our forester beat them all three.  
*Collect. of Old Ballads*, 1727, v. 1. p. 67.

The Bells were noted rogues in the north so late as the time of Q. Elizabeth.—See, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, a letter from lord William Howard to some of the officers of state, wherein he mentions them.

ENGLISH HARBOUR, one of the best harbours in the island of Antigua, situated on the S. W. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war.

ENGSTLEN, a remarkable spring of Switzerland, in the canton of



Berne, in a valley called Gentel. The water flows only from the beginning of May till the latter end of August, towards 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. This circumstance is considered as miraculous; the inhabitants fancy that Providence purposely sends them this water in the season and at the time they are to water their cattle. Nothing, however, is more easily explained than this phenomenon. Many brooks issue from mount Engstlen, and form a small lake. In the summer months, the snow water causes this lake to overflow; and the melting of the snow begins with the day and ceases towards night. Engstlen is situated in the S. E. part of the canton of Berne, near mount Grimsel, and not far from the source of the Rhone and the Aar.—*Delices de la Suisse*, 168. Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

ENNA, an ancient city of Sicily, now Castro Giovani, situated on an eminence in the middle of the island. It was one of the strongest places in the island, and remarkable for its beautiful plains, fruitful soil, and the numerous lakes and springs which watered its territory, and the waters of which were highly commended for their limpidity and salubrity. Diodorus informs us, that Ceres\*, the goddess of corn and of harvests, was born in this district; and that Proserpine was conveyed hence by Pluto to his gloomy kingdom. Long. 14. 20. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

ENNIS, a post town in the county of Clare, Ireland, of which it is the capital. It is large and populous, and has the advantage of a small

port at Clare, which is situated a few miles lower on the river Fergus; the tide bringing up large boats to Ennis. There are at this town the remains of one of the finest abbey churches in Ireland. Dermody, a young man of considerable poetical talents, but whose follies and vices thwarted all the designs of his friends and patrons, was born here in 1775. —*Mon. Rev.* N. Series, li. 182. Long. 8. 54. W. lat. 52. 49. N.

ENNISCORTHY, a port town of the county of Wexford, in Ireland. It is situated on the river Slaney, which is navigable for small sloops to this town. It has a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth. Near it are lead-mines; and Vinegar-hill, in the vicinity, was a strong hold of the insurgents in 1798. Long. 6. 35. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

ENNISKILLING.—See INNISKILLING.

ENON, a place in Judea, near Jordan, where John baptized. Its situation is very uncertain.

ENSELLI, or ENZELLI, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, about 50 miles N. E. of Rescht. It is situated upon a gulf of the same name in the Caspian sea. The inhabitants cultivate silk, and are employed in navigation. Enselli is one of the chief ports of trade in the Caspian, though not commodious. Long. 48. 42. E. lat. 36. 41. N.

ENTRE MINHO DOURO, a province of Portugal, so called from its situation between the rivers Minho and Douro; bounded on the N. by the Spanish province of Galicia; on the East by Tralos Montes; on the S. by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the Douro; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. This is the most northernly, the most fertile, and the most populous territory in the kingdom.

\* First Ceres taught the lab'ring hind to plough  
The pregnant earth, and quick'ning seed to sow.



ENZERS-DORF, in the neighbourhood of Vienna, is memorable for a victory gained by the emperor Napoleon in July 1809.

EPERNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and late province of Champagne, on the river Marne. There are several manufactories of woollen stuffs, hosiery, cutlery, leather, and writing paper; but the most remarkable is that of glazed earthenware, which stands the hottest fire. Epernay has a great trade in Champagne wine, the best of which is produced in its neighbourhood. It was taken by Henry IV. of France in 1592; when marechal de Biron was killed, while that monarch had his hand on his shoulder.—*Voyage dans les Departemens de la France.* Long. 4. 9. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

EPHESUS, an ancient town in Nativolia, in Asia, which stood 50 miles S. of Smyrna, near the mouth of the river Cayster. It has many ruins of ancient splendour. The most remarkable structure was the temple of Diana\*, which was burnt by Erostratus in the night that Alexander was born, 356 years B.C. The Ephesians were very much addicted to superstition, sorcery, and curious arts. St. Paul resided here three years, and wrought mi-

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\* The temple of Diana at Ephesus, burnt by Erostratus, was esteemed one of the wonders of the world; but the second temple, on account of its structure, size, and furniture, was more celebrated. Pliny says, that 220 years elapsed during its construction; that it was 425 feet in length, and 220 in breadth. This temple, though superior to the cathedral of St. Paul's at London, is confessedly inferior to the church of St. Peter's at Rome. The latter is 840 Roman palms in length, each palm being very little short of nine English inches; and therefore the length of the Ephesian temple was about two-thirds of the measure of the magnificent church at Rome.

racles. Timothy was bishop of this place, and John resided and died here. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was buried here, and Mary Magdalene died in this place. Ephesus was one of the seven churches whose character and doom are recorded in the Revelations; and so truly has this prediction been accomplished, that from a magnificent city it does not now contain more than 40 or 50 families of Turks, without one Christian family among them.—CALMET.—*Cyclop.* It was in the neighbourhood of Ephesus, according to the legends of ecclesiastical history, that seven youths concealed themselves in a cave, when the emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, and falling into a deep slumber, which was miraculously prolonged without injuring the powers of life, continued in it during a period of 187 years. These SEVEN SLEEPERS are said to have awoke in the reign of Theodosius.—GIBBON'S *D. and F. of the Roman Empire*, 4to. iii. 350. Ephesus has produced many celebrated men; as Agathias, a statuary; Scopos, an architect and sculptor; Parthasius, a painter; and Heracitus, who has been styled the weeping philosopher. Democritus of Abdera was the laughing philosopher.

One pitied, one contemn'd the woful times;

One laughed at follies, and one wept o'er crimes.

DRYDEN'S *Juvenal*.

Long. 27. 33. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

EPHRA, a city of Judea, in the half tribe of Manasseh, on this side Jordan. It was situated on the frontiers of the tribe of Ephraim; supposed to have been the same with Ophrah. It was the birthplace of Gideon, who had a very extraordinary call, to deliver Israel from the oppression of the Midianites.

EPHRAIM, or EPHRAEM, a city of



Ephraim, towards Jordan, N. W. of Jericho; whither Jesus is supposed to have retired before his passion.—*John* xi. 54. Another city of the same name in the wilderness of Judea, in the way from Jerusalem to Jericho, not far from Bethel. Also an extensive forest beyond Jordan, near to which Absalom engaged his father's troops.—*2 Samuel* xviii. 6, 7, 8. It was not far from Mahanaim, where David abode while the battle was fought in which this rebellious son received the due reward of his unnatural conduct. Long. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 54. N.

EPHRAIM, FOREST OF, a forest in the tribe of Gad, not far from Mahanaim, in Canaan, probably received its name from the defeat of the Ephraimites by Jephtha, for their insolent mutiny against him.—*Judges* xii. 4. In this place, Absalom's army was routed by Joab, Abishai, and Itai, David's generals; when there was a great slaughter of the rebels, and the wood, it is said, devoured more than the sword\*; Absalom himself was dispatched, as he hanged on a tree, by Joab, who pierced him with three darts through the heart. Thus was disobedience to his parent, treason to his prince, and hypocrisy to his God, punished; and his body was ignominiously thrown into an adjoining pit.

EPHRATA, DUNKARD'S, or TUNKER'S TOWN, a village of America, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the N. W. side of Calico creek; which, joining the Conestoga, falls into the Susquehanna 12 miles N. of

the town of Lancaster, and more than 40 from Philadelphia. It is inhabited by a community of religious people, called Dunkers, who are mostly Germans, and believers in the doctrine of general redemption. They are very plain in their dress and language, and will neither swear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend. This settlement consists of about 40 buildings. The inhabitants subsist by attending a printing-office, a grist-mill, and an oil-mill, and by spinning and weaving.

EPHRATAH, a name given sometimes to Bethlehem.

EPHYRA, or EPYRA, a town of Peloponnesus, now Corinth, in the Morea. It was the residence of Sisyphus, who, according to the ancient poets, was punished in Tartarus for his crimes, by rolling a great stone to the top of a hill, which constantly recoiled, and, rolling down, incessantly renewed his labours.

With many a weary step, and many a  
groan,  
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round  
stone;  
The huge round stone, resulting with  
a bound,  
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes  
along the ground;  
Again the restless orb his toils renews,  
Dust mounts in clouds, and sweat de-  
scends in dews.

POPE'S HOMER'S *Odyssey*, book xi.

EPIDAMNUS, a small town of Illyria (now Albania). Its name, which the Romans considered as inauspicious, was afterwards changed into Dyrrachium, now Durazzo; which see. Long. 19. 45. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

EPIDAUROS, a town of Greece, in the ancient kingdom of Argos. This town was celebrated among the ancients for the temple of Esculapius. It is pretended, that this was the

\* Commentators suppose that some of the fugitives were destroyed by wild beasts, some by hunger in the labyrinths of the forest, and others by running against the trees in the hurry of their flight.—HENRY'S *Exposition*.



birthplace of Esculapius. Epidaurus is mentioned by Virgil as having been famous for horses:

High Epidaurus urges on my speed,  
Fam'd for his hills and for his horses' breed.

*Georgic iii.*

Epidaurus is now a small place, called Pidavra. Long. 24. 14. E. lat. 37. 38. N.

EPINAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is situated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is famous for its paper-mills. It was taken by marechal Crequi in 1670, when its fortifications were dismantled. Long. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

EPIRUS, a country of Greece, bounded on the N. by Thessaly and Macedonia, and on the S. by the Ionian sea; on the E. by Ætolia, and on the W. by the Adriatic. It is now known by the name of Albania.

EPPING, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions. They are each kept in Epping Street, a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this neighbourhood, and called Epping butter, is highly esteemed in London. Long. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EPPING FOREST, a fine forest in the S. W. of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the county. It then went by the name of the Forest of Essex; and afterwards, when its boundaries had been considerably contracted, it had the name of Waltham Forest, from its vicinity to the town of Waltham Abbey. Various parts of this delightful spot are adorned with handsome villas. On this forest a stag was accustomed to be annually

turned out on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, noted for its mineral waters and salts. It has an annual horse-race. Long. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

EPWORTH, a village in the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire. It was the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley, the distinguished leaders of the Arminian\* Methodists.—See WHITEHEAD'S *Life of the Wesleys*. Long. 1. 3. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

ERAKLEA.—See EREKLİ.

ERCHIA, a borough of Attica, now Livadia, Turkey in Europe, was the birthplace of Xenophon (ADAM'S *Geo.* 391), the famous general and historian, and the distinguished conductor of the 10,000 Greeks in their celebrated retreat from Cunaxa. Long. 23. 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

EREC, or ERECH, an ancient town of Chaldæa, which is mentioned in the book of Genesis (x. 10.) as one of the places in which Nimrod began to establish his kingdom. It was probably the Aracca, placed by Ptolemy in Susiana, on the river Tigris, below its confluence with the Euphrates. Long. 45. 25. E. lat. 30. 5. N.

EREC, a province of Asia, which extended on both sides along the common bed of the Tigris and Euphrates, from their junction to the sea.—*Cyclop.* new edit.

EREKLİ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It was the ancient Heraclea of Pontus, and has the remains of a palace built by Vespasian. It is a seaport, and has a castle. Long. 31. 18. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ERESSUS, or ERESOS, an ancient town in the south-western part of the island of Lesbos, was the native

\* See DONT.



place of Theophrastus, the successor of Aristotle in the Lyceum at Athens. He was accustomed to say, that nothing was so valuable as time, and that those who wasted it were the worst of prodigals. Long. 26. O. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

ERETRIA, an ancient port of the island of Eubœa, S. E. of Chalcis, now in ruins. It was taken by Datis and Artaphernes, two of Darius's generals, after a siege of seven days. It was burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants were carried into captivity.—PRIDEAUX's *Con.* i. 164. Long. 24. O. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

ERFURTH, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, lately subject to the elector of Mentz, and governed by a lieutenant. It stands on the river Gera, and is well fortified. It has several churches, a university, a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, and an astronomical observatory. The territory belonging to this city is for the most part fertile, but defective in wood. In 1802, the city and district were given among the indemnities to the king of Prussia. The emperor of Russia and the emperor of the French had an interview at this city in 1808, which lasted nineteen days\*; when, it is supposed, they agreed to alienate Austria from the present reigning family, with the establishment of a branch of the Russian family on the Austrian throne; or rather over a considerable part of the Austrian territories, as well as the dismemberment of the Ottoman dominions.—*Lit. Pan.* vi. 586. Long. 11. 6. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

\* The emperors Alexander and Napoleon, each of them, paid 50 guineas a day for the houses they respectively inhabited at Erfurth; and during their stay in that town the sum spent in cash is calculated at 1,500,000 rix-dollars, about £250,000 sterling.—*Lit. Pan.* v. 592.

ERIGHT, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the N. W. of the district of Athol, in Perthshire. It extends several miles into Invernesshire. Near this place wandered the fugitive Pretender, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks, and exposed to all the rigour of an inhospitable climate. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIDANUS, the poetic name of the Po, supposed to flow according to Virgil (*Æneis* vi.) from the infernal regions:

Beneath a laurel shade, here mighty Po  
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his  
head below.

DRYDEN.

Lucan, in his *Pharsalia*, has also noticed this river:

Hence vast Eridanus with matchless  
force,  
Prince of the streams, directs his regal  
course;  
Proud with the spoils of fields and woods,  
he flows,  
And drains Hesperia's river as he goes.  
His sacred banks, in ancient tales re-  
nown'd,  
First by the spreading poplars shade  
were crown'd.  
When the sun's fiery steeds forsook their  
way,  
And downward drew to earth the burning  
day;  
When ev'ry flood and ample lake was dry,  
The Po alone his channel could supply.  
Hither rash Phaeton was headlong driv'n,  
And in these waters quench'd the flames  
of heav'n.

ROWE's *Trans. Lucan*, book ii.—See Po.

This river has been noticed by Addison, in his Letter to lord Halifax:

Fir'd with a thousand raptures, I survey  
Eridanus thro' flow'ry meadows stray;  
The king of floods! that, rolling o'er  
the plains,  
The tow'ring Alps of half their moisture  
drains;



And, proudly swoln with a whole winter's  
snows,  
Distributes wealth and plenty where he  
flows.

The king of Prussia has thus noticed  
Phaeton's fall:

Tel etait Phaeton, ce jeune temeraire,  
A lui prêter son char il contraignit son  
père;  
Sans qu'il sût gouverner des coursiers  
si foudroyans,  
Sans savoir le chemin qu'ils tenaient dans  
les cieux.  
Du char de la lumiere il prit en mains  
les rênes,  
Par courant égaré des routes incertaines,  
La foudre le frappa, du vaste champ des  
airs  
Son corps précipité s'abyme dans les mers.  
*L'Art de la Guerre, chant i.*

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification  
in the township of Bertie, Upper  
Canada, situated on the N. shore of  
lake Erie, at its eastern extremity,  
and the W. bank of Niagara river.  
The harbour is capable of accommo-  
dating vessels of any size, though  
they are exposed to the westerly  
winds; but the anchorage is good.  
Long. 79. 0. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

ERIE, LAKE, in North America.  
It is nearly 300 miles long from E.  
to W. and 40 in its broadest part.  
The islands and banks towards its W.  
end are so infested with rattlesnakes,  
as to render it dangerous to land on  
them. The lake is covered, near  
the banks of the islands, with a large  
pond lily; the leaves of which are  
thickly spread on the surface of the  
water, to an extent of many acres:  
on these, in the summer, lie myriads  
of water-snakes basking in the sun.  
Of the venomous serpents that in-  
fest this lake, the hissing snake is the  
most remarkable. It is about 18  
inches long, small, and speckled;  
when approached, it flattens itself in  
a moment; and its spots, which are  
of various colours, become visibly  
brighter through rage: at the same  
time, it blows from its mouth, with  
great force, a subtile wind, said to

be of a nauseous smell; and, if in-  
haled by the unwary traveller, it  
will inevitably bring on a decline,  
that in a few months will prove  
mortal: no remedy has yet been  
found to counteract its baneful in-  
fluence. But these are not the only  
foes which are encountered; for,  
according to an elegant modern  
poet,

“ On its banks fierce tigers steal along,  
And the dread Indian chants a dismal  
song;  
Here human fiends on midnight errands  
walk,  
And bathe in brains the murd'rous to-  
mahawk.”—CAMPBELL's *Pleasures  
of Hope.*

This lake at its N. E. end commu-  
nicates with lake Ontario by the  
river Niagara.

ERISCA, a rocky island which lies  
off South Ulst, was where the Pre-  
tender landed in 1745.—HOME's  
*Hist. of the Rebellion.* Long. 7. 22.  
W. lat. 57. 5. N.

ERISSO, or HIERISOS, an isthmus  
of Turkey in Europe, in Mace-  
donia, formerly the Thracian Cher-  
sonesus. It is about 12 furlongs  
broad, through which Xerxes is said  
by Herodotus to have cut a canal,  
to avoid sailing round mount Athos.  
The gulfs of Monte Sancto and  
Contessa are separated by it.  
Erisso was the ancient Acanthus,  
where Artacæas, the tallest man in  
Xerxes' army, and the superintend-  
ent of his works, died. Long. 24.  
2. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERITH, a village in Cambridge-  
shire, between Holtwell Fen and  
Somersham, on the Ouse. It has a  
causeway leading from St. Ives into  
the isle of Ely. There is a piece  
of antiquity near this place, called  
Belfar's Hüll, an artificial mount,  
generally supposed to be the place  
where the people took up arms  
against William the Norman, in  
1066, after he had defeated Harold



at the battle of Hastings. At that time it was surrounded by marshes and bogs. Long. 0. 9. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles E. S. E. of London. Near it is Belvedere House, the fine seat of lord Eardley.

ERIVAN, or IRIVAN, a town of Asia, capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace; and by a castle, which is seated on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name. The baths and caravansaries are beautiful, but the churches of the Christians are small and half under ground. Long. 44. 10. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERLANG, a handsome town of Germany, in Franconia, on the Rednitz, 18 miles N. W. of Nuremberg. The principal manufactures are hosiery and hats. Long. 10. 59. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

ERLAU, a town of Upper Hungary, near which there is a fine hot mineral spring, which is used for bathing. It has a university, and is the see of a bishop. The manufactures are wax and leather. The neighbourhood of Erlau is famous for an excellent sort of wine, little inferior to that of Burgundy. Long. 19. 50. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

ERMENONVILLE, a town of the Isle of France, now in the department of Oise, is memorable for being the burial-place of J. J. Rousseau.—SMITH'S *Sketch of a Tour*, i. 97. Long. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

ERYTHRÆ, a city of Ionia (now Natolia), opposite to the island Scio. It gave name to the Sibyl who dwelt here in the time of the Trojan war, and foretold the destruction of Troy:

Yet come it will, *the day decreed by fates,*  
(How my heart trembles while my tongue relates!)

The day when thou, imperial Troy! must bend,  
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end.  
HOMER'S *Iliad*.

Long. 26. 22. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, now the Red sea.

ERYX, a mountain of Sicily, now San Guiliano. There was on the side of the mountain a strong town of the same name.

ERZERUM, a city of Asia, in Armenia, or Turcomania, situated in a beautiful plain fruitful in all sorts of corn; but wood is scarce. They have a great trade in furs, silks, cottons, calicoes, drugs, copper and brass wares, the ore of which is found in the neighbouring mountains. This town is a thoroughfare for the caravans to the East Indies. Gallnuts grow in abundance in its neighbourhood. Long. 40. 35. E. lat. 39. 56. N.

ESCARLEBY.—See EFCARLEBY.

ESCAUT, more generally known in England by its Flemish or Dutch appellation of the Scheldt, or Schelde, was formerly a river of Austrian Flanders, and is now a river of France, which gives its name to one of the northern departments. It has its source in the department of the Somme, near Beaurevoir, a few miles to the north of Saint Quentin, a town of the department of the Aisne; runs by Beauvoisi, Catelet, Homecourt, Crévecœur, Cambray, Houdain, Bouchain, Neuville, Denain, Valenciennes, Fraine, and Condé, where it becomes navigable, after having received the Aisne; it then flows to the Mortagne, where it receives the Scarpe; from thence it goes on to Tournay, Gand, and Antwerp, where it is 701 metres or 360 fathoms wide, and 10 metres or 30 feet deep at low water; the tide at high water rises 15 feet. After having passed Antwerp, the Escaut branches out into two channels; the eastern one passes by Bergen-op-Zoom; the west channel



called the Upper Escant, loses itself between the islands of Zeeland into the North Sea, near Flessingue, or Flushing. From Antwerp to this place its course is 74 miles; it widens gradually, and has pretty nearly the same depth every where; but its bed is obstructed by sand-banks, which render its navigation difficult and dangerous. The Escant has a communication with the river Somme, by means of a canal, part of which is under ground.

ESCAUT, THE DEPARTMENT OF, is the ninth department of the first region, or United Countries of France; and derives its name from the river Escant, which traverses it from north to south. It is composed of part of Austrian Flanders; its chief place is Gand. The limits of the department of the Escant are, to the north, the kingdom of Holland; to the east, the departments of the Dyle and of the two Nethes, from which it is separated by the Escant; to the south, the department of Jemappes; and to the west, that of the Lys. Its principal rivers are, the Escant, the Lys, the Durenne, the Lievre, the Dender, &c. The soil is in general fertile, and produces all sorts of corn and vegetables, chiefly hemp, flax, and hops. It abounds in game. Domestic fowls and sweet water fish are plentiful. The chief manufactures are those of linen yarn, linen cloth, cobalt, Prussian blue, ribands, woollen cloth, earthen-ware, glass, and writing-paper. There are also several paper-mills, sugar-houses, salt-works, and bleaching-grounds.

ESCURIAL, a village on the Guadara, in New Castile, Spain, about 22 miles to the N. W. of Madrid. A magnificent palace, church, and monastery, were built here by Philip II. in commemoration of the victory gained over the French at

St. Quentin's, August 10, 1557\*. It cost 6,000,000 of crowns, has 800 pillars, 11,000 windows, and 14,000 doors (Mr. Twiss says 4000 windows and 8000 doors). This stupendous work was finished in about 24 years from its foundation, being laid in the year 1563. It is usually the place of sepulture of the kings and queens of Spain. Among the most remarkable deposited here are, Charles V. who died at the monastery of St. Just, in 1558; Philip II. who died in the palace of the Escorial, in 1594; Philip III. who died at Madrid, in 1620; Philip IV. who died at Madrid, in 1665; Charles II. who also died at the last mentioned city in 1700†; Louis I. who died in 1721. Queen Isabella of Portugal, wife of Charles V. was interred here in 1539; she died at Toledo; Anne of Austria, the fourth wife of Philip II. who died at Badajoz, 1580; Margaret of Austria, consort of Philip III. who died in the palace of the Escorial, in 1611; and Elizabeth, wife of Philip IV. and daughter of Henry IV. of France, who died at Madrid, 1664.—*Delices de l'Espagne*, 284.—THOMPSON'S *Description of the Escorial*, part ii. 41. In an adjoining apartment, the bodies of the princes and some of the queens are deposited; and among these the duke of Vendome

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\* This battle was fought on St. Lawrence's day; and as this saint is said to have been broiled alive on a gridiron, the founder chose to have the building on the plan of that culinary instrument, the bars of which form several courts, and the handle is the royal apartments. Gridirons are met with in every part of this building, &c.—TWISS'S *Travels*, 99.—ROBINSON'S *Eccles. Researches*, 260.—BRADY'S *Clavis Calendaria*, ii. 120.

† Charles II. died without any children, which occasioned the *War of the Succession*.—GUEUDEVILLE, *Atlas, Hist.* i.—*Precis d'Histoire de ZOFF*, iii. 785.



was honoured with a resting place in 1712.—*Twiss's Travels*, 99.—*SWINBURNE's Travels*, ii. 222.—*TOWNSEND's Tour*, ii. 119.—*ROBERTSON's Charles V.* iv. 281. Long. 3. 50. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

**ESDRAELON, THE PLAIN OF**, in the tribe of Issachar, extends, east and west, from Scythopolis to mount Carmel; called likewise the great plain, the valley of Jezreel, and the plain of Esdrela.

**ESHER**, a village in Surry, where Wolsey had a palace. Mr. William Dackett, the ingenious inventor of the drill-plough, and many other useful instruments in agriculture, died at this village in 1802, aged 72. Long. O. 13. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

**ESK**, a river of Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Solway Frith.

**ESK**, a river in Edinburghshire, enters the Frith of Forth at Musselburg.

**ESK, NORTH and SOUTH**, two rivers in Angus-shire, which fall into the British Ocean.

**ESKER**, a river of Turkey, which runs into the Danube 20 miles W. of Nicopolis. It was the ancient Oeskus.

**ESKI-HISAR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to be the ancient Stratonicea.

**ESKIHISAR**, a town of Natolia, the ancient Laodicea, now almost a heap of ruins. It was near Deg-nizlu; which see.

**ESKILSTUNA**, a town about 54 miles W. from Stockholm, in Sudermania, Sweden Proper, is remarkable for the manufactories of steel and cast iron which the government has established there.—*CATTEAU's View*, 262. Long. 16. 5. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

**ESKIZADRA**, a town of European Turkey, the ancient Bercea, situated not far from Thessalonica, and S. of Edessa. Here Paul preached with success, and bestowed a peculiar eulogium on its inhabitants, for diligent examination of the Scriptures.—

*Acts xvii.*—*Companion to the Bible.*—*BEVAN's Life of Paul*, 39. Long. 22. 10. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

**ESNE, or ESSENAY**, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, in the centre of which is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: they support stones, placed crosswise, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. Within the temple are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life: one of them had the head of Isis. The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the walls in black letters. On the N. side of the town is another temple, with pillars somewhat like those of the Corinthian order. The whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics. A man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, are cut over the middle of the door: there are other crocodiles' heads, and whole crocodiles, so that it is probable that this animal was worshipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Esne lies near the grand cataract. Long. 31. 40. E. lat. 24. 46. N.

**ESPALION**, a small town of France, in the department of Aveyron, late province of Gascony, the chief place of a district of the same name. It is situated on the river Lot, 18



miles N. E. of Rhodéz, and has some manufactories of woollen cloth. Corn, wine, and madder, grow in the neighbourhood. Long. 2. 50. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

ESPEJA, a town of Spain, N. N. E. of Montilla, in Andalusia. Here general Mackinnon, who lost his life at the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, was buried with military honours.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxi. 391.

ESPERIES, or EPERIES, a town of Hungary, N. of Tokay; near which are some famous salt-mines. Long. 21. 13. W. lat. 49. 8. N.

ESPIRITU, SANTO, the largest and most westerly of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific ocean, about 57 miles in length and 30 in breadth.

ESPIRITU, SANTO, a province of Brasil, which is chiefly productive of sugar.

ESPIRITU, SANTO, a bay on the west coast of East Florida.

ESSECK, a trading town in Sclavonia, Hungary. The city of Mursa, or Esseck, celebrated in modern times for a bridge of boats five miles in length, over the river Drave and the adjacent morasses, has been always considered as a place of importance in the wars of Hungary. This remarkable bridge, which is flanked with towers, and supported on large wooden piles, was constructed, A. D. 1566, by sultan Soliman, to facilitate the march of his armies into Hungary.—See BROWNE'S *Travels*, and BUSCHING'S *Geo.* ii. 90.—GIBBON'S *Decl. and Fall R. Emp.* ii. 119. Long. 19. 57. W. lat. 45. 40. N.

ESSEN, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, remarkable for its manufactories chiefly of swords and fire-arms; but more particularly for a rich abbey, which, until the peace of Luneville in 1801, was a free imperial abbey. It was secularized, and its possessions, with

the town and territory, were given to the king of Prussia, as an indemnity for his losses on the right shore of the Rhine. After the peace of Tilsit, in 1807, when Prussia lost all her dominions beyond the Elbe, Essen was added to the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves, which now belongs to the eldest son of the late king of Holland. Long. 6. 57. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

ESSEQUEBO, or ESQUIVO, one of the four provinces into which the Dutch possessions of Guiana are divided; the other three being Surinam, which is the chief settlement; Berbische, or Berbiz; and Demarara. This settlement derives its name from that of the large river on which it is situated, and which, at its discharge into the Atlantic, is 3 miles wide. The productions of this country are sugar, coffee, and cotton.

ESSERUM, a small town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, in the district of Cronberg. It is remarkable for a royal stud of horses, and for having constantly flocks of the most renowned foreign sheep, Spanish and others, which are distributed among the farmers to improve the Danish breed. Long. 12. 53. E. lat. 55. 58. N.

ESSEX, one of the eastern maritime counties of England, in which are the forests of Hainault and Epping. It is noted for butter, affords fine pasture for cattle, and sends many calves to London. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding.

ESTÁKAR, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras. Long. 53. 40. E. lat. 30. 5. N.

ESTHONIA, or REVEL, one of the governments of the Russian empire. It lies to the E. of the Baltic. After



having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, the Poles, and the Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Leon and Old Castile. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. Badajoz is the capital.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tago. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.—See BUTLER'S *Arith Quest*.

ESTREMOS, a town of Alemtejo, or Alentejo, Portugal. It is famous for its earthen-ware, esteemed for beauty and smell. In 1663, don John of Austria was defeated near this place by the Portuguese under Schomberg.—*Campagne de Schomberg*, par DUMOURIEZ. Pedro, king of Portugal, died here in 1368.—MAYOR'S *Un. Hist.* xv. 29. He was much regretted by his subjects; having left behind him the character of a just and impartial prince, a sting to vice, and a promoter of virtue; a great benefactor to the indigent, and a pattern of piety.—BROCKWELL'S *Hist. of Portugal*, 58.—*Abrégé Hist. d'Espagne*.

ETAMPES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet, or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish.

ETFOU, or EDFOU, a village of Upper Egypt, situated near the Nile, above Esneh, built on the ruins of

the great city of Apollo, or Apollinopolis Magna. It possesses the remains of a magnificent ancient temple. Modern edifices are built within its inclosure.—DENON.—SAVARY.—Long. 32. 22. E. lat. 24. 40. N.

ETHIOPIA. Ethiopia was a name given to several countries both in Asia and Africa, whose inhabitants were perfectly black, or of a swarthy complexion; but Ethiopia, in a more restricted application of the term, or Ethiopia Propria, was limited on the N. by Egypt, on the W. by Libya Interior; on the E. by the Red sea; and on the S. by a part of Africa unknown to the ancients. Ethiopia at present includes the countries of Nubia, Abyssinia, Abesh or Abex, and Anian; which are bounded by Egypt and the desert of Barca on the N.; by the Red sea and the Eastern ocean on the E.; by Zaquebar and Caffraria on the S.; and by Guinea, Nigritia, and Zaara, on the W. Nevertheless, all the countries still that lie in almost a straight line from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope may be comprehended under the general name of Ethiopia.

ETIENNE, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of the Loire, and late province of Forez, in the Lyonnois, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France), the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of commerce. Coal-mines are found in its neighbourhood, and a soft stone fit for grindstones. The merchandize of St. Etienne is conveyed to Nantes by the Loire. Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

ETIVE Lock, a navigable inlet of the sea in Argyleshire, Scotland, in



which lake Awe discharges itself. The river Etie also runs into it, after pouring through Glen Etie, a valley famous for the residence of several of Ossian's heroes.—*Gaz. of Scotland*.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sicily, called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 60 miles in circumference at the base, and near 11,000 feet in height. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flame. The cinders serve for manure.

"Through lucid clouds the vivid lightnings play,  
And smoke and ashes hide the face of day;  
In one vast sheet the liquid fire descends,  
And to the foaming deep its course extends:  
The burning lava fills the sea-girt shore,  
Where the returning tides invade no more.  
The harden'd mass with fertile powers endu'd,  
By sun, and air, and rain at length subdu'd,  
Perpetual verdure the dark lava gains,  
Supports the olive, and the vine sustains:  
The anxious peasant then renews his toil,  
And tills with fearful hand the treacherous soil."—*Month. Mag.* vi. 122.

Towns and villages have been frequently destroyed by its eruptions\*. —BRYDONE'S *Tour*.—SPALLANZANI, i. 195.—See CATANIA.

ETON, a large village in Buckinghamshire, on the northern bank of the river Thames, opposite to Windsor. It is noted for its great

\* Empedocles, by some, is said to have thrown himself into the crater of Etna and perished in the flames, to which Horace has alluded:

"Then will I tell Empedocles's story;  
Who, nobly fond of more than mortal glory,  
Fond to be deem'd a god, in madding fit  
Plung'd in cold blood in Etna's fiery pit."—FRANCIS.

public seminary, or college, which was founded by Henry VI. in 1440. Several eminent men have been buried in the chapel belonging to the college; among whom were sir Henry Saville, who founded the Savilian professorships of astronomy and geometry at Oxford; sir Henry Wotton, an eminent statesman and ambassador; and Francis Rowse, an eminent writer among the Puritans. Oughtred, a famous mathematician, who was born here, is said to have died of joy upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. —GRANGER, ii. 189.—HAKESWILL'S *Hist. of Windsor*. Long. O. 54. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

ETRURIA, an ancient division of Italy.

ETRURIA, a country of Italy, late duchy of Tuscany, situated between the Mediterranean sea, the Tiber, and the Apennines, and erected into a kingdom in 1801; but has since been annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries; and here Mr. Wedgwood, the ingenious and philosophical inventor of various wares, died, sincerely lamented and regretted, in 1795.—JONES'S *Diet.*—WARNER'S *N. Tour*, ii. 169.—Long. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 15 miles N. of Friburg. The duke d'Enghien was seized here by Bonaparte's order, and soon after murdered.—See VINCENNES.—GOLD-SMITH'S *Secret Hist. of the Cabinet of Bonaparte*, 153.—JOHNSON'S *Hist. of Europe*, iii. 439.

EU, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy. The principal trade is in lace. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

EUBCEA, one of the most consider-



able of the ancient Greek islands, now the island of Negropont.

EVERGERAUX, between the village of Chanceaux and the town of St. Seine, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for being the place where the river Seine rises.—MILLIN'S *Travels*. Long. 4. 45. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

EVESHAM, a borough of Worcestershire. It is seated on a hill, that rises with a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and contains three churches. The richness of the soil in the vicinity has been long an inducement to turn many of the fields into gardens; and the peculiar fineness of the vegetable productions of this place has rendered Evesham gardeners proverbial for unrivalled skill. They not only supply the neighbourhood, but also the city of Worcester, 14 miles distant; Birmingham, 30; and during the asparagus season, Bath and Bristol, more than 50.

EVESHAM, THE VALE OF, in Worcestershire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the S. E. part of the county in its course to meet the Severn. In this vale, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and his son Henry, were defeated and slain, in 1265; the very year in which, by virtue of his usurped authority, that admirable part of our constitution, the house of commons, is said to have first received its existence.—RAPIN, i. 341. Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

EUGANEI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

EVGILLAR, a wretched village of Turkey in Asia, on mount Gargarus. About 9 miles from it is the source of the ancient Scamander.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 144.

EVORA, a considerable town of

Portugal, capital of Alentejo, or Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, yet is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is well fortified. Long. 7. 30. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

EUPATORIA, or EUPATORGIA, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the Black sea. Long. 33. 16. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

EUPATORIA, or MAGNOPOLIS, now TCHENIKEH, an ancient town of Pontus, at the confluence of the Iris and Lycus, N. of Amasia. It was the residence of Mithridates. Long. 36. 28. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum; and another source about two days' journey from the same place. They both lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days' journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky that the navigation is not safe. It falls into the gulf of Persia. On the banks of this river, about 60 miles from Palmyra, Zenobia was taken prisoner by the Romans under Aurelian, A. D. 273.—See TIVOLI.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

EURE AND LOIRE, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral



is a handsome structure; and the trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It has a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken.

EURIPUS, the channel of Negropont, between Greece and that island. It is remarkable for the irregularity of its tides, which are said to flow seven times each day and each night.—ADAM'S *Geo.* 335.

EUSDALE, an island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyle, famous for its slate. About two millions are sent annually to England, Norway, and the West Indies.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1772. 361.

EUROPE, one of the quarters of the globe, but much smaller than either of the other three. It is free from the excessive heats of Asia and Africa; and its temperate climate has contributed to the vigour of the frame, and the energy of the mind.

Between that zone, where endless winter reigns,  
And that, where flaming heat consumes the plains,  
Array'd in green, beneath indulgent skies,  
The queen of arts and arms, fair Europe, lies.  
Around her northern and her western shores,  
Throng'd with the finny race, old Ocean roars.  
The mid-land sea, where tide ne'er swell'd the waves,  
Her richest lawns the southern border laves.

MICKLE'S *Lusiad*, book iii.

It is about 3300 miles in length, and about 2350 in breadth.—PINKERTON.

EUROTAS, a river of Laconia, which commenced on the frontiers of Arcadia, watered Sparta, and, proceeding southwards, discharged itself into the Laconic gulf. We give indiscriminately the modern name of Vasilipotamos, or Iris, to the Eurotas. It is known at Misitra by the name of Iri, and not Iris, as far as its junction with the Tiase:

it then takes the name of Vasilipotamos, which it retains through the rest of its course.—CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Travels*, i. 136.

EUROTAS, a river of Greece, in Thessaly, near mount Olympus.

EUROTAS, a river of Italy, near Tarentum; the same with the river Galesus.

EURYMEDON, a river of Pamphylia (now Natolia), Asia. It rises in the mountains of Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean. Near the mouth of this river, Cimon, the son of Miltiades, (A. C. 470) captured or destroyed the Persian fleet of 200 sail; and afterwards, landing at the head of his victorious troops, totally routed the Persian army encamped on its banks, and erected two trophies in honour of his signal and almost unparalleled success.—PRI-DEAUX' *Con.* fol. i. 197. The Eurymedon falls into the Mediterranean sea about 31. O. East.

EUSTATIA, St. one of the least of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and belonged to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by admiral Rodney in 1781, but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783; but surrendered again to the English, 1810.—BELSHAM'S *Geo.* III. iii. 205. 208. Long. 63. 5. W. lat. 17. 29. N.

EUXINE, the ancient name of the Black sea.

EWELL, a market town in the county of Surrey, situated at the foot of Banstead Downs. Here is the head of an extraordinary spring, which forms a curious natural jet d'eau, breaking out in several places. After watering Epsom Court meadows it flows in a fine stream called



the Malden, and falls into the river Thames at Kingston. Near this town stood the magnificent palace, from its grandeur and splendid decorations denominated "None Such," erected by king Henry VIII.—Charles II. having conferred it upon his favourite mistress, the infamous duchess of Cleveland, she caused it to be taken down, and sold the materials.

EWELME, a village in Oxfordshire, E. of Wallingford. Chaucer, the father of English poetry, was buried here in 1434; and captain George Carleton, who distinguished himself under the celebrated earl of Peterborough in Spain, was born here.—*GRANGER'S Bio. Hist.* i. 64.—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 55. Long. 1. 8. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

EXE, a river which rises in Exmoor, Somersetshire, and falls into the sea at Exmouth.

EXETER, a city in Devonshire. It has a manufactory of serges and other woollen goods, and a share in the Greenland and Newfoundland fisheries. Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian library; Budgell, one of the writers in the *Spectator*; Hooker, the learned and judicious bishop; Jackson, an eminent musical composer; King, a lord chancellor in the reigns of George I. and II.; Ockley, a famous Orientalist; Yalden, the poet; and Hudson, sir Joshua Reynolds's master in the art of painting, were natives.—*Beaut. of England*, iv. 140. D'Urfey, a dramatic author, and the diverting companion of many polite societies, from the beginning of Charles the 2d's to the latter part of George the 1st's reign, was also born in or near this city.—See the *Guardian*, No. 67. Noy, the instigator of that odious measure adopted by Charles I. called ship money, was buried at Exeter 1634. John Deydras, a tanner's son of Exeter, sought to

take away the crown from Edward II. in 1314, by maintaining that he was himself Edward, and changed at nurse. So extraordinary and ill-formed a project brought the impostor to the gallows.—*RAPIN*, i. 393. Long. 3. 28. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

EXETER, a post-town of America, in the county of Rockingham, and state of New Hampshire; and, Portsmouth excepted, the most considerable seaport of the county. It is situated on the head of Swamscot, or Exeter river, 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. The town is well situated for manufactories, and has six saw-mills, a fulling-mill, slitting-mill, paper-mill, snuff-mill, two chocolate and ten grist-mills, iron-works, and two printing-offices. The saddlery business is very considerable.—Some few vessels of different burdens are built here, and the river is capable of floating those of 500 tons. Long 70. 12. W. lat. 43. 0. N.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonshire, much frequented for sea bathing. Long. 3. 30. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

EYAM, a village 3 miles E. from Tideswell, in the northern part of Derbyshire, was the birthplace of Miss Anna Seward, distinguished by her poetical writings. She was born in 1743, and died at Lichfield 1809.—*Gent. Mag.*—*Lit. Pan.*—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 21.

EYDER, a river which rises S. of Kiel, forms the boundary between Holstein and Sleswick, and falls into the North sea. A canal has been formed from Rendsburg, by which it flowed to the Baltic sea; and thus a safe inland navigation has been afforded between the Baltic sea and the German ocean.—*KUTTNER'S Travels through Denmark*, &c. letter i.—*ODDY on Commerce*.

EYEMOUTH, a small fishing-town in the shire of Berwick, having a



good harbour for small craft at the mouth of the river Eye. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the French took possession of it and fortified it, as it was a convenient port for landing supplies for Mary queen of Scots; but they were soon driven from it. A considerable fishery occupies the inhabitants, and much corn and meal is exported annually. It is situated 9 miles north by west of Berwick. Long. 2. 9. W. lat. 55. 53. N.

EYLAU, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 20 miles S. of Königsberg. Here a severe battle was fought in the month of February 1807, between the Russians and French; when the former ultimately retreated.—*Mon. Rev.* lvii. 355.—*Europ. Mag.* li. 229.—*Lit. Panorama*, ii. 12. Long. 20. 42. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

EZDOUD, the ancient Azotus, which sustained a siege against Psammeticus, king of Egypt, 29 years, is situated between Gaza and Joppa. It is famous at present for its scorpions.—*VOLNEY*, ii. 388. Long. 34. 47. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

EZIONGABER, a city of Arabia Deserta, on a gulf of the Red sea, called the gulf of Elam. At this port Solomon equipped his fleets for the voyage to Ophir.—*CALMET*.—*2 Chron.* viii. It is now a very inconsiderable place. Long. 34. 32. E. lat. 29. 4. N.

## F.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Italy, in the states of the Church, famous for its fine earthen-ware. It was the birthplace of Torricelli, who very much improved the making of microscopes and telescopes, and from whom the barometer was called the Torricellian tube. Long. 12. 3. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

FAHLUN, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. The houses are built of wood, and two stories high. In its vicinity is a famous copper-mine.—*CATTEAU'S View*, 222. Gustavus Vasa narrowly escaped being seized by the soldiers of Christiern II. at Fahlun, and owed his safety to the presence of mind of a woman in whose house he had been concealed.—*Anti-Jacobin Rev.* from *KER PORTER'S Travels*, xxxiii. 152. At Fahlun, Linnæus, or Von Linné, the son of the celebrated botanist, was born; who would, probably, have equalled his father, had not the ardour of his pursuit been damped by his mother, whose conduct furnished another example of that rare and detestable depravity exhibited by the mother of Savage the poet. The wife of the great Linnæus, in addition to acts of the utmost atrocity, conceived a hatred for her only son, which she displayed by every affront and persecution that her situation gave her the means of inflicting on his susceptible and naturally amiable mind. He died in the year 1783. Long. 16. 0. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

FAIRFORD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, on the river Colne, south-east of Cirencester. Its church is remarkable for the beauty of its painted windows, twenty-eight in number, said to be the work of Albert Durer. In the church is a curious monument to the memory of its founder, John Tame, a merchant of London in the reign of Henry VII. The glass windows above-mentioned were taken by one of his vessels on board of a ship bound to Rome. About three miles from Fairford is the grand canal which unites the Severn and Thames. Long. 1. 44. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

FAIR HAVEN, an ancient sea-port



in the south-eastern part of the island of Crete. Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 34. 59. N.

FAIRHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the northern coast of the county of Antrim. It forms part of that interesting basaltic region referred to in geological controversies. Long. 6. 2. W. lat. 55. 44. N.

FAIR ISLE, in the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney. On this island the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 59. 25. N.

FAISSANS. — See PHEASANT'S ISLE.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, near the river Yare, 20 miles N. W. from Norwich. Its markets are frequented for corn, which is said to be the best in the country. Long. 0. 51. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

FALAISE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror in 1027. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its annual fair, which begins on the 16th of August, and lasts eight days, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaille. It is seated on the river Anté. Long. 0. 4. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

FALERNUS, a district of Italy, in Campania, between Sinuessa, near the coast, and Teanum; famous for its wine.

FALKIRK, a handsome town of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called Trysts, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryst: these for the most part, are sent to England, and fattened for the butcher. The English under Edward I. de-

feated the Scots commanded by the illustrious Wallace, at Falkirk, in 1298. In the church-yard, on a plain stone, is an epitaph on John de Graham, styled the right hand of the gallant Wallace, killed at the battle which was fought between this town and the Carron works, at a place, called to this day Graham's Moor\*.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1769, 240.—KERR'S *Hist. of Robert I.* i. 85. At Falkirk, in 1746, the rebels defeated the king's forces. Long. 3. 35. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

FALKLAND, a town in the county of Fife, in Scotland. Its chief manufactures are coarse linens and Osnaburghs. It was one of the residences of the Scottish kings; and here James V. expired in 1542, a prey to grief and vexation.—*Hist. of the Roy. Fam.* 223.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 681. Long. 3. 12. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the Straits of Magellan, in America, were discovered by captain John Davis in 1592†; and, in 1764, lord Egmont, then first lord of the Admiralty, sent commodore Byron to take possession of them in the name of his Britannic majesty. The commodore, accordingly, made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont; but, in 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English garrison. This produced an armament on the part of the Bri-

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\* Edward had two of his ribs broken previous to the engagement; Rapin says, as he was mounting his horse; *Ency. Brit.* says, while he slept on the ground; but they both agree in its not preventing him from commanding, with great presence of mind.—RAPIN, i. 380.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 612.

† The discovery of the Falkland Islands has been generally, though erroneously, attributed to sir R. Hawkins. Captain John Davis was their discoverer.—UNNEY'S *Voy. and Discoveries in S. Sea*, ii. 102.



tish court; but the affair was settled by a convention, in consequence of which the English regained possession of the place; which, however, in 1774, it was thought proper to abandon.—ADOLPHUS's *Hist. of Eng.* i. 417. Long. 60. 0. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

FALKOPING, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, E. by N. of Gotheborg. In 1389, Albert, king of Denmark, was defeated and taken prisoner at this place by the troops of the famous Margaret, to whom a powerful faction had given the throne of Denmark.—*Hist. de Danemarck* par M. Mallet, i. 361.—*Copenhagen*, 1758.—See note at CALMAR. Long. 13. 16. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Cornwall. From this port Drake set sail on his voyage round the globe in 1577.—*Naval Chron.* i. 24. It has a very noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks; and it is a flourishing town of great traffic, which has been much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The entrance of the harbour is defended by the castles of St. Maw's and Pendennis. Long. 5. 2. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

FALSE BAY, a bay to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by vessels during the prevalence of the N. W. winds in May, which render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay. It is 18 miles wide at its entrance. Long. 18. 33. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital. Long. 9. 35. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus. It was taken by the

Turks in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive.—MILLOT, *Hist. Gen.* iii. 394.—*Mod. Europe*, ed. 1794, ii. 464. Long. 35. 55. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress situated on the N. E. coast of the straits of Magellan, in South America; now neglected in consequence of a Spanish garrison having perished for want. In the year 1581 they built a town at this place, which they called Philippeville, and left in it a colony, consisting of four hundred persons. When our celebrated navigator, Cavendish, arrived here in 1587, he found only one survivor; all the others having died through famine, except about twenty-three persons, who set out for the river Plata, and were never afterwards heard of. Cavendish called the place Port Famine. It is a very fine bay, in which there is convenient room for many ships to moor in great safety. Here are also good wooding and watering, plenty of fish, and different sorts of fowl. The place also abounds with wild celery.

FANTIN, a small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold coast of Guinea, noted for its palm wine. Long. 0. 0. E. lat. 5. 40. N.

FAOUE, or FOUAH, a town of Egypt, situated on the west branch of the Nile, was formerly a seaport, though it is now 20 miles from the sea. It was once a very commercial town, but has greatly declined from its former splendour. Belon, who travelled in Egypt in 1530, says, that Rosetta was much smaller than Fouah; but the reverse has since taken place. Its contracted limits, the ruined state of its ancient edifices, and those yet standing undermined by want and wretchedness, announce the rapid approach of a general decay. The fields, however,



that surround Fouah display a rich and smiling fertility ; whilst its delightful gardens produce fruits which, on account of their superior excellence, are held in high estimation. Long. 31. O. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

FARGANI, the capital of an ample and fertile province of the same name in Zagatai, containing many towns and villages. It is of honourable record, as having been the birthplace of the celebrated astronomer, who, from it, bears the name of Alfargani. Fargani abounds with the richest mineral productions, gold, silver, copper, and other ores. Torquoise stones and sal-ammoniac are also found in its mountains, and fountains of burning naphtha. — MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. Hindost.* i. 201.

FARLEY, an ancient village situated on the river Frome, at the eastern extremity of the county of Somerset, 6 miles S. E. from Bath, and the same distance N. from Frome. In the castle, now in ruins, was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV. created countess of Salisbury by Henry VIII. and beheaded in 1541. She was the last of the line of Plantagenet. — *Hist. of the Roy. Family*, 140. — PENNANT'S *Hist. of London*, 303. — COLLINSON'S *Hist. of Somersetshire*, iii. 361. — BUTLER'S *Chron. Ex.* Long. 2. 33. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

FARNDON, or FARRINGDON, about 9 miles S. from Chester, on the river Dee, in Cheshire, was the birthplace of Speed the historian, 1555. — LYSONS'S *Brit.* vol. ii. 656. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, which has a great wheat market and fine plantations of hops. Queen Boadicea was defeated here by Paulinus, and was buried at Winchester A. D. 54. — MILNER'S *Hist. of Winchester*,

i. 35. note. Sir William Temple, an able negociator and celebrated statesman, but justly censured for his irreligious principles, died near Farnham in 1700. Here the senior department of the royal military college is established, which was first at High Wycombe. Long. O. 46. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve. It has some trade in almonds, figs, oranges, and wine. — Many tunnies and sardinhas are caught here. Long. 8. O. W. lat. 36. 59. N.

FARO, or FARRO ISLANDS, a number of islands, seventeen of which are inhabited, belonging to the Danes. They are situated to the W. of Norway. No trees are seen in these islands, but there are fine pastures for sheep. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks ; and they export tallow, goose-quills, and feathers. — *Athenæum*, iv. 292. Long. 6. O. W. lat. 62. O. N.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily. In these straits Ruyter, a famous Dutch admiral, was wounded, and died soon after at Agosta, or Augusta, in 1676. — See AGOSTA and FLUSHING.

FARRA, a small town of Persia, capital of a district of the same name to the north of Segistan. It is situated in a fertile soil, having plenty of water, and has a considerable commerce. — KERR'S *Voy. and Trav.* viii. 214. Long. 62. 40. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

FARRINGDON, a market town in Berkshire, 14 miles west from Abingdon, on an eminence near the Thames. Here, in 900, died the excellent Alfred ;

In whom the splendour of heroic war,  
And more heroic peace, when govern'd  
well,  
Combine ; whose hallow'd name the  
virtues saint,



And his own Muses love; the best of kings! — THOMSON'S *Summer*, ver. 1478.

Long. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac-Agemi, on the W. by Khusestan, and on the S. by the gulf of Bussarah. It is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, called the wines of Schiraz, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

FAS.—See FEZ.

FAVOGNANA, a fruitful island off the west coast of Sicily. It was formerly called Ægusa; and near it the Romans, under the consul Lutatius, defeated the Carthaginians commanded by Hanno, and thus terminated the first Punic war, which had continued twenty-four years without intermission; A. M. 3763; A. R. 512; Ant. J. C. 240. —ROLLIN, ii. 25.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* quarto, ii. 63. Long. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var, late province of Provence. It is situated N. of Frejus, and is noted for its earthenware. Long. 6. 34. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

FATSISSIO, an island of Japan, to which the grandees of Japan are banished when they incur the Dario's displeasure.—ZIMMERMAN on *Solitude*. Long. 139. 45. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

FECAMP, an ancient and trading seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Charles II. landed at this place when he fled from England, after the battle of

Worcester, in 1651. — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.* — See BRIGHTHELMSTONE. Long. 0. 23. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of North Carolina America. It trades in tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, naval stores, &c. Long. 75. 45. W. lat. 35. 15. N.

FECKENHAM, a village in Worcestershire, about 7 miles from Droitwich. This place is remarkable for having been the birthplace of John Howman, generally known by the name of Feckenham. He was a man of great learning and piety; and though a Papist, and living in the persecuting reign of the execrable Mary, "was cruel to none, but courteous and charitable to all who needed his help or liberality." — *Biog. Dict.* — See WISBEACH. — NASH'S *Worcestershire*, i. 413 and 441.

FEHRBELLIN, a town of Germany, in the middle mark of Brandenburg, on the Rhine. The elector, Frederick William the Great, defeated the Swedes near this place in 1675; when 3000 were left dead on the spot; among whom were many officers, and a great many were made prisoners. Long. 12. 50. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

FELO CAPE, the S. W. point of Sicily.

FELTRI, a town of Italy, N. W. of Verona. The principal trade is in iron.

FELTRIN, a small district of Italy, bounded on the north by the Belluness, on the east and south by the Trevisan, and on the west by the Trentin and Vicentin. It is 28 miles in length and 10 in breadth, and produces a sufficiency of grain, and an abundance of fruit, especially fine nuts; wine, silk, black cattle, sheep, fire wood, and game; and the air is salubrious. The territory contains, besides the capital,



120 villages, 20 parishes, and 42,000 inhabitants. The only place of note is Feltri.

FEMERN, or FEMEREN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by a narrow strait called Femern Sound, about 27 miles in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. Though small, it is very strong, and considered as one of the keys of Denmark, towards Holstein.—CRUTWELL'S *Gaz.* In the 15th century, this island was totally destroyed by Eric, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who burnt the villages, carried off the cattle, and put the inhabitants to the sword.—*Ant. - Jacobin Rev. from Travels in Germany and Sweden*, xxxix. 476.

FERABAD, the capital of the province of Mazanderan, in Persia, situated near the S. coast of the Caspian sea. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. Long. 52. 0. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

FERGUS, a river of the county of Clare, Ireland, which forms a large estuary full of islands at its junction with the Shannon. This river dips under ground in some part of its course. Ennis is on this river, and has a small port at Clare, which is situated a few miles lower on it. This river is navigable from the Shannon up to Clare.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is divided into two parts by the lake Lough Earne. It is rugged and hilly, but affords pasture for cattle. The principal town is Enniskillen.

FERMOY, a very flourishing town of Ireland, 17 miles N. from Cork. It has an extensive porter-brewery, a flour-mill, a woollen-manufactory, a bank, and several respectable shops. It is situated on the Blackwater. Long. 8. 15. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

FERNAMBUCO, or OLINDA, a province of Brasil, lying along the coast of the Atlantic; the chief articles of trade are cotton, sugar, cattle, hides, and Brasil wood.

FERNAMBUCO, or OLINDA, a town of Brasil, in the province of the same name, with a small inconvenient harbour. In 1594, it was taken by the English, and 15 vessels laden with sugar and other property. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, who called it Olinda.—CRUTWELL. Long. 36. 16. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

FERRARA, the chief place in the department of the Lower Po, in the kingdom of Italy, late States of the Church. It is situated on the river Po, and has fine buildings; but its inhabitants are extremely poor. Fencing is the only science cultivated here; and it was formerly noted for its manufacture of sword-blades. Ariosto\*, Bentivoglio, Giraldis, and Guarini, were natives of this place.—Lady CRAVEN'S *Tour*.—SMITH'S *Sketch of a Tour*.—ADDISON'S *Remarks*, 75. Long. 11. 41. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

FERRO, or HIERO, one of the Canary Isles, remarkable for this circumstance, that several geographers have reckoned their first meridian from its westernmost extremity (about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  west from the meridian of London).—See BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*. It is a dry and barren spot, affording no water, except what is supplied in a surprising manner by the fountain-tree, which grows in this island, and distils water from its leaves, in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants.

FERROE ISLANDS.—See FARO.

FERNANDEZ.—See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

FERNANDEZ Po, an island of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the

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\* Some say he was born at Reggio, but buried here.



coast of Benin, about 60 miles in circumference. The land lies high; and the soil is fertile in manioc, or manihot\*, sugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco. The inhabitants are rude and uncivilized.—CRUTWELL. Long. 7. 40. E. lat. 3. 28. N.

FERNS, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, Ireland. Goldsmith is said by some to have been born here.—See ELPHIN. Long. 6. 28. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

FERNEY, in the department of Lemane, between Gex and Geneva, is famous for having been the residence of Voltaire† during the last twenty years of his life.—*Vie de Voltaire*, Paris, 1797.—LEMAISTRE'S *Travels*, i. 35—38.

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\* Jatropha. Manihot. Cassava. The physic nut shrub, whose root makes the cassava bread in the West Indies, being, though a virulent poison, rendered sweet and harmless, by washing its grated substance.

† Though Mons. de la Harpe, in his *Cours de Litterature*, tome xvi partie 2. has rendered ample justice to the merits of Voltaire, he never approved of the many reprehensible expressions and dangerous sarcasms against religion which are met with in his works, and whose character he has drawn in the following lines:

Voltaire dans Ferney, son bruyant arsenal,  
Secouait sur l'Europe un magique fanal,  
Que, pour embrâser tout, trente ans on a  
vu luire.

Par lui l'impiété, puissante pour de-  
truire,  
Ebranla, d'un effort aveugle et furieux,  
Les trônes de la terre appuyés dans les  
cieux.

Ce flexible Protée était né pour séduire:  
Fort de tous les talens, et de plaire, et  
de nuire,

Il sut multiplier son fertile poison.  
Armé du ridicule, eludant la raison,  
Prodiguant le mensonge, et le sel, et  
l'injure,

De cent masques divers il revêt l'im-  
posture

Impose à l'ignorant, insulte à l'homme  
instruit:

Il sut jusqu'au vulgaire abaisser son esprit,

FERROL, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even in all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is situated on a bay of the Atlantic. Long. 8. 4. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

FERTE MILON, a town of France S. W. of Soissons, in the department of Aisne, late province of the Isle of France. The famous poet Racine was born here in 1639. He was much esteemed by madame de Maintenon, and in favour with Louis XIV. till this monarch, seeing a memoir in her hands, drawn up by the poet, on the distress of the French people, he forbade her seeing him again. The consequences of this prohibition occasioned the poet's death in 1699.

FESOLE, or FIESOLE, anciently Fæsulæ, now a lonely but beautiful village of Italy. Placed on the summit of a lofty and broken eminence, it looks down on the vale of the Arno, and commands Florence, with all its domes, towers, &c. and the road that leads to it. The recesses, swells, and breaks of the hill on which it stands, are covered with groves of pines, ilex, and cypress. That a place graced with so many beauties should delight the poet and the philosopher is not wonderful; and accordingly we find it alluded to with complacency by Milton, panegyricized by Politian, inhabited by

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Faire du vice un jeu, du scandale une  
ecole.

Grace à lui, le blasphème, et piquant, et  
frivole,

Circulait embelli des traits de la gaieté,  
Au bon sens il ôta sa vieille autorité,

Repousa l'examen, fit rouger du scrupule,

Et mit au premier rang le titre d'incrédule.



Picus, and frequented by Lorenzo.  
—J. C. EUSTACE, *Class. Tour*, ii.  
225. — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog.*  
Er. 8th Jan.

FETTIPOUR, a city of Hindoostan,  
west of Agra. Selim Shah, who  
took the name of Jehanguire, or  
conqueror of the world, the fourth  
Mogul emperor, was born here in  
1569. — MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of*  
*Hindostan*, ii. 188. Long. 78. 10.  
E. lat. 27. 12. N.

FEUILLANS, a village in France,  
about 25 miles distant from Tou-  
louse. It was remarkable for the  
first and chief establishment of the  
Feuillans, a religious order, who  
went barefooted, clothed in white,  
under the strict observance of the  
rule of St. Bernard. The name was  
occasioned by a reform of the order  
of Bernardus, first made in the  
abbey at Feuillans by the sieur  
Barrier, who established it about  
the year 1580. Long. 1. 22. E.  
lat. 43. 36. N.

FEVERSHAM, a large town of  
Kent, seated on a creek of the Med-  
way, and much frequented by small  
vessels. It is famous for the best  
oysters for laying in stews; and has  
several gunpowder-mills in its neigh-  
bourhood. Stephen, king of England,  
was buried in an abbey which he had  
founded at Feversham, in 1154\*,  
Here that misguided prince James  
II. attempted to embark for France,  
after the success of the prince of  
Orange, but was stopped by the  
populace, and conveyed back to Lon-  
don. — See AMBLETEUSE. — ROCHESTER.  
Long. 0. 55. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

FEZ, or FAS, a country of Africa,  
in Barbary, bounded on the W. by  
the Atlantic ocean, on the N. by

the Mediterranean sea, on the E.  
by Algiers, and on the S. by Mo-  
rocco and Tafilet. It is about 125  
miles in length, and the same in  
breadth. The air is temperate and  
wholesome, and the country full of  
mountains, particularly to the W.  
and S. where mount Atlas lies.  
However, it is populous and fertile,  
producing citrons, lemons, oranges,  
dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins,  
sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch,  
and corn in abundance. The inha-  
bitants breed camels, beeves, sheep,  
and the finest horses in Barbary. It  
is watered by several rivers and  
streams, and the principal town is  
Fez.

Fez, the capital of Fez, on a river  
of the same name, in Africa. It  
is an ancient, strong, and one of the  
largest and handsomest cities in  
all Africa. The palaces are mag-  
nificent, and there are 700 mosques,  
50 of which are very considerable,  
adorned with marble pillars, and  
other ornaments. The houses are  
built of brick or stone, and adorned  
with mosaic work: those of brick  
are ornamented with glazing and  
colours, like Dutch tiles, and the  
wood-work and ceilings are carved,  
painted, and gilt. There is a court  
to every house, in which are square  
marble basins. The roofs are flat,  
and they sleep thereon in the summer.  
All the trades live in separate parts  
of the city. Caravans go hence to  
Mecca, with Cordovan leather, in-  
digo, cochineal, ostrich feathers,  
and British cloth. Long. 5. 5. W.  
lat. 33. 40. N.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa,  
which, though placed in the midst of  
a desert, produces dates, olives,  
limes, apricots, pomegranates, figs,  
Indian corn, &c. They have also  
various animals. — LUCAS'S *Acc. Afr.*  
*Assoc.*

FICHELBERG, high mountains  
of Germany, in the district of Cu-

\* His body remained there till the  
suppression of the abbies; when, for so  
small gain as the leaden coffin wherein  
it was wrapped, it was taken up and  
thrown into the next water. — RAPIN,  
i. 210. folio.



lembach, in Franconia; from which spring four large rivers; viz. the Maine, the Sala, the Eger, and the Nago.

FIELDHEAD, about 6 miles S. W. of Leeds, in Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Dr. Joseph Priestley, a metaphysician, politician, theologian, and an unrivalled experimental philosopher. He was born in 1733, and died in 1804.—*Mon. Rev.* lii. 370.

FIFENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the east of the county of Fife, with a village of the same name. The passage of the cape is rendered dangerous by a ridge of rocks, which extends a considerable way from the cape into the sea. They are called the Car rocks.

FIFESHIRE, a rich and populous county of Scotland.

FIGALO, CAPE, in Epirus, the ancient Actium (see PREVESEA and AMBRACIA), near which Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle, 3d Sept. year of Rome 723, 30 B. C.—ADAM'S *An. Geo.*—ROLLIN, x. 209.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 308. Long. 21. 10. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

FIGUERAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, where the Spaniards, in 1786, began to erect a fortress. Though very strong, it was taken by the French in 1794. It is 20 miles from Gerona. The surrounding country is agreeable, and the plains are well cultivated and divided by hedges of aloes and wild pomegranates. Long. 2. 50. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

FIGUERO DOS VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, situated near some lofty mountains, on a small river which runs into the Zezeree, celebrated for its wine, 20 miles north from Thomar. Long. 8. 15. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

FINE, LOCH.—See LOCH-FINE.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most

western cape, not only of Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. In 1747, Anson took nine men of war, three East Indiamen, and six merchantmen, coming from France under the command of Mons. Jonquiere\*, off Cape Finisterre.—*Naval Chron.* i. 238.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Quimper is the chief place.

FINLAND, one of the late five general divisions of Sweden†, bounded on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland; on the E. by Wiburgh, or Russian Finland; on the S. by the gulf of Finland; and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fief of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

FIorenzo, a seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name. It was taken by the English in 1794. Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

FISHGUARD, a small fishing-town in Pembrokeshire, carries on a good trade in herrings. A manufactory of coarse cloth is carried on in the town. From the north-east wall of the church is a remarkable echo, which repeats sentences three times distinctly; and near it is a chalybeate spring. In 1797, 1200 French landed in the bay, but were soon made prisoners by some sea-fenci-

\* The French admiral, on presenting his sword to the conqueror, said, "Mons. vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, et la Gloire vous suit (pointing to the two ships so named).—*Biog. Dict.*

† By the treaty of Frederickshamn, in 1809, Finland was annexed to the Russian empire.—*Lit. Panorama*, vi. 792.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 524.



bles and a troop of yeomen cavalry, amounting to six hundred and sixty-six effective men, under the command of lord Cawdor. — *Naval Chron.* iii. 7. To the speedy and favourable termination of this, at first, formidable aggression, it appears the females contributed. Numbers assembled upon the surrounding heights, clad in their scarlet whittles (long mantles), and drawn up in ranks, and the enemy took them for additional forces. — *Cyclop.* Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

FISH RIVER. GREAT, Rio l'Infante of the Portuguese, a considerable river of Africa, which, rising in the unknown interior regions, takes a southerly direction, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian ocean, in lat. 30. 30. S. — The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

FIUM, a large town, capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs. This province contains a great number of bridges, built by the ancient Egyptians. Long. 30. 49. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a seaport town of Istria, situated near the gulf of Venice, on the confines of Croatia. From this port vast quantities of goods are exported, which come from Hungary; and its environs abound with grapes, figs, and other fruits. Long. 14. 30. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

FIUMESINO, a river of Italy, the ancient Rubicon, which enters the Adriatic about 8 miles to the N. of

Rimini. It is called by some the Pisatello; which see, and RUBICON.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a promontory of Yorkshire. James, the son of Robert III. afterwards James I. of Scotland, was taken prisoner off Flamborough-head by an English vessel; he having secretly embarked for France in 1405, to avoid the snares of his ambitious uncle\*, and was unjustly (there being a truce between England and Scotland) detained near twenty years by Henry IV. — ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of Scot.* — *Ency. Brit.* — GRANGER'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 33. Innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls frequent its rocks. Paul Jones captured the Serapis near it in 1779. — *Naval Chron.* i. 460. — ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* iii. 174.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands. It is fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. The manufactures are linen, lace, and tapestry. By the treaty of Campo Formio, A. D. 1797, the whole of Austrian Flanders was annexed to the dominions of France, and converted into the departments of the Lys and Scheldt. The climate of this country is temperate and salubrious; the soil in general is fertile and fit for tillage, and in some places it is uncommonly fertile. The land produces all kinds of grain and vegetables. — Flax is a very considerable commodity, and has greatly contributed to the wealth of the country. The pasture grounds are excellent, and nourish a valuable breed of cattle, which yield rich cheese and butter. The breed of horses and sheep is also considerable. The

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\* According to Rapin, i. 498, this uncle had previously confined his elder brother David, and caused him to be starved to death.



Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe; and by them the English were taught the art of weaving, and probably that of agriculture. Their trade was also very extensive. The most beautiful table-linen is still the manufacture of this country, and its lace is superior to every other. The principal rivers are, the Scheldt and the Lys.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire. Here is a college that was built in 1603 by Henry IV. of France. It has manufactories of veils, and of light French stuffs called stamine. The vicinity abounds in grain and vines, and its poultry is much esteemed. In the chapel of the college were deposited, in gold boxes, the hearts of Henry IV. and his queen, Mary Medicis. Henry was assassinated at Paris in 1610, and Mary died at Cologne in 1642.—See COLOGNE. Long. O. 3. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

FLEH, a little village in Misnia, Upper Saxony, south-east from Dresden. It was the birthplace of the eminent civilian and historian, Puffendorf, in 1631.

FLensburg, a town of Denmark, and the most commercial in the duchy of Sleswick, with a good harbour. The famous queen Margaret died on board a ship in this harbour, in her passage to Zealand in 1412.—See CALMAR.—Busching.—KUTNER'S *Travels in Denmark*, &c. letter i.—*Hist de Danemarck* par Mons. Mallet, i. 381. Long. 9. 40. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

FLEURS, a large village at the eastern extremity of the department of Jemappe, late province of Namur, Netherlands, N. E. of Charleroi. The French gained a victory over the allies here in 1690; and in June 1794 the Austrians were de-

feated in a general attack of the French posts. The battle continued fifteen hours; the Austrians are said to have had 100,000 men, and the French only 40,000. The former were commanded by the prince de Cobourg, the latter by Jourdan.—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 198.—SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.* iii. 96.—*Dict. des Treize Departmens.* Long. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

FLINT, a town of Flintshire, in North Wales, and capital of the country. At this place the infatuated Edward II. received from exile his imperious favourite Piers Gaveston, who had landed at Carnarvon from Ireland in 1311.—PENNANT'S *Wales*, i. 45. Here are the remains of a castle, in which the unhappy Richard II. was delivered into the hands of his rival, the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. in the year 1399\*.—RAPIN, folio, i. 472. Flint sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Long. 3. 2. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales. Part of Flintshire extends on the E. side of the Dee, about 9 miles, between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is at first no more than 5 miles across, but spreads out in its most eastern part to about 8 miles. This country is entirely destitute of the fossil usually called by the same name. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and their flesh is excellent. There is good butter, cheese, and honey; of which last the natives make metheglin, a wholesome liquor, much used

\* Mr. Pennant relates a remarkable instance of the ingratitude of a greyhound, which had been so attached to Richard II. during his prosperity, that it would follow no other person; but, upon his deposition, forsook the fallen monarch, and attached himself to his unlawful successor.



in those parts. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Se-  
vion, Elwy, and Allen.

FLODDEN FIELD, on the river Till, in the northern part of North-  
umberland. Here, on the 9th of  
Sept. in 1513, James IV. of Scot-  
land was slain, and the army de-  
feated by the English under the  
earl of Surry. The former lost  
about 10,000 men, and the latter  
about half that number. — PEN-  
NANT'S *Tour in Scot.* 282. It is re-  
markable, that James I. II. III. and  
IV. who succeeded each other in the  
throne, died unnatural deaths.—See  
PERTH, ROXBURGH, and BANNOCK-  
BURN.

FLORENCE, the capital of Etruria,  
late duchy of Tuscany, Italy, on the  
river Arno. It has many fine build-  
ings, and a bridge entirely of mar-  
ble. Most of its palaces were  
adorned with fine paintings and  
sculptures; but since the French  
revolution many have been removed  
to Paris. The chapel of Lorenzo,  
built for a burial-place, is the finest  
and most expensive that was ever  
erected for the dead. The gnomon  
erected by Toscanelli in one of its  
churches, about the year 1460, for  
the purpose of determining the sol-  
stices, has justly been denominated  
the noblest astronomical instrument  
in the world.—ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*  
*de Med.* ii. 111. Catharine de Me-  
dicis was born here in 1519, and  
George Colman in 1733. Leo X.\*

\* The character of this pontiff has  
been finely celebrated by Pope in the fol-  
lowing lines:—

But see each Muse, in Leo's golden days,  
Starts from her trance, and trims her  
withered bays.

Rome's ancient genius, o'er its ruins  
spread,  
Shakes off the dust, and rears his  
rev'rend head.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive,  
Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to  
live;

was born here in 1475, Machiavel in  
1469, Magliabechi in 1633. Ci-  
mabue (ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*), who re-  
vived the art of painting in Italy;  
Dante, the father of Italian poetry;  
Fingueira (ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*, ii.  
222), the inventor of engraving;  
Giotto (ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*, ii. 178),  
an admirable painter; Vesputius  
Americus (ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Am.*  
i. 149.—ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*, ii. 42),  
who gave his name to America;  
and Viviani, an architect, were na-  
tives. In the church of Santa Croce  
are a number of interesting monu-  
ments, particularly those of Gali-  
leo, the precursor of astronomical  
truth; and of Michael Angelo Buc-  
narotti, who died at Rome, but was  
here interred, with great pomp, by  
order of the reigning duke.—  
PHILLIPS'S *Collection of Mod. Voy.*  
*and Travels*, ix.—*Mon. Rev.* lxx.  
502. Long. 11. 15. E. lat. 43.  
46. N.

FLORIDA, a country of North  
America, bounded on the N. by  
Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic  
ocean, on the S. by the gulf of  
Mexico, and on the W. by the  
Mississippi. It is divided into East  
and West Florida; St. Augustine is  
the capital of the former, and Pen-  
sacola of the latter. The country  
about St. Augustine is by far the  
most unfruitful; yet, even here,  
two crops of Indian corn are an-  
nually produced. The banks of  
the rivers are of a superior quality,  
and well adapted to the culture of  
rice and corn. The interior coun-  
try, which is high and pleasant,  
abounds with wood of almost every  
kind; particularly white and red  
oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and  
white cedar. The intervals be-  
tween the hilly parts are very rich,

With sweeter notes each rising temple  
rung,

A Raphael painted\*, and a Vida† sung.

\* See URBINO.

† See CREMONA.



and produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. But this country is valuable, in a particular manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sabastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was, in 1763, ceded by the latter to the English, in whose hands it continued till 1781; when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1783. In 1811, the western part of Florida was peaceably given up to the United States.

**FLOUR, ST.** an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne. Good knives are made here, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. Long. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

**FLUELEN**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz, about a mile north of Altdorf, on the east side of the lake of Lucern. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of Tell.--See **ALTDORF** and **KUSNACHT**. Long. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

**FLUSHING**, a strong seaport of Zealand, in the Seven United Provinces. The inhabitants of Sluys pillaged this town in 1485. The states general seized it on the 27th of April, 1573, by means of seven boats filled with soldiers, sent by the prince of Orange from the Brill. When they landed, they hanged the Spanish commander, Francis Pacioti, one of the greatest engineers of his time, and the friend of the duke of Alva. They pillaged the churches and cloisters, and made themselves dreaded both by land and sea, taking likewise the town of Vere, and defeating a fleet of Spanish ships, commanded by the duke of Medini Celi; the duke of Alva and the prince of Parma

endeavouring to retake it, but in vain. On the 29th January, 1574, the Flushingers took several Spanish vessels, which were sent from Antwerp to the succour of Middleburgh, then besieged by the confederates. The states pledged this, with some other towns, to queen Elizabeth, as a security for her assistance, and surrendered it to the earl of Leicester, who was made governor, the 29th of October, 1585, and arrived the same year with 6,800 soldiers and above 500 gentlemen. In the year 1616, it was restored, with the other towns, to the states, by the negociation of John Olden Barnevelt, ambassador to James I. It is one of the three places that Charles V. recommended his son Philip II. to keep with care. The brave admiral De Ruyter was born here.—See **AGOSTA**. In 1471, Edward IV. embarked at Flushing on his expedition against Henry VI. It was taken by the English in 1809, after a severe bombardment; but they soon after evacuated it, and the whole island of Walcheren, on which it is situated. Long. 3. 28. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

**FOCHABERS**, a small town situated on the west bank of the river Spey, in the county of Elgin, or Murray. It is a thriving town, and is greatly increasing in size. Long. 3. 3. W. lat. 57. 36. N.

**FÆMUND**, a large lake of Norway, about 35 British miles in length, by 8 at its greatest breadth.

**FOGGIA**, a town of Naples, and the chief place in the Capitanata. The houses are neatly built of white stone, and it is supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Here Conrad caused his brother Henry to be murdered; by which fratricide he became heir to the emperor Frederick. Charles I. duke of Anjou, died here in 1285. Long. 15. 38. E. lat. 41. 25. N.



FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late county of Foix, seated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Here is a manufactory of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills on the river; that metal being here a considerable object of commerce. Long. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the island of Formosa.

FORSHIANI.—See FORHANI.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territories of the pope, and district of Umbria. It is a trading place, remarkable for its sweetmeats, its paper-mills, silk-manufactories, and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain. Long. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, on the English channel. It was once a flourishing place of large extent, containing five parish churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. The inhabitants support themselves chiefly by fishing. The illustrious Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was a native: he was born in 1578, and died in 1657.—*Beaut. of England*. vii. 1111.

FONDI, a town of Naples, in Lavoura, near a lake of the same name. In 1534, Barbarossa, admiral to Solyman emperor of the Turks, being disappointed in a plan that he had concerted of carrying off Julia Gonzaga, the widow of Vespasian Colonna, the most beautiful woman in all Italy, took vengeance on the hapless town, by burning the churches, demolishing the tombs, and carrying away the inhabitants. Fondi is situated in a plain, environed by myrtle,

orange, lemon, olive, and other fruit trees. Long. 13. 30. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

FONG-HOA-TCHING, a large and commercial town of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Chan-yang, on the borders of Corea; the chief manufacture is paper of cotton, which is white and transparent, and used for windows, instead of glass. The adjacent country contains many mountains, some of which abound with metals, and wood fit for building. The land is in general fertile, and produces wheat, millet, leguminous plants, and cotton. Immense herds of oxen and flocks of sheep feed in the vallies. The inhabitants sow little rice; but fruit trees of almost every kind are found here. Long. 123. 42. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

FONG-KIANG-FOU, a district in the province of Kiang-Nan, China, on the sea-shore, particularly noted for the making of Namking or Nankeen.—VAN BRAAM'S *Ac. of the Dutch Emb. to China*.—See KIANG-NAN.

FONG-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-Nan; situated on a mountain which hangs over the Yellow river, and inclosing within its walls several little hills. Its jurisdiction is extensive, comprehending 18 cities. This was the birthplace of the emperor Hong-vou, who formed a design of rendering it a famous and magnificent city, as the seat of empire. After having expelled the Western Tartars, who had taken possession of China, he transferred his court hither, and named the city Fong-yang; i. e. the Place of Eagle's Splendour. But he abandoned the intention, and established his court at Nang-king. Of his design the monuments were executed, which, now remaining, sufficiently show how magnificent the



city would have been, if the emperor's plan had been completed. The first of these monuments is, the tomb of the father of Hong-vou, called "Hoang-lin," or the royal tomb. The second is, a tower built in the middle of the city, of an oblong form, 100 feet high, and said to be the most lofty in China. The third is a magnificent temple erected to the god Fo. This was at first a pagoda, into which Hong-vou entered when he had lost his parents, and where he found an asylum in his distress; but after he had been elevated to the throne, in consequence of a succession of vicissitudes, he caused this temple to be constructed in testimony of his gratitude to the Bonzes; assigning them a revenue for 300 persons, under a chief of their own sect, whom he constituted a mandarin. At present, here are only about 20 priests, who being neglected are almost reduced to beggary. Long. 117. O. E. lat. 32. 52. N.

FONTAINE-FRANCAISE, a village N. E. from Dijon, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy. Here Henry IV. of France, with six thousand horse, defeated Ferdinand de Valasco and the duke of Mayenne, with an army of eighteen thousand men, in 1595. —HENAULT, 390. Long. 5. 22. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, late province of the Isle of France. The grapes which grow in the neighbourhood are much esteemed, and there is a great trade in fruit and in porcelaine. It has a palace, built by Francis I.; and here Leonardo da Vinci died in the arms of that monarch. Philip the Fair was born here in 1268, and died in the same town in 1314. Francis II. was born at Fontainebleau in 1542, Henry III. in 1551, and

Lewis XIII. in 1601. The great Condé expired here in 1686 — MEZERAY.—HENAULT.—*Un. Hist.* Queen Christina, on her abdication of the throne of Sweden, 1654, retired to Rome, and soon after to France, and apartments were assigned her at Fontainebleau. Here she ordered to be assassinated Monaldechi, her master of the horse, who had betrayed some secret intrusted to him. Long. 2. 47. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

FONTANKA, a navigable river of Russia, which goes from the Nevka, on the right of the Neva, flowing as a slow morass brook, first towards the south, then westward, parallel with the Neva, to the Cronstadt gulf, into which, with the Neva, it formerly fell in two arms. In the former reigns it had been deepened and lined with timber; but gradually filled up again, and in summer was partially dry. By order of her late majesty, it was dug afresh, to a bed of one fathom in depth, and in breadth ten or twelve, and its sides faced with hewn granite raised on piles to the height of a fathom above the water's level, with an iron balustrade; and without side of this a pavement five feet broad of granite flags, for the accommodation of foot passengers. Its banks are now full of fine flowing Neva water. It is navigable for barks of burden, and constitutes one of the chief ornaments of the imperial residence. The length of this river is nearly 3000 fathoms.

FONTARABIA, a strong seaport in Biscay, Spain. It was taken by the French in 1794, but has been since evacuated. Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufactory, and its fair is fa-



mous for cattle, particularly for its mules; on which last account it is resorted to by the Spaniards. It is seated on the river Vendée, near the sea. Long. 1. 48. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

FONTENOY, a village in the department of Jemappe, late province of Austrian Hainault, Netherlands. It is situated a few miles to the east of Tournay, near the Scheldt. Here the French, under the command of Louis XV. and M. Saxe, defeated the allies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, in 1745.—*SMOLLETT's Cont. of Hume.*—*BELSHAM's Mem.* ii. 87.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 101. Long. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

FONTEVRAULD, an abbey 5 leagues from Saumur, in the department of Maine and Loire, France. Here Henry II. and his unnatural queen Eleanor\* were buried. Richard I. their son, was also interred here. Henry II. died 1189; queen Eleanor 1202; and Richard was killed in 1199.—*RAPIN*, i. 243. fol.—*WRAXALL's Tour.*—*GRANGER's Biog. Hist.* i. 8.—*MAVOR's Voyages and Travels*, xvi. 284.

FOOLADO, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, between the 5th and 9th degrees of long. and 12. and 14. of N. lat. It is said to be the original kingdom of the Foulahs.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market-town of Hampshire, on the banks of the Avon, containing 2335 inhabitants. It has a good stone bridge of seven arches over the river, which is formed from several springs in Wiltshire, and falls into the sea at Christchurch.

FORDUN, a parish in the county of Kincardine. This parish is noted for having been the birthplace of Johannes de Fordun, author of

\* See BOURDEAUX.

the *Scotichronicon*, one of the most ancient and authentic histories of Scotland that have been published. It also gave birth to the late celebrated lord Monboddo, well known in the literary world by various publications.—*Gaz. Scot.*—*Beaut. of Scot.* iv. 388. Long. 2. 28. W. lat. 56. 52. N.

FORDWICH, a parish near Canterbury, on the river Stour, in Kent, is noted for its excellent trouts.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory, which is the N. E. point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N. in a right line, to the point called the Nase, in Essex, and forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity-House, for a seamark. The English fleet under Blake defeated the Dutch fleet commanded by De Ruyter off this cape in 1652, and in 1666.—*Naval Chron.* i. 66.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E. point of the coast of Kent, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road called the Downs, to which they are a great security.—*Beaut. of England*, vii.

FOREST-HILL, a small village situated on a pleasant hill, about three miles from Oxford. It was the residence of Milton for a time, and here he composed several of his earliest productions: he described the beauties of his retreat in his *L'Allegro*.—*Lit. Pan.* v. 330.; vii. 506. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

FORESTS, one of the departments of France, including the greater part of the duchy of Luxemburg. It is hilly, wooded, indifferently fertile, and abounding in mines.



**FORFAR**, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Angus; which see.

**FORFAR**, a town of Scotland, capital of Angus, with a considerable manufactory. Near it is a hollow, where supposed witches were formerly burnt. Long. 2. 55. W. lat. 56. 37. N.

**FORHANI**, or **FOKSHIANI**, a town of Turkey, in the province of Valakhia, at the distance of about 16 miles to the north of Bukharest, near the river Putra. — *TOOKE'S Life of Catherine II.* ii. 92. At this place, prince Coburg and Suwarrof, with an army of Austrians and Russians, gained a complete victory over the Turks on the 21st of July, 1789. — *TOOKE'S Life of Catherine II.* iii. 277. — *Mon. Rev.* lxi. 490. Long. 26. 0. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

**FORMBY**, a village in Lancashire, about 3 miles from Liverpool. This is said to be the first place in England where potatoes were planted; and this was owing to a vessel being shipwrecked on the coast, which contained a quantity of this excellent vegetable. — See **SANTA FE**, and **YOUGHALL**.

**FORMIÆ**, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium. On its ruins Mola was built. — See **MOLA**. Long. 13. 29. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

**FORMOSA**, an island in the Chinese sea. It produces corn, rice, fruits, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. The inhabitants make use of oxen not only in agriculture, but also for riding. In 1782 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and an inundation of the sea. A fictitious account of this island was written by Psalmanaazar, the impostor. Long. 121. 30. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

**FORRES**, a town in Murrayshire; near which is a column called Sweno's Stone, said to have been

erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008, by Malcolm II. On a heath near this place, Macbeth is represented by Shakspeare as having encountered the witches:

“So wither'd and so wild in their attire,  
That look'd not like the inhabitants  
o'the earth,  
And yet were on't. — *Macbeth*, act i.  
sc. iii.

Long. 3. 30. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

**FORTAVENTURA**, one of the Canary islands. When sufficiently watered by rains, it has abundant harvests, and exports the superfluity of its produce; but when its soil, which is deprived of rivers, and has but a small number of springs, is too much dried, its sterility is deplorable; and many of the inhabitants, starving with hunger, are compelled to emigrate. This event occurred in the interval between 1768 and 1771; during which period not a drop of rain fell on Fortaventura. Don Joseph de Viera y Clavijo, who wrote a history of the Canaries, was born on this island. — See *Dru's Voyage to Teneriffe*. Long. 14. 26. E. lat. 28. 4. N.

**FORT CHEPEYWAN**, situated on lake Athapescon, 110°. W. of Greenwich, and 58. N. is memorable for being the place where Mr. (now sir Alexander) Mackenzie embarked, when he explored the northern parts of America to nearly the 70th degree of latitude, and indeed till his progress was obstructed by the ice. From this place he ascended what is called Peace river to its source, and from thence proceeded to the Pacific ocean. — *British Critic*, xxxv. 248.

**FORT ISLAND**, about 15 miles from the mouth of the Essequibo river, is the seat of the administrative government of the colony of Essequibo, and the residence of the



commander, who is president of the court.—*BOLINGBROOK'S Demerary*, 133. Long. 59. 0. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

**FORT ST. DAVID**, or **TEGAPATAM**, a fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, seated on a branch of the river Panaur. It is the staple of this country for fine dimities and painted cottons.—About 4 miles from the fort is a famous Indian fig-tree, under the shadow of which 10,000 persons may stand without inconvenience. Long. 80. 0. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

**FORT AUGUSTUS**, a fort of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, situated at the western extremity of Lochness. In 1746 it was taken by the rebels, who, however, soon evacuated it.

**FORT GEORGE**, a regular fortification of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, built, since the year 1746, on a point of land which projects into the frith of Murray. It is capable of containing 10,000 men, with barracks for 6000; and mounts 100 cannon, most of them 42-pounders. It is 11 miles N. of Inverness.

**FORTH**, one of the most considerable rivers in Scotland, rises out of two lakes at the foot of a mountain called Ben Lomond, in the shire of Dumbarton; and running nearly from west to east the whole breadth of this part of the island, almost divides it into two parts. The length of the Forth, from the source to its confluence with the German ocean, in a direct line, is upwards of 90 miles. Of its sinuosity here, some idea may be formed, when it is known, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa by land is only 6 miles, but by water 24. After passing Alloa, it expands into a bay near 20 miles long, and of considerable breadth; which, being shut in by the contraction of the river at Queen's ferry, where it is not more than two miles wide, and

still further by the small fortified island of Inchgarvie, situated in its channel, forms one of the finest roadsteads in the island. Thence expanding into a frith with several small islands (and on one of which, May, a light-house is erected), it forms several excellent harbours, both on the northern and southern banks; particularly Leith roads, where it is nine miles over, and, washing the shores of Haddington and Fife, falls into the German ocean. The river abounds with various kinds of white fish; and several valuable salmon fisheries are established in the upper part of its course, particularly at Allca, Kincardine, Torryburne, and Culross; and the Frith usually receives an annual visit of a shoal of herrings, equal to those frequenting other parts of the eastern coast. The Forth is navigable, up to Stirling bridge, for vessels of eighty tons, and for merchant vessels of any draft of water as far as Grangemouth, where it is joined by the canal uniting this river with the Clyde. From this communication, the numerous harbours on the coasts of the Frith, and the inexhaustible stores of coal, iron-ore, and limestone, as well as the manufactures of the counties of Perth, Fife, Stirling, and the two Lothians, occasion such a resort of vessels, that the tonnage of the Forth nearly rivals that of the Thames.

**FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL** is a navigable cut, which, connecting the rivers Forth and Clyde, forms a conjunction between the German ocean and the Irish sea. Previous to its being made, the trade of this possessed no channel of communication with the other side of the island, but by immense maritime distance round the Land's End, or by the less circuitous route, but dangerous passage, of Pentland Frith. On the 28th of



July, 1790, this immense undertaking was completed, and the navigation opened from sea to sea. Thus, with the aid of the collateral branch, a communication is formed between the great emporium of the north, Glasgow, and both sides of the island. The whole length of the channel is 35 miles, from the mouth of the river Caron to Dulmoreburn-foot, on the banks of the Clyde, rising and falling 160 feet by means of 39 locks. In its course, it passes over rocks, through precipices, deep mosses, over quick-sands, and in places is guarded by banks twenty feet high: it crosses two considerable rivers, the Helvin and Luggie, with numerous rivulets and streams, by 10 large and 33 smaller aqueducts, or water bridges. That over the former river is a grand object, consisting of several arches, the centre of which is 90 feet, forming an arcade 420 in the span in length, and 65 feet high. Various roads also traverse the canal by the aid of 33 draw-bridges. The dimensions of it, though greatly contracted from the original design, are far superior to any work of the kind in South Britain.

**FORTINGAL**, a Highland parish in Perthshire, Scotland. It is situated about 16 miles W. from Dunkeld, and N. of the river Tay. In its neighbourhood, Agricola, the Roman general, defeated the Caledonians under Galgacus.—*ADAM'S Summary*, 501.

**FOSSA NUOVA**, a village and abbey of Italy, situated on the ruins of the little town of Forum Appii, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and by Horace in his account of his journey to Brundisium.

To Forum Appii thence we steer, a place  
Stuff'd with rank boatmen and with  
vintners base.—*Book i. sat. 5.*

It is said, that St. Thomas Aquinas

died at this convent. Legendary story says, that his body was afterwards required by the king of France, and ordered to be carried to Toulouse; but one of the monks, before the removal of the body, cut off the saint's head, and annexed another in its room: the true head was hid in the wall of the convent, and afterwards found (as the monkish fable reports, in consequence of some scratching and knocking, which occasioned the wall to be pulled down), as fresh as the day when it was cut off. Long. 13. 10. E. lat. 41. 23. N.

**FOTHERINGAY**, a village 3 miles N. from Oundle, in Northamptonshire. Richard III. was born in the castle in 1443. The following is the character given him by Shakspeare:

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;  
Thy school-days frightful, desperate,  
wild, and furious;  
Thy prime of manhood, daring, bold,  
and vent'rous;  
Thy age confirm'd, proud, subtile, sly,  
and bloody;  
More mild, but yet more harmful; kind  
in hatred.—*Richard III. act iv.*  
scene 4.

In its church, Edward duke of York, killed at Agincourt, and Richard duke of York, slain at Wakefield, are interred. Mary\* queen of Scots

\* Gunton, in his "History of the Church of Peterborough," &c. has given a circumstantial account of the funeral of Mary queen of Scots, on Thursday, August 1, 1587, six months after her death; for she was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, February 8, in that year, and buried at Peterborough, but removed to Westminster abbey in 1612.—**GUNTON**, 73. When Mary's executioner went to take off her stockings, he found her little dog crept under her coat; which, being put from thence, went and laid himself down between her head and body, and was besmeared with blood.—**GUNTON**, 76.—**WALTON'S Lives**, edited by **ZOUCH**, 251.



was tried and beheaded in the castle on the 8th of February, 1587; and her son James ordered it to be demolished.

FOULI, FOULAH, or FUILY, or PHOLEY, a country of Africa, situated on the sides of the river Senegal. Its extent is not ascertained. The country is populous, and the soil fertile. The inhabitants are indolent; but they raise millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, peas, roots, and fruits, with abundance of care. They rear also a great number of cattle, in which their traffic principally consists. They hunt lions, leopards, tigers, and elephants. The skins of the former and the teeth of the latter they sell, and dry the flesh for stores.

Fou-TCHEOU-Fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Fokien. It carries on a great trade with the Europeans; the Japanese, and the Indians. Long. 120. 0. E. lat. 26. 4. N.

FOWEY, a seaport in Cornwall, which has a great pilchard fishery. These fish are caught in immense quantities during the season; when, according to the author of "The Fisher-Boy,"

One haul produces oft upon the shore  
Full sixteen thousand fish, and sometimes more.

Fowey was the birthplace of the infamous Hugh Peters, a great pretender to the saintly character in the reign of Charles I. and one of the foremost to encourage and justify the rebellion against that monarch. It was strongly suspected, that he was one of his masked executioners.

—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of Eng.* iii. 55. Long. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

FOX ISLANDS, or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, in the North Archipelago. They are sixteen in number, and are situated between the E. coast of Kamtschatka, and the W. coast of

America, between 52. and 55. N. lat. Each island has a particular name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat which reaches down to the knee. On the fore part of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board, like a skreen, adorned with the jaw-bones of sea-bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. But, when they dress their food, they make use of a hollow stone, in which they place the fish or flesh; they then cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay. They next lay it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them. They have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. Long. 175. 0. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

FOYERS, or FYERS, a small river of Inverness-shire, which empties itself into Lochness about midway between its eastern and western extremity. It is remarkable for a stupendous waterfall, which, according to Dr. Garnet, is undoubtedly one of the highest falls in the world; and though the immense body of water which falls down the celebrated cascade of the Niagara, in North America, gives a superiority to that, yet it must yield to this in point of height; the former fall



being 140 feet, and the latter 212. Burns has given a beautiful description of it :

Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,

The roaring Fyers pours his mossy floods ;

'Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,  
Where, thro' a shapeless breach, his stream resounds.

As high in air the bursting torrents flow,  
As deep recoiling surges foam below ;  
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,

And viewless echo's ear, astonish'd, rends.

Dim-seen, through rising mists and ceaseless show'rs,

The hoary cavern, wide-surrounding, low'rs,

Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,

And still below the horrid cauldron boils.

BURNS' *Works*, iii. 363. 4th edit.

FOYLE, a river of Ireland, which runs by Londonderry, and 4 miles below expands into a large bay called Lough Foyle, 12 miles long and 7 broad.

FRAGA, a town of Arragon, on the borders of Catalonia, in Spain. Alphonso VII. was killed here, in 1134, in a battle fought against the Moors, who were victorious. Long. 0. 28. W. lat. 41. 46. N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, about 16 miles north of Ipswich ; with the remains of a castle, to which Mary retired when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. Long. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

FRANCAISE, PORT DES, a harbour on the coast of America, in 58. 37. N. which M. de la Perouse supposed might be advantageously resorted to for furs, &c.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, E. N. E. of Tarento. The inhabitants, computed at 20,000, subsist by the sale of oil and cotton, of which last they make very fine stockings. A great quantity of tobacco is raised here and converted into snuff. This and the adjoining manors were,

about the middle of the 16th century, purchased by the imperials of Genoa, from Sr. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, who is said to have distributed in one day the whole purchase-money to the poor, who at that time were afflicted with pestilence and famine.—CRUTWELL. Long. 17. 10. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the English channel and the Rhine ; on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy ; on the S. by the Mediterranean sea and Spain ; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. It is about 600 miles long, and 560 miles broad, and contains about 36 millions of inhabitants. France had been a monarchy for more than twelve hundred years ; when in 1789 a revolution took place, and on the 21st of January, 1793, Louis XVI. was guillotined at Paris, and France was declared a republic by the national convention. In 1802, a new constitution was declared, and the executive power invested in three consuls, of whom general Buonaparte was one, who, on the 2d of December, 1804, was crowned emperor of the French, by the name of Napoleon.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.—European Mag.* xlv. 474. This kingdom was formerly divided into 30 provinces, forming 40 military governments. Soon after the revolution, these provinces were divided into 83 departments ; to which have since been added the Netherlands, with part of Germany, now forming 13 departments ; and a part of Italy : the whole forming 109 departments. The thirty governments, into which France was formerly divided, were :

*Chief Place.*

- |                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Picardy,        | Amiens. |
| 2. Isle of France, | Paris.  |
| 3. Normandy,       | Rouen.  |
| 4. Bretagne,       | Rennes. |



*Chief Place.*

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 5. Mayne and Perche,         | Mans.      |
| 6. Orleannois,               | Orleans.   |
| 7. Champagne,                | Rheims.    |
| 8. Lorraine,                 | Nancy.     |
| 9. Alsace,                   | Strasburg. |
| 10. Franche Comté,           | Besançon.  |
| 11. Burgundy,                | Dijon.     |
| 12. Nivernois,               | Nevers.    |
| 13. Berry,                   | Bourges.   |
| 14. Touraine,                | Tours.     |
| 15. Anjou,                   | Angers.    |
| 16. Poitou,                  | Poitiers.  |
| 17. Marche,                  | Gueret.    |
| 18. Bourbonnois,             | Moulin.    |
| 19. Lyonnois and Bresse,     | Lyons.     |
| 20. Dauphiny,                | Grenoble.  |
| 21. Auvergne,                | Clermont.  |
| 22. Limousin,                | Limoges.   |
| 23. Aunis,                   | Rochelle.  |
| 24. Saintonge and Angoumois, | Saintes.   |
| 25. Guienne and Perigord,    | Bordeaux.  |
| 26. Gasconne,                | Dax.       |
| 27. Navarre and Bearne,      | Pau.       |
| 28. Roussillon,              | Perpignan. |
| 29. Languedoc,               | Toulouse.  |
| 30. Provence,                | Aix.       |

These provinces have been divided into departments in the following manner :

| PROVINCES.                          | DEPARTMENTS.                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Picardy, with French Flanders, into | 2—Pas de Calais, or the Straits of Calais; and the North.                          |
| Isle of France,                     | 6—Aisne—Seine and Marne—Seine—Seine and Oise—Oise—Somme.                           |
| Normandy,                           | 5—Orne--la Manche, or Channel—Calvedos—Seine Inferieure, or Lower Seine--and Eure. |

## PROVINCES.

## DEPARTMENTS.

|                                            |                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bretagne,                                  | 5—Loire Inferieure, or Lower Loire—Morbihan--Finisterre—Cotes du Nord, or North Coast ;—Isle and Vilaine. |
| Maine and Perche, with Anjou and Touraine, | 4—Maine and Loire—Indre and Loire—Mayenne—Sarthe.                                                         |
| Orleannois,                                | 3—Loire and Cher—Loiret—Eure and Loire.                                                                   |
| Champagne,                                 | 4—Haute Marne, or Upper Marne ;—Aube—Marne—Ardenne.                                                       |
| Lorraine,                                  | 4—Meuse--Meurthe--Moselle--Vosges.                                                                        |
| Alsace,                                    | 2—Haut Rhine, or Upper Rhine ;—Bas Rhine, or Lower Rhine.                                                 |
| FrancheComté                               | 3—Jura—Doubs—Haut Saone, or Upper Saone.                                                                  |
| Burgundy                                   | 4—Yonne—Ain—Cote d'Or—Saone and Loire.                                                                    |
| Nivernois,                                 | 1—Nievre.                                                                                                 |
| Berry,                                     | 2—Chere—Indre.                                                                                            |
| Poitou,                                    | 3—Vienne—Deux Serres, or two Serres;—Vendée.                                                              |
| Marche and Limousin,                       | 3—Correze—Haut Vienne, or Up.Vienne ;—Creuse.                                                             |
| Bourbonnois,                               | 1—Allier.                                                                                                 |
| Lyonnois,                                  | 2—Rhone and Loire.                                                                                        |
| Dauphiny,                                  | 3—Hautes Alpes, or Upper Alps ;—Drome—Isere.                                                              |
| Auvergne,                                  | 3—Haute Loire, or Upper Loire ;—Puy de Dome—Cantal.                                                       |
| Aunis and part of Saintonge,               | 1—Charente Inferieure, or Lower Charente.                                                                 |



| PROVINCES.                                                                     | DEPARTMENTS.                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Angoumois & part of Saint-onge,                                                | 1—Charente.                                                                  |
| Guienne and Gascogne, with Rouergue & Querci, Navarre, and Bearne and Bijorre, | 6—Landes—Gers—Gironde—Lot & Garonne—Aveyron—Lot.                             |
| Roussillon & Foix,                                                             | 2—Basses Pyrenees, or Lower Pyrenees;—Hautes Pyrenees, or Upper Pyrenees.    |
| Languedoc,                                                                     | 7—Pyrenees Orientales, or Eastern Pyrenees;—Arriege.                         |
| Provence,                                                                      | 7—Ardeche--Lozere—Gard--Herault—Tarn—Haute Garronne, or Up. Garonne;--Aude.  |
| Corsica,                                                                       | 3—Var—Bouches du Rhone, or Mouths of the Rhone;—Basses Alpes, or Lower Alps. |
|                                                                                | 1—Corsica.                                                                   |

These were the 83 departments of France; since which Corsica has been divided into 2 departments, Golo and Liamone.

| PROVINCES.                               | DEPARTMENTS.                                |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| The Venaissin,                           | 1—Vaucluse.                                 |
| Savoy,                                   | 1—Mont Blanc.                               |
| Nice,                                    | 1—Maritime Alps.                            |
| Brabant,                                 | 2—Deux Nethes, or Two Nethes;—Dyle.         |
| Austrian Flanders,                       | 2—Lys—Escaut or Scheld.                     |
| Austrian Hainault,                       | 1—Jemmapes.                                 |
| Namur with part of Siege,                | 1—Sambre and Mense.                         |
| Liege with part of Gueldres and Limburg, | 2—Meuse Inferieure, or Lower Meuse;—Ourthe. |
| Luxemburg,                               | 1—Forets, or Forests.                       |

| PROVINCES.                                                                                             | DEPARTMENTS.                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| The bishoprics of Cologne, Mentz, and Treves, the duchy of Juliers, Deux Ponts, and Prussian Gueldres, | 4—Roer—Sarre—Mont Tonnerre—Rhine and Moselle. |
| The republic of Geneva, Piedmont,                                                                      | 1—Leman: 5—Doire—Po—Marengo—Sesia—Strura.     |
| Ligurian republic with part of Piedmont.                                                               | 3—Genoa—Montenotte—Apennines.                 |

The whole forming 108 departments. The departments, with their capitals—are thus enumerated by Mentelle, in the *Cours de Geographie*, published at Paris in 1804, iv. 109.

| Departments.          | Chief Places.    |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Pas de Calais,     | Arras.           |
| 2. Seine Inferieure,  | Rouen.           |
| 3. Somme,             | Amiens.          |
| 4. Manche,            | St. Lo.          |
| 5. Calvados,          | Caen.            |
| 6. Orne,              | Alençon.         |
| 7. Eure,              | Evreux.          |
| 8. Oise,              | Beauvais.        |
| 9. Finisterre,        | Quimper.         |
| 10. Cotes du Nord,    | Saint Brieux.    |
| 11. Ille et Vilaine   | Rennes.          |
| 12. Mayenne,          | Laval.           |
| 13. Sarthe,           | Le Mans.         |
| 14. Eure and Loire,   | Chartres.        |
| 15. Seine and Oise,   | Versailles.      |
| 16. Seine             | Paris.           |
| 17. Nord,             | Lille.           |
| 18. Lys,              | Bruges.          |
| 19. Escaut,           | Gand.            |
| 20. Deux Nethes,      | Anvers.          |
| 21. Meuse Inferieure, | Maestricht.      |
| 22. Roer,             | Aix la Chapelle. |
| 23. Jemappe,          | Mons.            |
| 24. Dyle,             | Bruxelles.       |



| <i>Departments.</i>   | <i>Chief Places.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 25. Ourthe,           | Liege.               |
| 26. Sombre & Meuse    | Namur.               |
| 27. Forets,           | Luxemburg.           |
| 28. Sarre,            | Treves.              |
| 29. Rhin et Moselle,  | Coblentz.            |
| 30. Aisne,            | Laon.                |
| 31. Ardennes,         | Mezieres.            |
| 32. Moselle,          | Metz.                |
| 33. Mont Tonnerre,    | Mayence.             |
| 34. Seine et Marne,   | Melun.               |
| 35. Marne,            | Chalon.              |
| 36. Meuse,            | Bar.                 |
| 37. Meurthe,          | Nancy.               |
| 38. Bas Rhin,         | Strasburgh.          |
| 39. Aube,             | Troyes.              |
| 40. Haute Marne,      | Chaumont.            |
| 41. Vosges,           | Epinal.              |
| 42. Morbihan,         | Vannes.              |
| 43. Loire Inferieure, | Nantes.              |
| 44. Maine et Loire,   | Angers.              |
| 45. Indre et Loire,   | Tours.               |
| 46. Loire et Cher,    | Blois.               |
| 47. Loiret,           | Orleans.             |
| 48. Vendée,           | Fontenay.            |
| 49. Deux Sevres,      | Niort.               |
| 50. Vienne,           | Poitiers.            |
| 51. Indre,            | Chateauroux.         |
| 52. Cher,             | Bourges.             |
| 53. Charente Inf.     | Saintes.             |
| 54. Charente,         | Angouleme.           |
| 55. Haute Vienne,     | Limoges.             |
| 56. Creuse,           | Gueret.              |
| 57. Dordogne,         | Perigueux.           |
| 58. Correze,          | Tulles.              |
| 59. Yonne,            | Auxerre.             |
| 60. Cote d'Or,        | Dijon.               |
| 61. Haute Saone,      | Vesoul.              |
| 62. Doubs,            | Besançon.            |
| 63. Haut Rhin,        | Colmar.              |
| 64. Nievre,           | Nevers.              |
| 65. Saone & Loire,    | Maçon.               |
| 66. Jura,             | Lons le Saulnier.    |
| 67. Allier,           | Moulins.             |
| 68. Ain,              | Bourg.               |
| 69. Lemman,           | Geneva.              |
| 70. Puy de Dome,      | Clermont.            |
| 71. Loire.            | Montbrison.          |
| 72. Rhone,            | Lyons.               |
| 73. Isere,            | Grenoble.            |

| <i>Departments.</i>      | <i>Chief Places.</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 74. Mont Blanc,          | Chambery.            |
| 75. Doria,               | Ivrée.               |
| 76. Sesia,               | Vercueil.            |
| 77. Gironde,             | Bordeaux.            |
| 78. Lot et Garonne,      | Agen.                |
| 79. Lot,                 | Cahors.              |
| 80. Landes,              | Mont de Marsan.      |
| 81. Gers,                | Auch.                |
| 82. Tarn,                | Alby.                |
| 83. Basses Pyrenees      | Pau.                 |
| 84. Hautes Pyrenees,     | Tarbes.              |
| 85. Haute Garonne,       | Toulouse.            |
| 86. Arriege,             | Foix.                |
| 87. Aude,                | Carcassone.          |
| 88. Pyrenees Orientales, | Perpignan.           |
| 89. Cantal,              | Aurillac.            |
| 90. Haute Loire,         | Le Puy.              |
| 91. Ardeche,             | Privas.              |
| 92. Drome,               | Valence.             |
| 93. Hautes Alpes,        | Gap.                 |
| 94. Eridanus, or Po,     | Turin.               |
| 95. Tanaro,              | Austi.               |
| 96. Marengo,             | Alessandria.         |
| 97. Aveyron,             | Rodez.               |
| 98. Lozere,              | Mende.               |
| 99. Gard,                | Nismes.              |
| 100. Vaucluse,           | Avignon.             |
| 101. Basses Alpes,       | Digne.               |
| 102. Alps Maritimes,     | Nice.                |
| 103. Stura,              | Coni.                |
| 104. Herault,            | Montpellier.         |
| 105. Bouches du Rhone,   | Marseilles.          |
| 106. Var,                | Draguignan.          |
| 107. Golo,               | Bastia.              |
| 108. Liamone,            | Ajaccio.             |

The climate is temperate, the air pure and wholesome, and the soil productive of all the necessaries of life, and many of its luxuries, particularly wine. It has many rivers, the chief of which are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde. The manners of the people before the revolution have been ably depicted by Goldsmith in his Traveller, and Cowper in his Table-Talk.



“ Gay sprightly land of mirth and social  
 ease,  
 Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world  
 can please,  
 How often have I led thy sportive choir,  
 With tuneless pipe, beside the murmur-  
 ing Loire!  
 Where shading elms along the margin  
 grew;  
 And freshen'd from the wave, the zephyr  
 flew:  
 And haply, though my harsh touch,  
 falt'ring still,  
 But mock'd all tune, and marr'd the  
 dancer's skill;  
 Yet would the village praise my won-  
 d'rous power,  
 And dance forgetful of the noon-tide  
 hour.  
 Alike all ages. Dames of ancient days  
 Have led their children through the  
 mirthful maze;  
 And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic  
 lore,  
 Has frisk'd beneath the burden of three-  
 score.  
 So blest a life these thoughtless realms  
 display,  
 Thus idly busy rolls their world away.”  
 GOLDSMITH.

“ The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and  
 brisk,  
 Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his  
 frisk,  
 Is always happy, reign whoever may,  
 And laughs the sense of misery far  
 away.”—COWPER.

France is, by the peculiar dispen-  
 sation of Providence, gifted, per-  
 haps more than any other country  
 upon earth, with what makes life  
 desirable, in point of soil, climate,  
 and natural productions. It has the  
 most fertile vineyards and the rich-  
 est harvests; the greatest luxuries  
 of man are produced in it with little  
 cost, and with moderate labour.—  
*Mr. PITT's Speech on the Commer-  
 cial Treaty, 1787.—Pitt's Life by  
 GIFFORD, i. 352.*

FRANCE, ISLE OF, one of the late  
 provinces of France. It was so  
 called from being bounded by the  
 rivers Marne, Seine, Oise, Aisne, and  
 Ourque.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS,

an island in the Indian ocean, 200  
 leagues E. of Madagascar. It was  
 early discovered by the Portuguese,  
 who named it Cerne. After them,  
 the Dutch settled on the S. E. shore,  
 and gave it the name of Mauritius,  
 in honour of prince Maurice, their  
 stadtholder. But they abandoned  
 it, on their acquisition of the Cape  
 of Good Hope. It then remained  
 uninhabited, till the French landed  
 there in 1720. This island is about  
 45 leagues in circumference. In-  
 digo is the general object of culti-  
 vation; of which four or five crops  
 a year are produced. In 1789,  
 one person only sent to Europe  
 30,000lb. weight of it of a very  
 superior quality. Attempts have  
 been made to rear cochineal, as the  
 island abounds with the plant on  
 which the insects lie, but a small  
 bird destroys the insect.—Visc. de  
 VAUX' *Hist. of Mauritius*. The  
 temperature of the Isle of France is  
 not so hot as its latitude (about 3°  
 north of the tropic of Capricorn)  
 seems to denote. In all parts of  
 the island, they are generally in  
 the habit of lighting fires in winter.  
 The air of this island is very salu-  
 brious, and the soil remarkably fer-  
 tile. In the gardens belonging to  
 the government in the plains of  
 Pamplermouses, in the space of  
 thirty years, have been naturalized  
 a prodigious number of trees and  
 shrubs, some from the ardent cli-  
 mates of Africa, others from the  
 humid shores of Madagascar; some  
 from China and Pegu, and again  
 others are natives of the banks of the  
 Indus and the Ganges; several are  
 the produce of the summits of the  
 Ghauts, others flourished originally  
 in the rich valleys of Cashmere,  
 and in the isles of the great archi-  
 pelago of Asia, Java, Sumatra,  
 Ceylon, the Moluccas, and the  
 Philippines. Taiti itself has contri-  
 buted to the richness and beauty of



this garden. The Canaries, the Azores, the orchards and groves of Europe, and the forests of America, are there combined; and we may there also find several plants of Arabia, Persia, Brazil, Guinea, and Cafraria.—*PERON'S Voy. to the Southern Hemisph.* The Isle of France was taken from the French, on the 3d of December, 1810, by the English under the command of general Abercrombie and admiral Bertie. Long. 57. 20. E. lat. 20. 15. S.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, an ancient, large, and free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief structure is the town-house, which is large and handsome, but built in the ancient taste. In this the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire; and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Francfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith, as the magistrates are of that communion. The Jews are numerous, and are obliged to fetch water when a fire happens. It has two considerable fairs every year, and is the great mart for literature as well as commerce. It has been taken and retaken several times.—*COGAN'S Journey down the Rhine.* Goethe, author of the "Sorrows of Werter," was a native of Francfort. Elsheimer, a painter of very extraordinary talents, was born at Francfort on the Maine about 1574, and died broken-hearted in 1620, occasioned by the chagrin he felt at having been thrown into prison for debt, though he had been soon set at liberty.—*Cyclop.* Long. 8. 35. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a rich and handsome town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Branden-

burg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its university. In 1760 a dreadful battle was fought here between the Prussians and the Russians, in which Frederic II. left near 20,000 men upon the field of battle, and did not quit it till after having made a slaughter equally dreadful among the Russian infantry. This is sometimes called the battle of Cunnersdorf.—*Ep. of Mil. Events*, i. 285.—*TOWERS'S Mem.* ii. 165. Long. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

FRANCHE COMTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Alsace and Swisserland, on the W. by Burgundy, and on the S. by Bresse. It is 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wines, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It is now included in the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo, or Hayti. It has suffered extremely by the revolt of the blacks since the French revolution, and was burnt by them in 1793. It is a very unwholesome place. Sugar and indigo are its chief produce. Long. 72. 18. W. lat. 19. 46. N.

FRANCONIA, one of the circles of Germany. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and its frontiers are surrounded with forests and mountains. The principal river is the Mein.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a town of West Friesland, with a castle and university. Vitringa, a celebrated biblical critic, died here in 1722. Long. 5. 33. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

FRANSTAT, or FRAUENSTAT, a town in Great Poland, on the fron-



tiers of Silesia. Here the Swedes, in 1706, under general Renschild, who was called the Parmenio of the Alexander of the North, with 10,000 men, defeated the Russians under general Schulemburg with twice the number of troops.—VOLTAIRE's *Charles XII.* b. iii.—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 300. Long. 16. 3. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

FRAUENBURG, a town of moderate extent in Prussia, at the mouth of the Baltic, where it discharges itself into the Baltic sea. It was the residence of Copernicus, and here he expired in 1543.—See THORN.—*Dr. BLAIR's Rise and Progress of Geo.* 174.—BUSCHING, i. 652. Long. 19. 10. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

FREDERICA, a port town of America, in the state of Georgia, situated in St. Simon's island, upon a branch of Alatomaka river, which forms a good harbour for large vessels.

FREDERICIA, a strong seaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on the Little Belt. It is not much frequented, for want of a good harbour. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls. Long. 9. 44. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town on the Gold coast, in Guinea, Africa. It belongs to the Dutch, who carry on a considerable trade in gold, ivory, and slaves. The fort is known by the name of Conny's castle, which it obtained from the following circumstance:—When the Prussians, who were first possessed of it, left the coast of Guinea, they left the care of the fort to one John Conny, a black, with strict orders not to deliver it up to any nation but the Prussians. Soon after the king of Prussia sold all his interest on the coast of Guinea to the Dutch India company; but when they came to demand this fort, Conny refused to deliver it up

to them, which produced a war that continued for some years, and cost the Dutch much money and a great deal of bloodshed. Conny, flushed with repeated victories over the Dutch, and become their mortal enemy, had a small path that led to his castle paved with their skulls, and one tipped with silver, which he used as a punch-bowl. He was at length conquered, and fled into the interior part of the country.—BLAGDON's *Modern Geog.* iii. 368. Long. 10. 0. W. lat. 6. 40. N.

FREDERICKSHALL, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and on the frontiers of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Tiste. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. On the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town, stands the strong and hitherto impregnable fortress of Frederickstein, in the siege of which Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed, in 1718; which has been thus noticed by Dr. Johnson, in his "Vanity of Human Wishes:"—

"His fall was destin'd to a barren strand,  
A petty fortress, and a dubious hand\*.  
He left a name, at which the world grew pale,

To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

BELSHAM's *Mem.* i. 140.—COXE's *Travels*, iv. 52, and in *Norway*, &c. iv. 79.—VOLTAIRE's *Charles XII.* Long. 10. 55. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

FREDERICKSHAMM, a town and fortress of Russia, in the govern-

\* There is no longer any doubt in Sweden, that Charles XII. was assassinated. An officer of the name of Cronsted, who died at a very advanced age, declared that he himself killed Charles XII. at the instigation of that monarch's brother-in-law.—TOOKE's *Life of Cath.* II. note, 251.—*Monthly Mag.* xvi. 426.—COXE's *Trav.* iv. 52.—MILOT, y. 231.



ment of Viborg, on the gulf of Finland. In 1783, an interview was held here between the empress of Russia and the king of Sweden. In 1789, the king of Sweden attempted to make himself master of it, but failed in the attempt. In 1809, a treaty of peace was signed between Russia and Sweden, by which the latter ceded to the former the whole duchy of Finland. The frontiers of the kingdoms are in future to be Åland, half the Bothnian gulf, and the rivers Tornea and Muonio, to the confines of Norway. Long. 28. 18. E. lat. 60. 36. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortress and seaport town of Norway, situated on the river Glomme, with a well supplied arsenal. It is the most regular fortress in the southern part of Norway. The inhabitants carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber. Long. 11. 10. E. lat. 58. 45. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, between the rivers Eyder and Teen. It has manufactures of silk and wool.

FREDERICTON, or FREDERICKTOWN, the capital of New Brunswick, in North America. It is situated about 80 miles from the mouth of the river St. John, and vessels of 50 tons burden are navigable 4 miles above it. Long. 66. 52. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick county; situated on both sides of Carrol's creek, a small stream that discharges itself into Monocacy river, over which are two bridges.

FREDERICKSWERK, a town near the Isefiord, a bay of the sea on the northern shore of Zealand. It has the most considerable foundry for cannon and balls in Denmark, and large works for the making of saltpetre and gunpowder.—*Cyclop. art.*

*Denmark.* Long. 12. 2. E. lat. 55. 59. N.

FREJUS, a town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence. In the time of the Romans it was called Forum Julii, and had then a port on the sea-coast, which is now a mile and a half from it, where Octavius Cæsar laid up his fleet after the battle of Actium, B. C. 31.—*AIKIN'S Life of Agricola*, 143. It was the birth-place of that great Roman general and philosopher, Agricola, and is seated near the little river Argens. The articles exported consist of the wines and fruits of the country. Here are also distilleries and potteries. The anchovy fishery in the gulf is very productive.—*MILLIN'S Travels*. Bonaparte, after an unsuccessful expedition in Egypt, deserted his comrades, embarked on board the frigate *Le Muron*, and landed at Frejus on the 9th of October, 1799; and in the space of one little month, under the title of First Consul, seized the reins of government.—*Crit. Rev.* xix. 500.—*Mon. Rev.* lxvi. 491.—*PLAYFAIR'S Geo.* i. 233.—*Cours de Geo. de MENTELLE*, iv. 97. Sieyes, who was the first that proposed that the *Tiers Etat* should call themselves "The Assembly of the Representatives of the French People," was born at Frejus in 1748. He was the author of the famous declaration of "The Rights of Man," which was decreed by the National Assembly. He voted for the death of the king, is supposed to have directed many of the atrocities committed under the reign of Robespierre, suggested the scheme of concluding separate treaties with the powers coalesced against France, and advised the retaining of the Austrian Netherlands.—*JOHNSON'S Hist. of Europe*, ii. 306. Long. 6. 50. E. lat. 43. 25. N.



FRESCATI, a delightful village of Italy, on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles from Rome. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and *fresh* verdure of the fields around. It is a bishop's see, and always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals. It belonged to the cardinal duke of York (as he was called), who was born at Rome in 1725, died at that city 1807, and was the last descendant of the bigoted James II. In the neighbourhood of Frescati are situated some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood on the spot, or very near it, where Frescati is now built.—See TUSCULUM. Long. 12. 42. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

FRESHWATER, a village in the Isle of Wight, at the bottom of a bay, to which it gives name, 2 miles from Yarmouth. It is watered by the Yar. Robert Hooke, a celebrated mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, was born in the parish of Freshwater in 1635.

FRESSINGFIELD, a village in the northern part of the county of Suffolk, not very far from the river Waveney, about 10 miles north from Framlingham. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles II. was born here in 1616, and was one of those who attended that king on his death-bed. He was one of the seven prelates who were sent to the Tower by the bigoted James, for presenting a petition to him against reading the declaration of indulgence. He was one of those also who refused to take the oaths required by William and Mary; for which he was deprived of his archbishopric, and retired to his native place, where he died in 1693. Long. 1. 13. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

FRIBURG, a large town of Germany, the capital of Brisgaw, re-

markable for the steeple of the great church, which, except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany, and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 82. Berthold Schwarts, the inventor of gunpowder, was born at this town about the middle of the 13th century.—See NUREMBERG and GOSLAR. Long. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Swisserland, It is remarkable for a hermitage cut out of the solid rock, with a church 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. The steeple is 70 feet above the rock, and the chimney 90. It was executed by Jean Dupré de Guyer (who was drowned in 1708), assisted by his servant. Long. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

FRIEDBERG, or FREYBERG, a town of Misnia, Germany, about 19 miles S. W. of Dresden. It is remarkable for its mines, and for being the burial-place of the princes of Saxony. In 1762, prince Henry, brother of Frederick the Great of Prussia, defeated the Austrians at Freyberg, which terminated the seventh and last campaign of a sanguinary war.—WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, i. 208.—Dr. TOWERS'S *Mem. of Fred.* ii. 225. Long. 13. 36. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, where the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1745.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 83.—SEGUR'S *Fred. William*, i. 4. Long 13. 30. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

FRIEDLAND, or FRIDLAND, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on the left bank of the Alle, about 15 miles from Königsberg.



Here, in 1807, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Russians, after a dreadful battle.—*Cursory View of Prussia*, 167.—*BIGLAND'S Hist. of Europe*, ii. 351.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 12. Long. 21. 2. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

**FRIENDLY ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands of the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, the celebrated Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburgh, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than sixty. New Amsterdam is the largest. It is intersected by straight and pleasant roads, with fruit-trees on each side, which provide shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Middleburg is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapae, and Lefooga, to the other principal islands. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa palm, and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. It is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. Their stock of quadrupeds is as scanty as that at the Society Islands; but they received from captain Cook valuable additions both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe.

Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of their cloth. These islands lie between 170. and 180. W. long. and 20. and 23. S. lat.

**FRIESLAND**, one of the United Provinces.

**FRIESLAND, EAST**, a principality of Germany, belonging to Prussia. The principal towns are, Aurich, Norden, and Embden.

**FRIULI**, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia; on the E. by Goritz and the gulf of Trieste; on the S. by the gulf of Venice; and on the W. by the Trevisan, the Feltrin, and the Bellunese. The flat part of the country is fertile, but the mountainous part sterile and dangerous to travellers. The principal river is the Tagliamento. By the peace of Luneville, the whole of the country was ceded to the emperor of Austria; but afterwards, by the peace of Presburg, it was taken from Austria, and annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

**FRISCH**, half a bay of the Baltic sea, between Koningsberg and Elbing, which Frederick William, surnamed the Great, elector of Brandenburg, in pursuit of the Swedes in 1679, crossed on the ice with his army, consisting of about 9000 men.—*Ency. Brit.* xvii.

**FROBISHER'S STRAITS**, a narrow sea on the west of Davis's strait, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, in North America.—See **DONCASTER** and **BREST**.

**FRODSHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated



at the conflux of the Wever and Mersey. The principal trade is in salt, of which 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton-manufactory has lately been established, and a dock made for the repairing of vessels. The town is well supplied with water from several springs; one of which, used as a cold bath, is notable for its power of throwing out the immense quantity of 1700 gallons per minute. Long. 2. 57. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

FROME, a town in Somersetshire, where the woollen manufacture is carried on. Here the ingenious Mrs. Rowe was interred in 1737. Adjoining the church at Frome, is a burial-place, wherein lies the body of Bishop Ken, who died in 1711. He spent the greatest part of his life, after his deprivation of the see of Bath and Wells, in its neighbourhood.—See COLLINSON'S *Somerset*, ii. 193.—See BERKHAMPSTEAD in *Gaz.* Long. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

FROMENTEAU, a village of Touraine (now the department of Indre and Loire), near Loches, in France. It was the birthplace of Agnes Sorel; who, though so abandoned as to become the mistress of Charles VII. influenced him to deeds of glory, and roused him to oppose the English forces that were overrunning his kingdom.—*Dict. des Femmes Illustres*, i. 72.—WRAXALL'S *France*. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 47. 4. N.

FRONTIGNAN, or FRONTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, late province of Languedoc, noted for its excellent muscadine wine, generally called Frontigniac. It is situated on lake Maguillon, called also lake Thau, 12 miles S. W. from Montpellier. Long. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

FROZEN OCEAN extends from 52. or 53. north latitude to the polar regions.

FUEGO, or FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain at sea, though on the sides there are deep vallies. There is a volcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast height; and sometimes torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion.

FUEGO.—See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

FUEGO, or ST. PHILIP, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. The former name it received from a volcano; the latter from being discovered on St. Philip's day. It is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. The island is without rivers, almost without water. They export a great number of the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. Wild goats are plentiful. Long. 24. 20. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

FUEN-HOA-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, of great extent and very populous. It is situated near the great wall amidst mountains. In the adjacent territory, among many other animals, are found yellow rats, which are much larger than the rats of Europe, and are greatly valued for their skins. The contiguous mountains afford crystal, marble, and porphyry. Long. 116. 0. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

FUENTES DE HONOR, about 2 leagues from Almeida, and 4 from Ciudad Rodrigo, in Leon, Spain. Here an engagement took place in May 1811, between the English under lord



Wellington, and the French under Massena; when the latter retired, and the English soon after entered Almeida, which had been abandoned by the French garrison.—Captain STOTHERT'S *Narrative*, 242.

FULA, or THULE, a small island to the W. of Mainland. It is thought by some to have been what the ancients imagined the ultimate limit of the globe.

FULDA, a city of Germany, N. E. of Francfort; the capital of a bishopric of the same name on the Upper Rhine. It has a college, an academy, and a fine palace. Fulda was taken by the hereditary prince of Brunswick and prince Charles of Berern in 1759, with little loss on their side: the duke of Wurtemberg was preparing a grand entertainment and ball on the very day, but decamped precipitately. The loss of the enemy was very considerable. This was the birthplace of Kircher, who has been truly called *Vir immensæ, quidem sed indigestæ eruditionis*; a man of immense, but indigested learning. He was careless of what he asserted, credulous and inaccurate. He was born in 1601, and died in 1680.

FULHAM, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. The church-yard contains many of the tombs of the bishops of London who have resided in the palace here. Here the learned and amiable bishop Porteus died in 1809.—*Gent. Mag.*—See IDEHILL. Mr. William Sharp, an eminent surgeon, died here in 1810. As a master, husband, parent, brother, and friend, he was a pattern deserving imitation. He was a great benefactor to the poor, and a lover of all good men.—*Mon. Rev.* lxx. 111. At Fulham, in July 1813, died Granville Sharp, esq. in his 79th year; a man of varied learning and pre-eminent piety, and the great

friend of the oppressed negroes.—*Chris. Observer*, xii. 543.

FULNECK, a village situated at a small distance from the high road leading from Leeds to Bradford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the former place, in the wapentake of Morley, and in the west riding of the county of York, is remarkable for a settlement of numerous persons belonging to a singular sect of Christians, called, on account of their tenets, the *Unitas Fratrum*; and Moravians, because first founded by count Zinzendorf, in the province of Moravia. The place, originally named Lamb's Hill, had its present denomination given to it by the new inhabitants. The settlement is pleasantly situated on the slope of a rising ground, at the foot of which runs a meandering stream. It consists chiefly of two long streets, the houses of which are neatly built; and an elegant structure near the centre contains a chapel and seminary. There are two institutions nearly resembling a monastery and nunnery, which go under the singular appellations of "The young Man's Economy," and the young Woman's Economy." No strangers of the opposite sex are admitted in either house; but the inhabitants may occasionally come out to converse with their friends. They are allowed to follow any business most eligible to themselves; and, fixed by no vows, they are at liberty, whenever they please, to change their way of life. The number of women is about 60, who are principally occupied in spinning, tambour, and embroidery, and they sleep together in one large room. The men, who amount to about 50, sleep also in a common dormitory, and are chiefly employed in the different branches of the clothing trade. Originally the number of settlers of this persuasion was



upwards of four hundred; but the population of Fulneck has been lately on the decline. Many, who at first joined for the sake of novelty, have seceded; and the separation of the sexes, according to the principles of their founder and the rules adopted by themselves, together with their peculiar management in conducting trade, is little calculated either to increase population, or extend manufactures.

FULNECK, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, is a place of considerable importance in the Moravian church, 21 miles N. E. of Prerau.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira. The houses are of brick or stone, but few have glass windows.

FUNDY, a large bay of North America, which opens between the islands in Penobscot bay, in the county of Lincoln and state of Maine, and cape Sable, the south-western point of Nova Scotia.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, fertile in pasture and grain. Long. 10. 30. E. lat. 55. 5. N.

FURNEAUX ISLAND, a low half-drowned island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and afterwards visited by Cook. Long. 143. 16. W. lat. 17. 5. S.

FURNES, or VURNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, late Austrian Flanders, about 3 miles from the sea. It has been taken and retaken several times. Long. 2. 27. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

FUSIGNANO, a town of Bologna, Italy, was the birthplace of the famous musician Corelli, in 1653. Long 11. 26. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

FYAL, one of the Azores. It is well cultivated, and has chesnut, beech, and myrtle trees. Long. 28. 0. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

FYNE, LOCH, a bay of Argyleshire, which at certain seasons abounds with herrings.

FYZABAD, in the territory of Oude, Hindoostan. Here are the remains of a palace which belonged to Sujah ul Dowlah. Long. 82. 30. E. lat. 29. 34. N.

## G.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault, late province of Languedoc. It has a mineral spring; and from a rock near it issues petroleum, or native tar, called oil of Gabian, serviceable in gouty complaints. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

GABS, a town of Africa, in the south-east part of Tunis, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Lesser Syrtis. It has several plantations of palm trees. The chief branch of its trade is in al-hen-nah, whose flowers yield a smell like camphor, and its leaves are used by the African ladies to tinge their hair, hands, and feet, of a tawny saffron colour; which by them is esteemed beautiful. Long. 10. 2. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

GADARA, a city beyond Jordan, east of the lake of Tiberias. It gave name to a district. Pompey repaired Gadara, in consideration of his freed-man Demetrius being a native of it. Epiphanius speaks of the hot baths of Gadara. It was at this place that the legion of devils, cast out of the man by our Saviour, ran into the herd of swine. Matthew calls this the country of the Gergesenes, because Gergesa was the name of the country where Gadara stood, or was a city near to Gadara. Fuller, in his "Pisgah-sight of Palestine," p. 79, places it in the tribe of Gad; but in the beautiful Scripture Atlas, lately published by Mathews and Leigh, it is placed in the tribe of Manasseh beyond Jordan, Long. 35. 51. E. lat. 32. 33. N.



GADITANUM, or HERCULEUM FRETUM, now the straits of Gibraltar.

GAFSA, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, anciently called Cap-sa, and one of the strong towns of Jugurtha. It is situated on a rising ground, and surrounded with trees of almonds, olives, pistachios, and other fruits. It has many remains of ancient magnificence. Long. 9. 0. E. lat. 23. 45. N.

GAGO, a kingdom of Africa, with a town of the same name, in Negro-land. It is fertile, and abounds in corn, rice, and mines of gold.

GADEBUSCH, a small town situated on the river Radegast, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony, Germany. It is memorable for a battle in 1712; when the Swedish general Steinbock obtained a complete victory over Frederick IV. king of Denmark.—HUBNER, vi. 125. In this battle the famous count Saxe had a horse shot under him.

GAIETA, an ancient town of Naples. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; by the Spaniards in 1734; and by the French in July 1806, after it had maintained a long and vigorous siege under the command of the prince of Hesse Philips-thal. It is situated on a gulf, which abounds with fish, especially sturgeons, of whose roes caviar is made, of which the Italians are very fond. At the castle is shewn the skeleton of Charles of Bourbon, constable of France, who served under the emperor Charles V. at the siege of Rome, in 1527, and was shot as he was scaling the walls.—WRIGHT'S *Trav.* 144.—KEYSLER, ii. 344.—BUSCHING, iii. 194.—RUSSEL'S *Mod. Europe*, ii. 240.

GAIETA, or CAJETA, is said to have received its name from Æneas, in honour of his nurse, who was buried here:

And thou, O matron of immortal fame,  
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy  
name:

Gaieta still the place is called from thee,  
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.

Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's  
plains;

Thy name ('tis all a ghost can have)  
remains.—VIRGIL'S *Æneis*, bk. vii.

Long. 13. 47. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, late province of Languedoc. It is situated on the river Tarn, which is navigable, and has a good trade in wine. Long. 1. 58. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

GAINSBOROUGH, a large well built town of Lincolnshire. It is situated on the Trent, over which a handsome stone bridge has been lately erected. It is a river-port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea. It serves as a place of export and import for the northern part of the county. Gainsborough is famous in history as being the anchoring place of the Danish ships, when the sanguinary tyrant Sweyne ravaged and laid waste many parts of the country.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 673. Sweyne died at Gainsborough, and was succeeded by Canute.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 603. Simon Patrick, a learned English bishop, and one of the greatest champions of the protestant religion in the reign of James II. was born at Gainsborough in 1626. Long. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

GAIRLOCK, in Rothshire, Scotland, has been for many years famous for the cod and herring fishing.—*Beaut. of Scot.* v. 215. Long. 5. 42. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

GALACZ, or GALATZ, or GALATZA, a town of Moldavia, near the conflux of the Pruth and the Danube. Many vessels from Constantinople and from Egypt export from this place corn, honey, wood, butter,



and saltpetre. It was burnt in 1790 by the Russians, after a bloody battle, in which the Turks lost 8000 men. Long. 28. 24. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

GALASHIELS, a village of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, situated at the N. E. angle of the county, near the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed. A flourishing manufactory of woollen cloth is carried on in this village. The stuff they commonly make has obtained the name of Galashiels-gray, being of a dark colour and coarse texture. Lately flannels and superior cloths have been tried with tolerable success. It is 25 miles S. by E. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 55. 56. N.

GALATIA, or GALLOGRÆCIA, formerly the north of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. It obtained its name from the Gauls, who settled in it about 270 years B. C. Its chief town was Ancyra, now Angoura.—ADAM'S *Geo.* 592. The Galatians, to whom Paul wrote, were descended from these Gauls.—CALMET.

GALESUS, a river of Italy, famous for the sheep fed on its banks. It discharges itself into the sea 4 miles west of Tarento.

GALICIA, a large country of Poland, which lies to the north of Hungary, from which it is separated by the Carpathian mountains; about 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. It was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and annexed to their dominions. By the treaty of Vienna, 1809, the emperor of Austria ceded to the king of Saxony, to be united to the duchy of Warsaw, the whole of Wester or New Galicia; a district round Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula; and the circle of Zamose, in Eastern Galicia. Leopold, or Lemburg, is the capital.

GALICIA, a province in the north-western part of Spain. It produces

wine, flax, and citrons. It has good pastures, and mines of copper and lead. Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW.—See XALISCO.

GALILEE, a province in Palestine, Asia. It was divided into Upper and Lower Galilee. Our Saviour was called the Galilean, because he was brought up at Nazareth, a city of Galilee. His disciples, and Christians in general, were called Galileans, because the apostles were of Galilee; and Peter was known, by his accent, to be a Galilean on the night that he denied his master.—*Matthew* XXIV.—CALMET.

Curious to pry, yet fearful to be seen,  
He mixes with the throng that crowd the  
hall;

And there, once more, is challeng'd for  
his speech,  
As sav'ring of the Galilean phrase;  
Then with reiterated oaths abjures  
His master the third time; when, hark!  
again

The cock's loud signal echoes back the lie  
In his convicted ear; the prophet bird  
Strains his recording throat, and up to  
heav'n

Trumpets the trebled perjury, and claps  
His wings in triumph o'er presumption's  
fall.

But soon repenting,  
"He all night, with deep remorse o'er-  
whelm'd,  
Mournfully kneeling at God's temple-  
gate,  
Bewail'd his crime, and supplication  
made  
For pardon."

CUMBERLAND'S *Calvary*,  
vol. ii. bk. v. p. 20

GALIPIA (the Clupea or Aspis of the Romans) is about 15 miles from cape Bon, Tunis, Africa. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle, built on a very strong military position, which commands the beach. Long. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

GALLAM, or GALAM, or FORT ST. JOSEPH, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom called Kajaaga, and by the French Gallam, on the



river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the English by the peace of Versailles in 1763. During the American war, it was taken by the French; but at the peace of 1783 again restored to Great Britain. Long. 10. 50. W. lat. 14. 35. N.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a considerable town in Swisserland, and in the Upper Thurgau, with a rich and celebrated abbey. The town owes its flourishing state to the uncommon industry of the inhabitants, and to a very extensive commerce, arising chiefly from its manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. To the library belonging to the abbey, which is very ample and well arranged, and which contains several MSS. of the classic writers, we are indebted for Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

GALLE, or POINT DE GALLE, a fortified town in Ceylon, situated on the S. W. coast. The bread-fruit tree grows here to the size of that of the chesnut, and is altogether one of the most beautiful trees seen in Asia. Bad mangoes, guavas, custard-apples, cocoa-nuts, varieties of oranges (some of which are black on the outside, and others the true mandarin), shaddocks, and several lesser fruits, are in abundance. The mutton is indifferent; but the beef, the poultry, the bread, and the fish, are excellent. At Galle is a very neat manufacture of tortoise-shell.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, i. 269. Long. 80. 20. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

GALLIA, the ancient name of France, Swisserland, Flanders, and Holland.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, in the South Sea, lying under the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inha-

bited; for the Spaniards only call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises. Long. 90. 0. W. lat. 0. 0.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated at the entrance of the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It was the first town in Europe of which the Turks got possession in 1357.—*ADAM'S Geo.* 350. The bazars of Gallipoli are extensive, furnished with wares of every kind, and kept with exquisite neatness. These sheltered markets are divided into numerous streets, in each of which a distinct class of merchants exhibit their goods.—*Mon. Rev.* from CASTELLAN'S *Letters on Greece*, lxvi. 461. Long. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, formerly called the Hellespont; where Xerxes, flattered by the sycophants that surrounded him,

“—till madness fires his mind,  
The waves he lashes, and enchains the  
wind.”—*Dr. JOHNSON'S Van.  
of Human Wishes.*

—See DARDANELLES.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, near the Ken. Long. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

GALTEES, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland. The houses are generally built of stone. Its harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good trade. Sir George Staunton, who accompanied Lord Macartney on his embassy to China, was a native of this place:

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he died in 1801; having published an account of that mighty empire. Long. 9. O. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

GAMBIA, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic ocean, between cape Verd on the north, and cape St. Mary on the south. Its source is not known; but it is navigable for sloops 600 miles into the interior of the country. It annually overflows its banks, like the Nile. This fine river was discovered in 1447 by Nuno Tristan, who ascended it some way, and was slain there by the poisoned arrows of the negroes.

GANANOQUE, a river of N. America, which discharges itself into the river St. Lawrence, in the township of Leeds, Canada. In the mouth of the river there is an excellent harbour. This river was called the Thames before the division of the province of Canada.

GANGES, a large river of Asia, which rises on the W. side of mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet. Major Rennel gives a magnificent idea of this river, by informing us, that the Ganges, after it has "escaped from the mountainous tract in which it had wandered above 800 miles (*Mem.* 233), receives in its course through the plains eleven rivers, some of them as large as the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides as many more of lesser note;" 257.

"— and, rolling his bright wave  
Through mountains, plains, through  
empires black with shade,"

and continents of sand, falls into the bay of Bengal. — ROBERTSON'S *Disq. concerning An. India*, 195. — ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 1. The modern Gentoos, who still, in most things, conform to the customs of their ancestors, when old and infirm, are frequently brought to the banks of rivers, particularly to those of the Ganges, that they may die in its sacred streams; which, they believe, can wash away the guilt of sin.

GAP, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny. It is famous for its mineral waters, which are deemed febrifuge. Farel, an intrepid reformer, was born here. — PLANTA'S *Hist. Helv. Confederacy*. Long. 6. 10. W. lat. 44. 34. N.

GARACK, an island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, where there is a fine pearl-fishery.

GARB, or EL-GARB, a province of Morocco, which begins in the territory of Tetuan, and extends near a degree in length from east to west, reaching quite to Cape Spartel. Its length from north to south is about 36 leagues. It is bounded to the north by the straits of Gibraltar; to the south by the river Marmora; to the west by the ocean; and to the east by the kingdom of Fez. The northern part is not very fruitful; as it is intersected with vallies, the lands are liable to be injured by the heavy rains, and the harvest is very uncertain. The rest of the province is extremely beautiful; it is watered by several rivers, and embellished by some forests.

GARD, one of the departments of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

GARD, an ancient Roman aqueduct, in France, 9 miles N. E. of Nismes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus Cæsar. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of three bridges rising above each other, and which unite two craggy mountains. The highest of these bridges has six arches, of great blocks of stone, without cement: the centre bridge has eleven; and the lowest (under which flows the Gardon, an inconsiderable, but rapid river) has 36. Lewis XIV. when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, caused a real bridge, over which travellers now



pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built in order to convey to Nismes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzes. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

GARDEFAN, or GARDAFUI, the most eastern promontory of Africa, situated in 51. 10. E. and 11. 50. N. —*Lord VALENTIA's Travels.*

GARGANUS, now MOUNT ST. ANGELO, or PROMONTORY DEL GARGANO. It was situated in that part of Italy called Apulia, now Capitanata, in Naples. This promontory forms the spur of the boot to which Italy has been compared. Near this mountain Minucius, master of the horse to Fabius, having rashly engaged Hannibal, would have been entirely defeated by that skilful commander, but for the timely assistance of Fabius. Hannibal quartered his troops some time in this neighbourhood.

GARGAPHIA, a fountain situated in Boeotia, near Platea; the waters of which were poisoned by Mardonius, in order to destroy the Greeks who were encamped in its vicinity; but the Platæans restored their original salubrity.

GARGETTUS, a village of Attica, in the vicinity of Athens, where Epicurus was born about 342 B. C. —*ADAM's Geo.* 301. Long. 23. 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

GARIGLIANO, a river of Naples, in Italy, which falls into the bay of Gaeta. It was formerly called Clanis, or Glanis, or Laris, which see.

GARLIES, in the parish of Drummond, near Edinburgh, Scotland, was the birthplace of Napier, the inventor of logarithms. —*PENNANT's Tour in Scotland*, 1772, 156. Long 3. 8. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

GARLIESTON, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Wigtown. It is pleasantly situated in a cove of

Wigtown bay, and is esteemed a good fishing station. Long. 4. 25. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

GARMOUTH, a seaport town of Scotland, in Murray, situated at the mouth of the Spey, 4 miles north of Fochabers. Besides the salmon fishery established as an article of commerce, here is the most considerable trade for wood, the growth of the country, in all Scotland. Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 57. 39. N.

GARONNE, a fine river of the S. of France, which rises in the Pyrennees, and, taking a N. W. direction, waters Toulouse and Bordeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence, to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, is called the Gironde. It has a navigable communication with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal. — See CANAL, ROYAL.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, which contains part of the late province of Languedoc. — Toulouse is the capital.

GARRACHICA, a town of the island of Teneriffe, which had formerly been a seaport; but, the harbour being destroyed by an earthquake and an eruption of the volcano on the peak in 1704, the houses are now built where the ships lay at anchor. Long. 17. 0. W. lat. 28. 17. N.

GARSTANG, a market-town in Lancashire, seated on the western bank of the river Wyre, on the great road between Lancaster and Preston, about 11 miles distant from each of those places. About 3 miles W. of Garstang, is the east side of Pilling Moss, the scene of a phenomenon, of which an account to the following effect was given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 475 :—" On Saturday, the 26th of January, 1744-5, a part of Pilling Moss, lying between Hescomb houses and Wild Bear, was observed to rise to a surprising height. After a short time,



it shrunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south side; and in half an hour covered 20 acres of land. The improved land adjoining to that part of the moss which moves in a concave circle, containing near 100 acres, is nearly filled up with moss and water, and in some parts is thought to be five yards deep. One family is driven out of their house, which is quite surrounded, and the fabric is tumbling down. The part of the moss which is sunk like the bed of a river, runs north and south, and is above a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. When the moss began to move, a man was passing over it from the west, who perceived, to his great astonishment, that the ground moved southward. By a speedy return, he had the good fortune to escape being swallowed up." Long. 2. 46. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

GARTAU, or GARTOW, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lunenburg Zell, 48 miles E. S. E. of Lunenburg. Here Count Bernstorff, a very able Danish statesman, was born in 1735.—*Cyclop.* Long. 10. 33. E. lat. 53. 14. N.

GARUMNA, now the river Garonne.

GASCONY, a late province of France, now forming the departments of Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrennees, and part of Arriege. The inhabitants have been long famous for boasting, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to bragging stories.

GATA CAPE, or CAPE DE GAT, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Grenada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit, and 13 broad.

GATEHOUSE, a village in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet. It has a cotton-mill.

GATESHEAD, a town in the county of Durham. It has manufactories of

cast and wrought iron, whiting, &c. and its grindstones are exported all over the world as Newcastle grindstones. On Gateshead Fell, a victory was obtained in the year 1068 by William the Conqueror, over the combined forces of Edgar Atheling and Malcolm king of Scotland.

GATH, the birthplace of the gigantic warrior Goliath, is supposed to have been Arabia Petræa. By some it is said to have been in the tribe of Dan, 14 miles S. E. from Joppa.

GATHHEPHER, a town belonging to the tribe of Zebulon, in Lower Galilee, was the birthplace of Jonah, the prophet. Long. 35. 24. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

GAULON, or GOLAN, one of the six cities of refuge, Holy Land, Asia. It gave name to the district called Gaulonitis, beyond Jordan, on the eastern side of the lake of Gennesareth.—*CLARKE'S Trav.* ii. 478.—See *Scripture Atlas, Tribe of Manasseh.* Long. 35. 57. E. lat. 32. 49. N.

GAUTS, THE, or INDIAN APPENINES, a stupendous wall of mountains, extending from cape Comorin, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Hindoostan, to the Taptee, or Surat river, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and, within one short space only, it approaches within 6 miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a point, or promontory, when it approaches the Taptee; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel to the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhanpour. In



its course along the Taptee it forms several passes or descents (that is, *Gauts*, according to the original import of the word, which means a landing-place,) toward that river.

GAVE, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees, late province of Berne, and joins the Nive near Orthes.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, 3 miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place. It was taken by Alexander 332 years B. C. when Betis, the brave governor, was ordered to be tied by the heels, and dragged round the city till he died; the conqueror boasting that in this he imitated Achilles, who, as Homer relates, dragged the dead body of Hector round the walls of Troy :

Then his fell soul a thought of vengeance  
bred

(Unworthy of himself and of the dead).

The nervous ancles bored, the feet he  
bound

With thongs inserted through the double  
wound;

There, fix'd up high behind the rolling  
wain,

His graceful head was trail'd along the  
plain.

Proud on his car th' insulting victor stood,  
And bore aloft his arms distilling blood.

He smites the steeds; the rapid chariot  
flies,

The sudden clouds of circling dust arise.

Alexander, when he took Gaza, put 10,000 men to the sword, and the women and children were sold.

— *MILOT*, ii. 78. — *ROLLIN*, vi. 108. Gaza is frequently mentioned in Scripture. Its advantageous situation exposed it to many revolutions. Sampson, being confined here by the Philistines, carried away the gates in the night. Long. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 28. N

GAZEPORE, or GAZYPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the circar

of the same name, on the left bank of the Ganges, N. E. of Benares. Here the marquis Cornwallis, a nobleman of great military talents, and of many amiable virtues, died and was buried in 1805.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 419. 3d edition. Long. 84. 48. E. lat. 25. 36. N.

GAZNA, or GHIZNI, a city of Asia, in the country of Candahar, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. The city is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here.—*CRUTWELL'S Gaz.* Sultan Mahmud, the first king of Gazna and India, died here in 1030.—*MAURICE'S Mod. Hist. Hind.* i. 299. No Mohammedan prince before him ever attained to so exalted a point of power and splendour, ever rolled in so much wealth, or was ever stained with so much blood.—*MAURICE'S Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*, i. 303. Long. 68. 20. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

GEBISSA, or GEBIZEH, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 18 miles west of Ismid, supposed to be the ancient Libyssa, where Hannibal killed himself, 182. B. C. Long. 30. 0. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

GEDDINGTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, remarkable for a stone cross, which king Edward I. raised to perpetuate the memory of his queen Eleanor.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 203.—See *HERDBY*,

GEESH, a village of Abyssinia, whence the Nile flows.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Trav.* iii.

GEFLE, a town in Nordland, in the province of Gestrícia, Sweden. Its exports are iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Long. 17. 0. E. lat. 61. 0. N.

GELA, an ancient town on the south of Sicily. Here Æschylus, a Greek tragic poet, was killed by an eagle's letting fall a tortoise on his head, about 477 B. C. Gela is now called Terra Nuova.—*Cours de*



*Litt.* par LA HARPE, i. 320. Long. 14. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

GEMAPPE, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles from Mons, on the road to Valenciennes, famous for the victory which the French, commanded by Dumourier, obtained here over the Austrians, under the duke of Saxe Teschen and general Beaulieu, in Nov. 1792; in which the carnage on both sides was so great, that three coal-pits adjacent were filled up with the dead bodies of men and horses.—SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.* II. iii. 17.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxxiii. 314. Long. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

GEMBOUX, or GEMBOURS, a town of France, in the department of Sambre and Meuse, late province of Brabant, 10 miles west of Namur, on the river Orneau. In 1578, the Spaniards under don John of Austria gained a victory here over the army of the states general, and de Coigny their commander was taken prisoner. Long. 4. 33. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

GENESSEE, a large tract of land in the state of New-York, deriving its name from Genessee, one of its rivers, and bounded N. and N. W. by lake Ontario; S. by Pennsylvania; E. by the military townships of Onondago county; and W. by lake Erie and Niagara river.

GENESSEE, a river which rises in Pennsylvania, and, after a course of 100 miles, falls into lake Ontario.

GENEVA, a town of France, capital of the department of Lemane, late capital of the republic of Geneva, on the confines of France and Switzerland. The Rhone divides the city into two parts. The houses are lofty. Playing at cards and drinking at public-houses are not permitted, but they exercise their militia and play at bowls on the Sabbath. The citizens of both sexes are well instructed. Servetus was burnt at Geneva in 1553; Beza, Calvin, and Diodati, died there;

and J. J. Rousseau was a native of it, as was also sir Theod. Mayerne, physician to four kings.—GRANGER, ii. 288. Petitot, a famous enameller; Bonnet, an eminent natural philosopher; and J. Le Clerc, a celebrated writer, were also born here. Saussure, who by some is said to have been the first person that reached the top of Mont Blanc, was born at Geneva 1740.—*Galerie Hist.* — See MONT BLANC. Francis le Fort, who was highly esteemed by the Czar Peter the Great, to whom he suggested plans for the improvement of his country, was born at Geneva 1656. Long. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

GENEVA, or LEMAN LAKE, extends 54 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

GENEVA, NEW, a town of America, on the river Monongahela. It has a glass-house, solely for the manufacture of bottles.—MICHAUX'S *Travels.*

GENIEZ.—See ST. GENIEZ.

GENNESARETH, a country on the west side of the sea of Tiberias, or sea of Galilee, in the Holy Land, to which it also gave the name of the lake Gennesareth. It was very fruitful and pleasant.

GENOA, a territory of Italy, on the Mediterranean sea. This country is mountainous. It produces lemons, oranges, and excellent wine and oil. In 1797, it assumed the title of the Ligurian republic; but was forcibly seized by the emperor Napoleon in 1805, and now forms three departments—Genoa, Montenotte, and the Appenines.

GENOA, an ancient, rich, and superb city, capital of the department of Genoa, one of the most trading places of Italy. It has manufactories of velvet, silk, and cloth; and exports olives, oranges, almonds, and fruits. It has frequently suffered by the enemy. Columbus is generally considered as



a native of this city, though neither the exact place nor time of his birth can be ascertained.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of America*, i. 59. 429.—MAYOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 104. It was taken by the English and their allies in 1800, when 20,000 persons perished with hunger; but it was evacuated by the Austrians, after the fatal battle of Marengo, the same year. Margaret of Austria sailed from Genoa in 1598, when she went to espouse Philip III. of Spain.—See VALENCIA. Long. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

GEORGIA, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi, is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries included between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the E. by Daghestan and Schirvan, on the S. by Armenia, and on the W. by the Coban, or new Russian government of Caucasus. It is divided into nine provinces. This country is extremely beautiful. The hills are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for the yearly consumption. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage in the world; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious. Georgia came under the sceptre of Russia in 1783, and by a public ukase in 1801 it was united to that empire.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of North America, extending

in length about 600 miles, and in breadth 250. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by E. and W. Florida; and W. by the river Mississippi. The chief articles of export are, rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, sago, lumber, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake-root, wax, corn, and live stock. On the coast of Georgia, and the small islands contiguous to it, is produced the cotton known in commerce by the name of Sea Island Georgia; the best of which is now preferred to every other kind, and is often sold at very high prices to the manufacturers of lace.—*Cyclop. art. Cotton.*

GEORGIA (NEW), or SOUTH GEORGIA, an island in the south Atlantic ocean, about 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is an inhospitable island, but frequented by South Sea whalers. Long. 37. 0. W. lat. 54. 30. S.

GERAR, a city of the Philistines, seated in the angle where the south and west sides of Canaan met. It was, probably, not far from Gaza. It was a regal city, and the usual name of its kings seems to have been Abimelech; as Pharaoh was the usual name of the kings of Egypt. The first of this name, struck by the beauty of Abraham's wife, whom he supposed to be his sister, took her from him, with the design of marrying her; but upon finding his mistake he returned her to her husband, with presents and money, with which he directed her to purchase a veil for a covering to her face.—CALMET'S *Dict. — Companion to the Bible.* Long. 34. 55. E. lat. 31. 24. N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, late province of Beauvais. It is situated on a high hill, and is memorable for being the place in which Robert duke of Normandy was besieged, 1077, by his father, William the



Conqueror. In a sally that was made, the father was wounded and dismounted by the son, who, upon recognizing his person, raised him from the ground and placed him upon his own horse; and though he was victorious, the impression made upon his mind, that he might have been the murderer of his father, determined him to submit entirely to his mercy; but this generosity was not sufficient to recover the king's favour, who never after had any affection for him.—RAPIN, i. 176. fol. It was taken by the English in 1160, and in 1437, but was retaken in 1449, when the garrison were put to death. Gerberoy, or Gerbe le Montagne, is about 15 miles N. W. of Beauvais. Long. 1. 57. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

GERGENTI, a town in Sicily, standing on the summit of a lofty mountain, on the western side of the island, and has at a distance a fine appearance; but its streets are very narrow and filthy.—GALT's *Voy. and Travels*. It was the ancient Agrigentum, the residence of Phalaris, tyrant of Syracuse, who tortured Perillus in the brazen bull which he had invented to torment others.—SWINBURNE's *Travels*. Long. 13. 24. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

GERIZIM, a mount near Schechem, in Ephraim, a province of Samaria.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, a few miles N. W. of Paris, with a magnificent palace. Henry II. was born in it in 1518. He was killed in a tournament at Paris in 1559 by Montgomeri, who pierced him in his right eye. Charles IX. was born in it in 1550, Lewis XIII. died in it in 1643, and Lewis XIV. was born in it in 1638\*. It has tanneries and manufactories of stockings, and is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on ac-

count of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. found an asylum when he fled to France, and here he died in 1701.—*Hints for a Princess*, ii. 85.—BELSHAM's *Hist. G. Brit.* ii. 104. Long. 2. 15 E. lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAN-TOWN, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, North America. The knitting of cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, is carried on in it to a considerable extent. The principal congregation of the people called Menonists is in German-Town, who derive their name from one Menno Simon, a learned man of Witmars, in Germany. Although inimical to the doctrines of general salvation, they will not swear, fight, bear any civil office, go to law, or take interest for money. German-Town is also memorable for a bloody battle which was fought in it, on the 4th of October, 1777, between the British and the Americans; in which, though the latter quitted the field, the former suffered severely.—*Enc. Brit.* Long. 75. 20. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, whose soil and climate are various. The air toward the N. is cold and variable, and the soil generally barren, producing but little corn and fruit; but in the middle parts it

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\* Lewis XIV. was born on a Sunday; and to flatter the puerile vanity of this monarch, or possibly the ignorant caprices of his infamous favourites, the pious Racine composed the following sort of astrological elege:—Sunday, the day of the Sun, whose constellation (i. e. constellation of the Dolphin) is composed of nine stars, answering to the number of the Muses, surrounded by the Eagle (the symbol of genius), by Pegasus (indicating a great force in cavalry), by Sagittarius (infantry), by Aquarius (maritime power), by the Swan (the poets, historians, and orators, who will celebrate him,) &c. &c.—*Mon. Rev.* lix 493.



is temperate, settled, and serene; and toward the S. warmer, and the soil produces all the necessaries of life. Germany abounds in metals and minerals, and has several large forests. The Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and Oder, are the chief rivers. It contained nine circles, governed by different princes; but since the French revolution it has experienced various changes. Many of the princes separated themselves, in 1806, from the emperor of Germany, and formed a new confederacy, under the protection of the emperor of France. Several other states have since joined this confederacy, and the aggregate of these united powers is known as the Confederation of the Rhine.

GERMERSHEIM, a town on the W. side of the Rhine, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Germany. Rodolphus count of Hapsburg, who for his prudence and courage had been raised to the imperial throne, died here in 1290.—*MAVOR'S Un. Hist.* xvii. 79.—*Geo. Univ.* de HUBNER, v. 467. Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 8 N.

GERONA, or GIRONA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Catalonia. It was taken by the troops of the archduke Charles in 1705, by the French under the duke of Noailles in 1711; and, after a brave defence by its inhabitants, the French became masters of it again in 1809. Long. 2. 35. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

GERs, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrennees, crosses the department of Gers, and falls into the Garonne about 3 miles S. E. of Agen.

GERs, a department of France, part of the late province of Gascony. Auch is the chief place.

GERTRUDENBERG, or ST. GERTRUDENBURG, a town of the department of Holland, late province of Brabant. It has been several times taken; last by the French in

1793, after three days bombardment. It has a good harbour, formed by the Meruwe, which abounds with salmon, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Long. 4. 44. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the W. and the gulf of Bothnia on the E. Gefle is the chief place in it.

GETHSEMANE, a village to the E. of Jerusalem, between the foot of mount Olivet and the brook Cedron. It was in a garden belonging to this village that Jesus Christ suffered the agony in which he sweated drops of blood; and here he was arrested by the traitor Judas and his sacrilegious companions.—*Matt.* xxvi.—*Mark* xiv.—*Luke* xxii.—*John* xviii.—BUTLER'S *Ex. in the New Test.*

GEYSERS\*, boiling springs in the island of Iceland, situated to the north of Skalholt. The water rises from an aperture 19 feet in diameter, and springs at intervals to the height of 50, or even 90 feet.—PINKERTON. Mr. Hooker, in his *Journal of a Tour in Iceland*, says, that the new Geyser, during an hour and a half, projected an uninterrupted column of water to the elevation of 150 feet, and in a body of 17 feet in its widest diameter. Hard stones of a large size, cast in the pipe, were instantly darted up to the top of the spout, or even higher, and dashed in pieces.

GEVREY, a town in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy. It is about 7 miles S. of Dijon; and its neighbourhood produces the highly esteemed wine of Chambertin and Beze. Long. 5. 8. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

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\* The word *Geyser* is derived from an Icelandic word, which implies a vomiting forth, or boiling out in a furious manner, and at intervals — HOOKER'S *Journal*, 137. note.



GEX, a small country situated between mount Jura, the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland.

GEX, a town of France, in the late province of Bresse, now in the department of Lemane, noted for excellent butter and cheese. Long. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

GEZAN, or DSJESAN, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, in the principality of Abu Arisch. It carries on a considerable trade in senna, of which great plenty is furnished by the circumjacent territory; and also in coffee. Long. 42. 42. E. lat. 16. 43. N.

GEZIRA, or JESSEERA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic in the province of Diarbekir, on the right bank of the Tigris. The whole province of Diarbekir is also called Al-Gezira. It was taken by Timur Bec in 1394.

GEZULA, a country of Africa, the most southern province of the empire of Morocco. The country produces a great deal of barley, and pasture for cattle: there are also mines of copper and iron. The people are numerous, but have no towns, and live in camps or villages.

GHEMLEK —See KIOS.

GHEUT, or GAUNT, formerly the capital of Austrian Flanders, now in the department of the Scheld. It is large and populous, has silk and woollen manufactories, and trades in corn. The emperor Charles V. was born here in 1500\*, and John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, father of Henry IV. in 1340. In 1539, the inhabitants revolted from Charles V. who, on their subjugation, loaded them with heavy exactions. In 1576, the famous treaty called the Pacification of Ghent took place here. It has been several times

\* Charles V. emperor of Germany, succeeded to the throne of Spain on the death of his grandfather Ferdinand, and was the first Charles of Spain.

taken and retaken.—BUSCHING, iv. 291.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.*—GRANGER, i. 14.—NUGENT'S *G. Tour*, i. 259.—MILOT, *Part. Mod.* iii. 242.—MEZERAY, iv. 608. It is situated on the conflux of the rivers Scheld, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve. Long. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GHERGHONGE, or GHERGHONG, the capital of the country of Assam, on the river Degoo. The houses are built of wood. The rajah's palace contains many lofty apartments. Long. 93. 10 E. lat. 35. 30. N.

GHERIAH, a maritime town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the western coast. It was the capital of the pirate Angria, whose fort was taken and his fleet destroyed by the English in 1756.—ORME'S *Indostan*, i. 414.—MAYO'S *Comp. of Un. Hist.* i. 122. Long. 73. 7. E. lat. 16. 45. N.

GHILAN, a province of Persia, lying on the S. W. side of the Caspian sea. By some it is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit-trees; and in the highest parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which last the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them as we do with dogs. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, besides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and the women are accounted extremely handsome, Resht is the capital.

GIBEAH, a city in the tribe of Benjamin, about 6 miles N. from Jerusalem. The inhabitants were extremely wicked.—*Judges* xix. It was the residence of Saul, and here seven of his family were hung by the Gibeonites.



GIBEON, a city in the tribe of Benjamin, seated on an eminence about 5 miles north of Jerusalem. Joshua and the elders of Israel, inconsiderately, made a league with them; but condemned them to labour in carrying wood and water for the tabernacle, and to other *women's* works, as a mark of their duplicity and pusillanimity, as slaves and captives. Mr. Bloomfield, in his beautiful poem of *The Farmer's Boy*, has represented his hero Giles as being the servant of servants:—

Brisk goes the work beneath each busy hand,  
And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command;  
A Gibeonite, that serves them all by turns,  
He drains the pump, from him the faggot burns.—*Farmer's Boy*, 15, 9th edit.

It was at Gibeon that Joshua attacked and defeated five kings of the Amorites; and that the sun stood still, and the moon stayed her course, until the Israelites had avenged themselves on their enemies.—*Joshua* x.

Yes, in that hour, by mortal accents stay'd,  
The lingering sun his fiery wheels delay'd.  
The moon, obedient, trembled at the sound,  
Curb'd her pale car, and check'd her mazy round! — *HEBER'S Palestine*.—*Fragments to CALMET*, 136.

GIBRALTAR\*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, and mount Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. A town has

\* Gibraltar was named by the Moors *Giblaltath*, which signifies the *mountain of the entry*, because it was looked upon as the key of the strait through which the ocean enters into the Mediterranean.—*BURGOING'S Travels in Spain*.

been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified; it can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by sir George Rooke. According to the fable, Hercules separated the mountains Calpe and Abyla, and by this means united the ocean with the Mediterranean sea.

'Tis feigned, that first *Alcides* forc'd a way,  
And gave this passage to th' indignant sea.  
And here perchance a lengthen'd tract of land  
With one continued mound the flood restrain'd;  
But now the furious main with rushing tides  
From tow'ring *Calpè* *Abyla* divides:  
A strait 'twixt *Lybia* now and *Spain* appears,  
Such is the force of time and change of years.—*HOOLE'S Tasso*, bk. 15.

The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, but without success. It was besieged by the Spaniards from July 1779 to February 1783, and most gallantly defended by its garrison under general Eliot. In September, 1782, the formidable armaments of Charles III. perished under the superior fire of the garrison; and the miserable victims who escaped from the conflagration were indebted for their lives to the exertions of that very enemy for whose destruction they had been assembled.—*Naval Chron.* i. 118.—*DRINKWATER'S Account of the Siege*, ii. 81. In 1607 Heemskirk, a brave Dutch admiral, with twenty-six ships, attacked here the Spanish admiral, J. d'Avila, with a fleet three times stronger,



and, though mortally wounded in the commencement of the action, took the Spanish admiral; and twelve others were burnt or destroyed.—MEZERAY, vi. 354.—WATSON'S *Philip III.* i. 299, says, that the Spanish admiral was killed.—Long 5. 17. W. lat. 36. 6. N.

GIBRALTAR, an ancient town of South America, in the government of Caraccas and province of Venezuela, situated on the E. coast of the lake Maracaybo. The country in its vicinity is well watered with rivers, and furnishes cocoa of the best quality, and very large cedars. The best Spanish tobacco is produced here, called Tobago de Maracaybo, from which is made the valuable snuff, vulgarly called "Mackaba snuff." The air is very insalubrious in the rainy season, and therefore the merchants and planters retire at that time to Maracaybo, or Merida. Long. 67. 36. W. lat. 10. 4. N.

GIFFARD-GATE, in the parish of Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland, was the birthplace of John Knox, a violent Scotch reformer, who was born in 1505.—Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* ii. 618. Long. 2. 32. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

GIHON, a river of Asia, the Oxus of the ancients. It is formed by several streams, and falls into the Aral lake.

GIJON, a small seaport town of Spain, in Asturia. It is resorted to by the English for filberts and chestnuts.—Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* i. 79. Linens, woollens, and small ware, are taken thither by the French.—BOURGOING'S *Travels*. Long. 5. 42. W. lat. 43. 32. N.

GILBOA, a ridge of mountains 6 miles from Scythopolis, or Bethshan. These mountains are remarkable for the death of Saul and Jonathan. The former, being pressed hard by the Philistines, threw him-

self upon his own sword; and thus the first king of Israel was the first on record who committed the dreadful crime of suicide, if indeed the death of Samson does not come under that description.

GILEAD, a mountain of Palestine, which lay E. of Jordan, and separated the lands of Ammon, Moab, Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, from Arabia Deserta, and is supposed to have extended 70 leagues from N. to S. This mountain, or rather chain of hills, was much celebrated for its excellent balsam. Gilead derived its name from Gael-head; *q. d.* the heap of stones raised as a monument of the covenant between Jacob and Laban.—*Gen.* 31. 21.

GILFORD, a small post and market town of Down, in Ireland. The river Bann runs through the centre of it, over which there is a handsome bridge. The linen trade is carried on very extensively here, and the cloth is as remarkable for the fineness of its texture, as the river is for giving it an excellent bleach. It is 11 miles from Armagh. Long. 6. 15. W. lat. 54. 21. N.

GILGAL, a celebrated place west of the Jordan, in the tribe of Benjamin, where the Israelites encamped after their passage over this river. Gilgal was about a league from Jericho and from Jordan.—*Companion to the Bible*, 65. It was here that the coronation of Saul was performed.—1 *Sam.* xi. 15. Here, too, Joshua set up the stone of memorial, to perpetuate the Israelites passing the Jordan on dry land.—*Joshua* iii. and iv.

Across the deep their journey lay;  
The deep divides to make them way:  
Jordan beheld their march and fled,  
With backward current, to his head.

WATTS, 114th Psalm.

Long. 35. 34. E. lat. 31. 52. N.

GILOLO, one of the Moluccas, in



the Indian ocean, about 200 miles in circumference. It is fertile in rice and sago, but grows very little spice. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel. Long. 127. 30. E. lat. 1. 30. N.

GIORNICO, called by the Germans Irnis, is a small town in the southern part of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland. Its walnut and chesnut trees are of very large size, several of the latter being not less than 30 feet in girth. It is famous for a victory, in 1478, which 600 Swiss gained over the troops of the duke of Milan, amounting to 15,000, and which secured to them an advantageous peace.—BUSCHING, iii. 654.—COXE'S *Travels*. iii. 313.—*Dict. de la Suisse*. Long. 8. 46. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

GIRGE, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient edifices. It is the capital of Upper Egypt, and about 215 miles south of Cairo.

GIRONDE, a department of France, which includes part of the province of Guienne.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire, is noted for being the first place where alum was made. Long. 0. 55. W. lat. 54. 34. N.

GISORS, a town in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, France. In 1198, Richard I. defeated the French at this place; when his parole for the day was *Dieu et mon Droit*, which has, with few exceptions, ever since continued the motto to the royal arms of England. Long. 1. 43. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

GITTON, a village of Samaria.—Simon Magus, the sorcerer, who wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost of the apostles Peter

and John, was a native of this village.

GIZAH, GIZEH, or GEEZA, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. It is a considerable town, has a foundry of cannon, and many earthen pots are made here. This town was taken by the English from the French in 1801. Memphis was in its vicinity; and it is the nearest place to

“Egypt’s pyramids †, that gigantic stand,  
And stretch their shadows o’er the shuddering sand.”

DARWIN’S *Temp. Nat.*

The height of the largest pyramid is, according to Le Brun, 616 feet, and the width of one of its sides 704; but Niebuhr states its height to be only 440 feet. It seems to be an unquestionable fact, that this pyramid was a mausoleum of one of the kings of Egypt, and was

“slowly raised,  
By groaning slaves, to posthumous renown  
And vain ambition.”

Mrs. WEST’S *Mother*.

MAVOR’S *Un. Hist.* i. 155.—ROLLIN.—SONNINI’S *Travels*, iii. 18.—AIKIN’S *Trans. from Denon*.—Sir R. WILSON’S *Hist.* Long. 31. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

GLAMMIS, a village in Angusshire, 3 miles west of Forfar. In its castle is shown an apartment where Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034. It was the residence of Macbeth, who usurped the crown by the murder of Duncan, which forms one of Shakspeare’s tragedies.—*Domestic Tour*, 137.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iv. 368.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of Wales. The air is sharp in the northern part; but in the S. it is

† It is worth knowing, that Lincoln’s Inn Fields, in London, is the size of the great pyramid—WELLS’S *Sacred Gen.* 41. where a particular account is given of the pyramids, chiefly from Nordea.



milder, and bears large crops of corn and grass. Cattle abound in all parts, and it has lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, Taafe, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy.

GLANDFORDBRIDGE, a town in Lincolnshire, on the river Ankam, noted for fine eels. It has a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufactory of skins. Long. 0. 33. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

GLANIS, an ancient river of Italy, near Naples; in which Parthenope, one of the Sirens slighted by Ulysses, drowned herself.

GLARUS, a canton of Swisserland. It is a mountainous country, and its chief trade is in butter, cheese, and cattle.

GLARUS, a town of Swisserland. It has manufactories of cloth, and a trade in cattle, slates, and wooden ware. Long. 9. 1. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanerkshire, the second in Scotland, seated on the Clyde. It has an old cathedral, which has been converted into three places of worship. It has also a noted university. The streets are well paved and regularly built. It has cotton, linen, muslin, carpet, and hat manufactories, a noted pottery, glass-manufactories, and its types for printing are very neat. Sir John Moore, who fell in the glorious, but fatal, battle of Corunna, was born at Glasgow.—*Lit. Panorama*, v. 1031. Long. 4. 2. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

GLASGOW, PORT, the port of Glasgow, on the S. side of the Clyde. It has an excellent harbour, and its herring fishery forms a considerable part of its trade.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, which has the remains of an abbey. It was pretended, that Joseph of Arimathea was buried here, and that a thorn planted by him always blossomed on Christmas

eve. King Arthur is said to have been interred here. Richard Whiting, who was the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII. &c. was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Tor\*, where he was hanged in his pontificalibus on St. Michael's tower; his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. It has a manufactory of stockings.—*COLLINSON'S Hist. and Ant. of Somerset*.—*WARNER'S Walk Western Counties*, 16. Long. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

GLATZ, a county of Germany. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. It lies between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia.

GLATZ, a town of Silesia belonging to Prussia, with a castle in which baron Trenck was confined 17 months.—*Life of Baron Trenck*.—*Dr. TOWERS'S Mem. of Fred.* Long. 16. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

GLAUCUS, GULF OF, now called Macri bay, is situated between the ancient provinces of Caria and Lycia, in Asia Minor.—*CLARKE*, ii. 231.

GLENCOE VALE, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691.—*Mod. Eur.* iv. 187. — *SMOLLETT'S Contin. of Hume*.—*Culloden Papers*, No. xxii.—xxvi. Some assert this to have been the birthplace of Ossian.—*PENNANT'S Tour*, 1769, 210.—*GILPIN'S Scotch Tour*, i. 161.

GLENSHEE, a celebrated pass

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\* Tor, so called from the Tower which stands on it, is a hill so high, that it is an excellent sea-mark.—*England's Gaz.* by PHILIP LUCKOMBE.



into the Highlands, near the head of the Blackwater, or Shee, and a few miles south of the point where the counties of Aberdeen, Perth, and Angus meet. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took possession of the pass; but at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass of Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders dispersed, and the next day the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war.—*Gaz. of Scotland*.

GLOGAW, a town of Silesia. It stands about a mile from the Oder, and is well fortified. It was taken in 1741 by the king of Prussia, and by the French troops under Jerome Bonaparte in November 1806.—Long. 16. 13. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

GLOMME, a river in the province of Aggerhuys, Norway. It is not navigable, but 50,000 trees are annually floated down its stream. Its course, from the lake Oresund, near Roraas, is about 300 miles.

GLOUCESTER, a city of Gloucestershire, on the E. side of the Severn. It has a cathedral, which has a whispering gallery, and is noted for the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy (see CARDIFF) and Edward II. (see BERKLEY). Great quantities of pins are made here.—*WARNER'S N. Tour*, i. 31. Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was burnt before the cathedral. Taylor, the water poet, was born here 1580, and Whitfield in 1714: he was the son of an innkeeper.—*GRANGER*, ii. 18.—*FOSTER'S Essays*, i. 160. Dr. J. Moore, the late archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a butcher of this place.—*Mon. Mag.* xix. 144.—See IPSWICH and NEWCASTLE. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, an eminent scholar, was buried at Gloucester.—*EVANS'S Juv. Tourist*. Mr. Robert Raikes, whose name

will descend with honour to posterity as the founder of Sunday schools, was born at Gloucester, in 1735, and died there in 1811.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxii. 191.—*Lit. Panorama*, x. 1244.—*Sel. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 203.—*NICHOLS'S Lit. Anec.* iii. 428. Long. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England. The air is healthy. The western part is chiefly occupied by the forest of Dean. Its rivers are the Severn, Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. The woollen manufacture flourishes in this county, which also sends great quantities of cheese to London.

GLUCSTADT, in Holstein, is a well fortified city, situated at the mouth of the Elbe. It was the birthplace of Norden, a celebrated traveller, born 1708. The French became possessed of it in the revolutionary war; but in 1814, a British fleet, and a part of the crown prince of Sweden's army, took it by capitulation. Long. 9. 5. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

GNESNA, a city in the duchy of Warsaw, in the palatinate of Kalish, and late capital of Great Poland. The kings of Poland were crowned, and the regalia kept here, till 1320, when they were removed to Cracow. It is now in a ruinous condition. Long. 17. 40. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

GOA, a city belonging to the Portuguese, on the river Mandua, in the centre of the Malabar coast. It is strong by nature, and rendered stronger by art; with one of the safest, deepest, and most capacious ports in all India. It was taken by the famous Alphonso Albuquerque, and still continues the metropolis of Portuguese India. Only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells, instead of glass. The chief trade is in arrack; and the finest mangoes in the world are produced



here.—CAMPBELL'S *Journey*, part. iii. 23.—*Voyage de* BERNIER, ii. 24. Albuquerque\*, one of the founders of the Portuguese dominion in India, died at Goa in 1515; and Gama, the first who doubled the Cape of Good Hope, was buried here 1525.—*Asiatic Ann. Register*, ii. 29. At Goa, the body of Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, is preserved.—*Supp. to Mariana*, by CHARENTON, 38.

GOAVE, PETIT, a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, with a harbour capable of receiving vessels of the largest size in safety from winds: in its environs are plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. The town is the emporium to which the inhabitants of Grand Goave and other places send their commodities.

GOBIN, ST. a village in the department of Aisne, late province of Picardy, France, situated in the forest of Coucy. It is noted for its glass-manufactory. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

GODALMIN, a market town of Surry, about 4 miles from Guildford, on the river Wye. It has several manufactories for weaving stockings, and one for the patent fleecy hosiery; it carries on wool-combing, spinning of worsted, and weaving coarse woollen cloths. On a river are a grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills.

GODAVERY, a river of Hindoostan,

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\* The dominion of the Portuguese in India was founded by three great men, Duarte Pacheco, Francisco de Almeyda, and Alfonso de Albuquerque. Long after the death of the latter, his bones were brought to Portugal; but it was with great difficulty, and after long delays, that the inhabitants of Goa would consent to part with his remains.—*Int. to MICKLE'S Lusiad*. He expired in the 63d year of his age.—*KERR'S Voy. and Travels*, vi. 161.

which has its source 70 miles N. E. of Bombay, and falls into the bay of Bengal. It is, by the Hindoos, esteemed a sacred river.

GODMANCHESTER, a village in Huntingdonshire. When James I. came from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 new ploughs, drawn by as many team of horses; for they hold their land by this tenure. Long. 0. 6. W. lat. 52. 17. N.

GODSTOW NUNNERY, near Oxford, was the burial-place of Fair Rosamond.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Thames*, i. 77.

The rose of earth, the sweetest flower  
That ever grac'd a monarch's breast,  
In vernal beauty's loveliest hour  
Beneath that sod was laid to rest.

.....  
A nation's gem, a monarch's pride,  
In youth, in loveliness, she died:  
The morning sun's ascending ray  
Saw none so fair, so blest, so gay:  
Ere evening came, her funeral knell  
Was toll'd by Godstow's convent bell.

PEACOCK'S *Genius of the Thames*.

GODWIN SANDS, Kent, lying between the North and South Foreland. These sands were occasioned by an inundation of the sea in 1100. The land belonged to Godwin earl of Kent, father of Harold\*.

GOES, a strong town of the Seven United Provinces, in Zealand.—Antonides, a Dutch poet, was born here in 1647.

GOJAM, a country of Africa, and province of Abyssinia, almost surrounded by the Nile.

GOLCONDA, a country of Hindoostan. It abounds with corn and cattle, but is more remarkable for its diamonds,

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\* Godwin died, according to Clarendon, 1054, while at dinner with Edward the Confessor. The tract of ground now occupied by these sands was given, after his death, to the Augustine monks of Canterbury, whose neglect to keep the wall in repair, which protected it from the sea, occasioned the inundation.



"—by mighty monarch worn,  
Fair as the star that ushers in the morn."  
BLACKMORE'S *Creation*\*.

They have also mines of salt and iron, and manufactories of calicoes and chintses, which are extremely fine. The interior part of this country produces abundance of rice. — BARTOLOMEO'S *Voyage*, 60. — Some of the finest and most powerful magnets in the world are found in the province of Golconda.—*Lit. Panorama*, vii. 699, where an account of its astonishing virtue in the cure of the gout is recorded.

GOLCONDA, a fortress of Hindoostan, taken by Aurenzebe in 1687.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, sometimes called Guinea Proper, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is bounded on the N. by Congo, on the E. by the Slave Coast, on the W. by the Ivory Coast, and on the S. by the gulf of Guinea. It comprehends a number of petty states. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil, are in plenty. The sugar-cane grows here abundantly. The country has also plenty of cattle and wild beasts, a variety of birds, &c. The climate is very hot from October to March.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, at

\* The largest of all the undoubted diamonds, is that mentioned by Tavernier, as in the possession of the Grand Mogul. In form and size it resembles half a hen's egg, and weighs 860 grains. It was found about the year 1550, in the mine of Colore, not far to the E. of Golconda.—Mr. MAWE'S *Treatise on Diamonds*.

the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years.

GOLO, a river of Corsica, which rises nearly in the centre of the island from the lake Juo, and taking a N. E. course, runs into the sea 12 miles S. S. E. of Bastia.

GOLO, one of the departments of the island of Corsica. It occupies the N. part of the island. Bastia is the chief place.

GOLGOTHA, a mountain N. W. of Jerusalem. It is generally called Calvary. Here the Saviour of the world was crucified.

Without the city walls there was a  
mount  
Call'd Calvary. The common grave it  
was  
Of malefactors; there to plant his cross  
It was decreed . . . . .  
Upon the summit of mount Calvary  
They rear his cross: conspicuous there  
it stands,  
An ensign of salvation to the world.—  
CUMBERLAND'S *Calvary*, bk. vi.

GOMBROON, a seaport in Farsistan, Persia. The houses are flat at the top, on which they sleep in the summer. It has become very commercial since the ruin of Ormus, which was situated near it. Long. 56. 30. E. lat. 27. 28. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands. It has a good harbour, and produces corn, sugar, and fruits. Long. 17. 3. E. lat. 27. 28. N.

GOMORRAH, one of the towns of the Pentapolis, supposed to be the most northerly of the five. Its destruction by fire is recorded in the book of Genesis.

GONDAR, the capital of Abyssinia. They make use of salt and gold for the purchase of merchandise. The Nile rises in its neighbourhood.

T



GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It was the birthplace of Philip Augustus, king of France, who was born in 1165, crowned in 1180, and died in 1223.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF. The southern extremity of Africa, discovered by captain Diaz\* in 1494, but not doubled till the year 1497; when Vasquez de Gama† succeeded (for the first time in modern naviga-

\* Bartholomew Diaz, who was the first modern discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, which he named the Cape of Tempests, perished in an attempt to double it in a succeeding expedition.—MICKLE'S *Lusiad*, bk. v. 208.

† When the Portuguese admiral was proceeding on his great enterprise, the discovery of the East Indies, after he had

“ ——— fought

For many a day, and many a dreadful night,

Incessant, lab'ring round the stormy Cape;

By bold ambition led, and holder thirst Of gold;”—THOMSON'S *Summer*, and had weathered the tremendous storms that assailed him near the Cape, he is said to have exulted in that omen, and assurance of success, which he found in the odours wafted to him from an invisible shore; odours thus finely described by Milton with local exactitude: —“As when to them who sail

Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past

Mozambique, off at sea north-east winds blow

Sabæan odours from the spicy shore Of Araby the Blest, with such delay Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many a league

Cheer'd with the grateful smell old Ocean smiles.”—Book iv.

Vasco de Gama sailed from Lisbon on the 18th of July, 1497, doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th of November, and landed at St. Blas (now St. Bras), 60 leagues beyond the Cape, which was the first circumnavigation of it.—Dr. VINCENT'S *Periplus*, ii. 238, 250.

tion) in this, as it was then supposed, formidable attempt. The town called Cape Town was taken from the Dutch by admiral sir G. K. Elphinstone and general Alured Clarke in 1795. By the treaty of Amiens, 1802, it was restored to the Batavian republic, but was again taken by the English in Jan. 1806.—EDWARDS'S *W. Indies*, note, i. 3.—SAVARY'S *Egypt*, ii. 310.—MILOT, iii. 101.—*Mod. Europe*, ed. 1794, ii. 126.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. America*, i. 55, 145. Long. 18. 23. E. lat. 34. 29. S.

GORCUM, a town in Holland, which has a great trade in butter and cheese. Erpenius, highly celebrated as an Orientalist, was born here 1584.—GRANGER ii. 83. Long. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

GORDIUM, the ancient residence of the kings of Phrygia. Its exact situation is doubtful; but it is thought to have been not very distant from Ancyra, or Angoura, and to have received the name of Julio-polis. Alexander here cut the knot with which Gordius had fastened his chariot in the temple\*.—LEMPRIERE.—ROLLIN, vi. 38.

GOREE, a town in an island of the

\* Gordius, a peasant, having been raised to the throne by the Phrygians, according to the prediction of the oracle; which had declared, that their troubles would cease as soon as they chose for their king the first man that they met going to the temple of Jupiter mounted in a chariot. Gordius happened to be the man; and in commemoration of it, he consecrated his chariot to Jupiter, and tied it to a beam in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be seen. The oracle declared, that the empire of Asia was promised to him who would untie it. Alexander, coming to Gordium, undertook to untie this knot; and, fearing that it would discourage his soldiers if he should be unsuccessful, cut the knot with his sword, and thus, according to Q. Curtius, accomplished or eluded the prediction of the oracle.



same name in Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse. In 1691 William III. with many persons of distinction, were exposed for eighteen hours to the mercy of the winds and waves, and were in great danger of being lost near it.\*—BELSHAM'S *Hist. G. Britain*, i. 205. Long. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

GORRE, a small island of Africa. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its trade. It was taken by the English in 1800. A memorable example of English justice was displayed on the 28th of January, 1802, by the execution of Joseph Wall, once governor of Goree, for the murder of a serjeant named Armstrong, whom he had caused to be flogged with such severity, that he died. This crime was committed as far back as 1782.—Long. 17. 25. W. lat. 14. 40. N.

GORGONA, an island adjacent to Leghorn, Italy. Near it great quantities of anchovies are taken. Long. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

GOSHEN, a fertile part of Egypt, in the eastern district, between the Red sea and the Nile, upon the borders of Canaan.

GOSLAR, a city of Germany, south of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony. It has iron-mines, and is noted for beer. Gunpowder is said to have been invented here†. Long. 10. 27. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

\* On seeing some of the crew apprehensive of danger, he inquired if they ever knew a king of England drowned. Cæsar once desired a terrified master of a vessel to dismiss his fears, as he carried Cæsar and his fortunes.

† The precise æra of the invention and application of gunpowder is involved in doubtful traditions and equivocal language; yet we may clearly discern, that it was known before the middle of the fourteenth century; and that before the end of the same, the use of artillery in sieges and battles by sea and land was familiar to the states of Germany, Italy, Spain, France, and Eng-

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampshire, opposite to Portsmouth, with an hospital for the sick and wounded of the navy.

GOTHARD, St. one of the highest mountains of Swisserland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. From it issue the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Tesin.

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which issues from the southern extremity of the lake Wenner, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the sea near Gotheborg.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG, a rich and flourishing town of West Gothland, in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; and it is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and, from this port, the Swedish East India ships take their departure. The fortifications of this town are so weak, that the Danes, who attacked the Swedes in 1788, under the pretence of an alliance with Russia, must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of Mr. Elliot, the British minister, under whose mediation an armistice, and afterwards a convention, were concluded between the two contending powers. Charles X. died here in 1660.—CATTEAU'S *View of Swed.* 295.—COXE'S *Travels*, Long. 11. 44. E. lat. 57. 42. N.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general divisions of the kingdom of Sweden. It contains East, South, and West Gothland, which are divided into several provinces.

land.—Dr. WATSON'S *Ch. Essays*, vols. i. and ii.—GIBBON'S *Decl. and Fall R. Empire*, iii. 637, and vi. 375.—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* i. 10.—MILLOT, *Hist. Gen. Part. Mod.* ii. 333.



**GOTHLAND**, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. From its convenient situation, it has been called *the Eye of the Baltic*. It is fertile and woody, and has large quarries of stone.

**GOTTINGEN**, a city of Lower Saxony, with a university founded by George II. Long. 9. 53. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

**GOTTLIEBEN**, a village on the lake of Constance, and about 3 miles from that city. In its castle John Huss was confined, by the order of the council of Constance, in 1415.—*Geo. de HUBNER*, v. 297.—*Delices de la Suisse*, iii. 477.

**GOTTORP**, a town in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. Here was fabricated an immense globe, called the globe of Gottorp. Ten or twelve persons might sit in it conveniently.—*COXE's Travels*, iii. 230.—*BUTLER's Ex. on Globes*.—*BUSCHING*, i. 160. Long. 9. 56. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

**GOUDA**, a strong town on a branch of the Rhine called Yssel, at its confluence with the Gow, in Holland. Its fine church and painted windows are much admired. Its chief trade is in cordage, cheese, and tobacco-pipes. Ketel, the painter, who employed his toes as well as his fingers, was a native. He was born 1548.—*ANDREWS's Hist. of Great Britain*, ii. 172.—*GRANGER's Biog. Hist.* i. 278. Long. 4. 32. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

**GOZA**, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, a little to the N. W. of Malta. Some suppose it to have been the residence of Calypso.

But not in silence pass Calypso's isles,

The sister tenants of the middle deep;  
There for the weary still a haven smiles,

Though the fair goddess long had  
ceas'd to weep,

And o'er her cliffs a fruitless watch to  
keep

For him who dar'd prefer a mortal  
bride:

Here too his boy essay'd the dreadful  
leap

Stern Mentor urg'd from high to you-  
der tide:

While thus of both bereft, the nymph-  
queen doubly sigh'd. — *Lord*  
*BYRON's Childe Harold's Pil-  
grimage.*

**GRACE DIEU**, 7 miles from Loughborough, Leicestershire, was the birthplace of Beaumont, who assisted Fletcher in the writing of plays. He was born in 1582.

**GRADISCA**, a small town of Goritz, on the frontiers of Friuli, about 20 miles from Udine, on the river Lisonzo. It was taken, in 1797, from the Austrians, by the French general Bernadotte, after a feeble resistance from its commander, who, with more prudence than courage, surrendered his garrison prisoners of war.

**GRAFTON REGIS**, a town of Northamptonshire, in the hundred of Cleyley, on the borders of Buckinghamshire. It was formerly the residence of the Wydevilles, or Woodvilles.—*BRIDGES's Northampton*, i. 298. At this place Edward IV. in 1465, married Elizabeth Woodville, the widow of sir John Grey.—*RAPIN*, i. 601, fol. After the accession of Henry VII. who had married her daughter, she was confined in the nunnery of Bermondsey, in Southwark, and died there; but was buried at Windsor.—*RAPIN*, i. 657.—*Hist. of the Royal Family*, 187.

**GRAHAM'S MUIR**, between the Carron works and Falkirk, in Scotland, a field celebrated for being the spot where sir William Wallace, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious enemies, with the loss of the brave sir John Graham, whose monument and epitaph are in the church-yard at Falkirk.—See **FALKIRK**.

For still wherever Wallace trod,  
His foot as firmly press'd the sod;



His heart's first boast, his dearest pride,  
To stand or fall by Wallace's side.

*Miss HOLFORD's Wallace, canto ii.*

GRAIN COAST, MALAGUETTA, or PEPPER COAST, a country of Guinea, extending about 300 miles along the coast of the Atlantic, from the vicinity of cape Palmos to that of the river Mesurada (but its limits are not precisely ascertained), and bounded by the country of the Foulahs, or the Sierra Leone country, on the west, and the Ivory Coast on the south-east. It derives its name from the great quantity of Guinea pepper which it produces. The climate is insalubrious, and is found to be particularly noxious to Europeans. The productions of this country are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, bananas, and a kind of nut with a thick shell, which is a most delicious fruit. The palm wines and dates are in high perfection; cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are very plentiful; but this country derives its chief wealth from the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of Paradise (called Malaguetta by the Portuguese), which it produces. It supplies also a considerable quantity of pimento. Its commerce has likewise very much consisted in ivory and slaves. They are actuated in common with other negroes by an invincible propensity to steal, not only from strangers and foreigners, but from the nearest of their own kindred. Their language is peculiar to themselves, and difficult of attainment. They have among them excellent mechanics, some of whom understand and practise the art of tempering steel, making arms, and all steel instruments, and constructing canoes; others have introduced improvements in husbandry, particularly with respect to the method of cultivating rice, millet, and Guinea pepper. The

sole employment of many of the negroes, especially about the river Sestos, is fishing, which they perform in their canoes by a hand-line and hook. The artists of Sestos are also peculiarly expert in their manufactory of iron and metals. The months most favourable to trade on this coast are February, March, and April: small vessels, which are capable of sailing up the rivers into the country, are more convenient than large ships; and it should be recollected, that the S. S. E. winds begin to blow in the month of May; and they bring with them heavy rains and tornadoes, with terrible thunder and lightning, extremely dangerous to shipping.

GRAMPIAN HILLS. These traverse Scotland, through a space of more than 180 miles, from the Hill of Ardmore, on the Frith of Clyde, to the Girdleness of Aberdeen.—*M. Rev. from Garnett's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland*, xxxiv. 2. —PINKERTON, i. 183.—GILPIN'S *Sc. Tour*, i. 102. These hills were the scene of a decisive engagement between the Romans commanded by Agricola, and the Caledonians under Galgacus; when the latter were defeated.

GRAMPOUND, a borough in Cornwall. It has a manufactory of gloves. Long. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary. It has a manufactory of magnesia.—*Townson's Travels*, 62. Long. 18. 16. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

GRANADA, a province in the south of Spain. Though mountainous, the soil is good, and produces corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees.

GRANADA, a city of Spain, situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and built upon two eminences separated by the Darro; its walls are



bathed by the Xenil. Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492, are buried in one of its churches. Philip I. and his queen Joan, the father and mother of Charles I. (better known by the title of Charles V. emperor of Germany, see GHENT), were also interred here. Isabella died in 1504, Ferdinand in 1516, Philip in 1506, and Joan in 1556.—See TORDESILLAS. It has an ancient palace which belonged to the Moors. Snuff-boxes, ear-rings, bracelets, and various ornaments cut out of beautiful marble found in the vicinity, are sold here.—TWISS'S *Travels*. 235.—BOURGOING'S *Travels*.—Long. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

GRANADA, one of the Caribbee islands in the West Indies. It produces sugar, tobacco, and indigo, and has been frequently taken and retaken. It was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, 1498.—EDWARDS'S *W. Indies*, i. 356. Long. 61. 0. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

GRANADA, NEW, an extensive inland country in South America. The climate is temperate, the vallies are fertile, and it yields gold and precious stones.

GRANDE PORTAGE, on Lake Superior, in North America. This is the rendezvous for those persons who are engaged in the fur trade from Montreal. Upwards of 1200 men are assembled in this remote wilderness every summer, and exchange their different commodities.—MACKENZIE'S *Voyages*. It is situated on a river at the western side of the lake, and is now in the possession of the government of the United States.—HERIOT'S *Travels*. Long. 90. 0. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

GRANGEMOUTH, a village of Scotland, 3 miles E. N. E. from Falkirk, on the river Carron. Vessels bring into this port timber, flax,

hemp, deals, and iron from the Baltic and Norway, and grain from foreign markets as well as from England.

GRANICUS, a small river of Naxos, in Asia. It has its source near mount Ida, and falls into the sea of Marmora to the E. of Lampaco. On its banks, 334 B. C. Alexander fought his first battle with Darius, when the Persian monarch was defeated.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Questions*.—ROLLIN.—PLUTARCH.

GRANSON, a town in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, situated on the western side of the lake Neufchatel. It is memorable for a great victory obtained over the duke of Burgundy by the Swiss 1476.—*Gen. Atlas*, 149.—*Hist. France*, i. 528.—BUSCHING, iii. 735. Long. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

GRANTHAM, a borough of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the river Witham, and has a free-school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. Here sir Isaac Newton received the rudiments of his education.—See WOOLSTHORPE.

GRANVILLE, a town on the river Sierra Leone, not far from the newly established settlement of Free-Town, in Africa, of which it may be considered to have been the precursor. It was built by some Africans, who had been collected together from the streets of London, and sent back to Africa at the sole expense of the humane and patriotic Granville Sharp, esq. who, having observed many of these people begging about London, conceived the idea of sending them back to their native country, for the double purpose of ameliorating their own condition, and at the same time introducing the seeds of civilization into Africa. The town received the name of Granville from these aborigines, in



compliment to their benefactor.—  
*Mon. Mag.* xxxvi. 132.

GRANVILLE, a small maritime town of France, S. of Coutances, in the department of the Channel, late province of Normandy. Its commerce consists of whale oil, grain, and oysters. In its neighbourhood are extensive quarries of granite. Long. 1. 35. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

GRAO, or GRAJO, a small village on the sea-shore, about half a league N. from Valencia. Great efforts have been lately made to render it a commodious port, and it is likely to be much frequented.—  
*BOURGOING'S Travels.*

GRASMERE WATER, a small lake of Westmorland, not far to the N. of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRASSE, a little town in the department of Var, late province of Provence, France. It trades in silk, bergamot, figs, oranges, perfumes, pomatum, and soap. Long. 6. 59. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and a university. Here are many handsome palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. Margaret of Austria, daughter of the archduke of Gratz, went hence in 1598 to Genoa, in her way to Spain, and landed at Valentia; which see.—  
*Dr. WATSON'S Philip III.* i. 10. Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRAVELINES, a strong seaport in

the department of the North, in France.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, seated on the Thames. The inhabitants have the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers in boats to London. It is famous for asparagus. Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, who saved the life of captain John Smith at James-Town in Virginia, died at Gravesend as she was about to return to America in 1617.—See *Eclectic Rev.* i. 326.

GREDDINGTON, in Flintshire, was the birthplace of lord Kenyon in 1733. He died at Bath 1802.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia; which see respectively.

GREENFORD, a village of Middlesex, about 2 miles from Harrow on the Hill. Francis Grose, author of "The Antiquities of England and Wales," &c. &c. was born at this village in 1739, and died at Dublin in 1791.—*Mon. Rev.* lvii. 52. from *NOBLE'S Hist. College of Arms.*

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America stretching toward the North Pole, and likewise some islands to the N. of the continent of Europe. That part of it, of which the Europeans have any knowledge, is bounded on the W. by Baffin's bay, on the S. by Davis' straits, and on the E. by the northern part of the Atlantic ocean. East Greenland was, for a long time, considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 9. and 20. E. long. and 76. 46. and 80. 30. N. lat. It was discovered by sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1533, who called it Greenland, and supposed it to be a part of the western continent. In 1593, it was



visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which the country abounds. The few inhabitants of Greenland are savages, and much like the Esquimaux. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals, except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Thither the English, Dutch, and other nations, go every year to catch whales for the sake of their fins and oil. It was so called, because those who discovered it first, found the shore covered with green moss. Eight English sailors were left in this inhospitable country by accident, in the year 1630. They remained from June to the following May, and all arrived safely in England.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 131.—About three years afterwards, seven Dutch sailors, who had been prevailed upon to winter in Greenland, all perished, though they had been plentifully provided with every necessary. A Russian vessel was hemmed in by the ice near East Greenland, and all on board perished, except four sailors, who resided for the space of six years on this dreary island, and three of them returned at last to their own country. The very extraordinary adventures of these men are recorded in the first volume of that admirable system of education, entitled “The History of Sandford and Merton.”

Ill fares the bark with trembling wretches  
charg'd,

That, tost amid the floating fragments,  
moors

Beneath the shelter of an icy isle,  
While night o'erwhelms the sea, and  
horror looks

More horrible. Can human force endure  
Th' assembled mischiefs that besiege  
them round?

Heart gnawing hunger, fainting weariness,  
The roar of winds and waves, the crush  
of ice,  
Now ceasing, now renew'd with louder  
rage,  
And in dire echoes bellowing round the  
main.—THOMSON.

GREENOCK, a seaport at the mouth of the Clyde, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. It has a manufactory for sails, a sugar-house, and a rope-walk. It imports great quantities of commodities from America, and enjoys a large share of the herring fishery. Ship-building is carried on here to a vast extent, for the purpose of supplying the West Indian and every other branch of navigation.—*Beaut. of Scot.*

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, celebrated for its magnificent hospital for old and decrepit sailors.

The seaman here has furl'd his sail,  
Long rent by many an adverse gale.  
Remember'd perils, brav'd and past,  
The raging fight, the whelming blast,  
The hidden rock, the leeward shore,  
The mountain-billows' deep'ning roar,  
Recall'd by fancy's spell divine,  
Endear their evening's calm decline;  
And teach their children, list'ning near,  
To emulate their sires' career.

PEACOCK'S *Genius of the Thames.*

It has also an observatory, called Flamsteed-House, from the famous astronomer of that name. Henry VIII. was born here in 1491. His marriage with his first queen, Catherine of Arragon, was solemnized at Greenwich 1510. Here Edward VI. his son, died in 1553; and his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born; the former in 1515, and the latter in 1533.

“On Thames's bank in silent thought  
we stood,

Where Greenwich stands upon the silver  
flood;

Pleas'd with the seat which gave Eliza  
birth,

We kneel and kiss the consecrated  
earth.”—Dr. JOHNSON'S *London.*



*Hints to a Young Princess*, i. 179.

Tallis, a celebrated organist, and one of the greatest musicians in Europe, died in 1585, and was interred in the old church of Greenwich. He performed in the chapel in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth.—ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Brit.*—BURNEY'S *Hist. of Music*. Tindal, who translated and continued Rapin's History of England, was buried here in 1774. Goddard, an English physician and chemist, and the first Englishman who made that noble astronomical instrument the telescope, was born at Greenwich. He lived during the protectorate, and died in 1674.—*Biog. Dict.* in 15 vols.—*Enc. art. Goddard*. Dr. Nevil Maskelyne died at the royal observatory in 1811, in the 79th year of his age. He was appointed astronomer royal in 1765, and maintained through life the character of being one of the first practical astronomers of the age. He has been succeeded by Mr. Pond.

GRENOBLE, a town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. The leather and gloves made here are much esteemed. The Abbé Mably was born here in 1709; and in the same year, Vaucanson, a celebrated mechanic. Without the town was a convent where the illustrious Chevalier Bayard was interred.—MORISON'S *Gaz.* Long. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

GRETNA, a village in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk. It is the place to which many young persons resort to be married, when their design is contrary to the advice of their parents.—MAWMAN'S *Excursion*, 196. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

GREZ, a village N. of Nemours, in the department of Seine and Marne, late province of the Isle of France. Here Louisa of Savoy, the mother of Francis I. died in

1532.—*Femmes Illustres*, ii. 166.—See CAMBRAY.

GRIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Drome, late province of Provence. It is situated on the river Letz, near the confines of Dauphiny; has some silk-mills, and was the burial-place of the celebrated Madame de Sevigné.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 181. She died in 1696, a victim to maternal tenderness; for a slow fever, occasioned by her attention to her daughter, caused her death.—*Galerie Historique*—*Dict. Un. Hist.* Long. 4. 42. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

GRIGNON, a village of France, in the neighbourhood of Paris. Its quarries of gypsum and stone contain such a multitude and variety of organic remains, that six hundred different species of fossil shells have been there observed.—*Philos. Mag.* xxxiii. 314, and xxxv. 118.

GRIMSBY, a borough of Lincolnshire, in Lindsay division, near the mouth of the Humber. The principal traffic of this town is in coals and salt, there being no manufactory of note. Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Grimsby in 1530. He was a zealous assertor of the doctrines and discipline of the established church. In the vicinity of Grimsby are many of those extraordinary fountains called Blow Wells, which furnish a continual flow of water rising to the surface of the ground, but never overflowing. Long. 0. 8. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

GRIMSEL, a mountain of Switzerland, being one of the Alps which separate the Vallais from the canton of Berne. Forests of larch and pine, fields of corn and grass, are interspersed on this mountain; and in the midst of it, about 2 miles from the top, is a small plain or hollow, containing one solitary hovel, furnishing accommodations for travellers, and kept by a landlord



who is placed here by the canton of Berne, and resides in it about nine months, from the 1st of March to the beginning of December. When he returns, he leaves provisions for any unfortunate wanderer who may chance to pass this way in winter. In the summer months numerous herds of goats are kept upon these mountains. The sources of the Aar are three lakes near the hovel above-mentioned.

GRINDEL, a village not far from Hamburg. Here sir George Rumbold, charge-d'affaires to the circle of Lower Saxony, was seized by some French soldiers sent by Bonaparte for that purpose, and conveyed to Paris, where he remained two days and two nights, and was then liberated.—JOHNSON'S *Hist. of Eur.* iii. 144.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory which was gained over the Scots in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Sussex, where the assizes are sometimes held.

GRIPSHOLM, in Sweden Proper, about 25 miles from Stockholm, was the prison of the ferocious Eric XIV.; and on the floor of it is still seen the track worn by the steps of that monarch, by incessantly walking backwards and forwards from one corner of the room to the other. He was poisoned in 1578.—*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, ii. 99.—*Tooke's Life of Catherine*, 4th ed. ii. 353.—*BUSCHING*, i. 321.—*CATTEAU'S View*, 63. On the 29th of March, 1809, Gustavus IV. Adolphus, abdicated the throne of Sweden by an act of his own composition, signed at Gripsholm.—*Hist. Sketch of the last Years of Gus. IV. Adolphus*.

GRIPSWALD, a strong town of

Swedish Pomerania, in Germany. Ships can come up to the town, and in its neighbourhood are some salt-mines. It has a small university. Long. 11. 30. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

GRISONS, a large country of Switzerland. It is mountainous, interspersed with vallies which are impassable some part of the year. The principal of these vallies lie towards the south, sunk in the Alps, which terminate at last in impassable glaciers. These glaciers are the sources of the principal rivers; as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. The vallies produce very little corn; but the chief objects of the farmer are sheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheese. The mountains contain metals, minerals, fossils, and mineral springs.

GRODNO, the capital of Lithuania, Poland, but in a state of visible decay. Here Stanislaus resigned all pretensions to the crown of Poland, Nov. 25, 1795.—*Monthly Mag.* v. 205. The Niemen, or Memel, divides the town, which is connected by a floating bridge.—*REINBECK'S Trav.* 143. The principal manufactures are, cloth and camlets, linen and cotton, silk stuffs, embroidery, silk stockings, hats, lace, fire-arms, needles, cards, bleaching wax, and carriages.—Long. 24. 15. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

GRONGAR HILL, in the vale of Towey, in Caermarthenshire, S. Wales, has been immortalized by the muse of Dyer.

GRONINGEN, a strong, large, and populous town of the department of the same name in Holland. It was formerly the capital of one of the Seven United Provinces of the same name. It is watered by the river Hunes. Daniel Bernouilli was born here in 1700. Long. 6. 23. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the late Seven



United Provinces, but now a department of Holland. It has excellent pastures.

GROSMONT, a pleasant village about 8 miles N. W. from Monmouth, where there are the remains of an ancient castle. In 1233, king Henry III. was defeated here by the earl of Pembroke. In 1405 a party of Welsh, under a son of Owen Glendower, were defeated by the English, commanded by Mortimer. Young Glendower and his uncle Tudor were killed. Long. 2. 52. W. lat. 51. 51. N.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay at Corunna.

GRUTI, or GRUTLIN, a little village on the lake of Uri (western side), near which the three heroes of Switzerland, Werner de Staflach of Schweitz, Walther Furst of Uri, and Arnold de Melchthal of Underwalden, are said to have taken reciprocal oaths of fidelity, when they planned the famous revolution which took place in 1308.—COXE, i. 275. On the opposite side appears a chapel, erected to Tell, &c.—See BRUNNEN and FLUELEN.

GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. It is famous for cheese.—COXE's *Travels*. ii. 220.

GUADALAJARA, or NEW GALICIA, in New Spain, America. It is noted for its fertility, and the richness of its mines. In this town there is a manufacture of cigars. It is also famous for its earthen jars, which are of sweet scent, and are conveyed as far as Spain; where, it is said, they are eaten by some capricious females.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, in New Castile, near the eastern bank of the Henarez; the only place in Spain where the famous cloths of Vigonia are made; a valuable commodity, of which the rest of

the globe must envy Spanish America\*. Long. 2. 47. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the French Leeward Caribbee islands. The soil is good and well watered. It has a volcano, and has been frequently taken and retaken. Cacao, cotton, coffee, and sugar, are the commodities principally cultivated in this island. Guadaloupe was taken by the English in 1810.—*Europ. Mag.* lvii. 187. Long. 62. O. W. lat. 16. 20. N.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the south part of New Castile. After passing Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, it falls into the Atlantic ocean near St. Lucar. This river was the ancient Bætis.

GUADARRAMA, a mountain of Spain, which separates the two Castiles; over which a road is formed, commencing at the village of Espinar.

GUADARRAMA, a river of Spain, which runs through New Castile, and into the Tagus near Toledo.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, runs by Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz; enters Portugal, and falls into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marin. From Merida to Mertola this river is so impeded by rocks, that it is not navigable for boats. In summer, the water scarcely passes between the rocks. Near Mertola it is lost in the ground; and in the rainy months, only, does it flow into the sea†.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 8 leagues E.

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\* The wool is obtained from the province of Buenos Ayres, and from Peru; that of the first is longer, but the other is more silky.—BOURGOING's *Travels*, i. 50.

† *Vie de Schomberg* par DUMOURIEZ, 109. note.



from the city of that name. It has a manufactory of pocket knives; and the adjacent district produces grain, wines, and good pastures.

GUAGAMELA, a small village in Assyria, where Alexander, about two years after the battle of Issus, defeated Darius. It is generally called the battle of Arbela, from which it is about 12 miles distant.—PRIDEAUX *Con.* i. 396.—See ARBELA, in *Gaz.*

GUALAGA, a river of South America, which rises in S. lat. 10. 57. under the name of the Guanuco from the lake of Chiquiacoba, in the plains of Bombon; whence it passes to the N. and, after receiving several rivers, joins the Tunguragua.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the South sea, 100 miles in circumference. It is subject to the Spaniards, who have a garrison here; but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building of boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome. The rev. T. Fysche Palmer, who had been transported to Botany Bay, died on his return to England at this island, 1801.—WAKEFIELD'S *Life*, ii. 68.—*Mon. Mag.* xvii. 83. Long. 145. 15. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

GUAMALIA, a district of Peru, situated in the centre of the Cordilleras. The Indian inhabitants of the towns apply themselves to weaving, and make a great variety of baizes and serges, with which they carry on a considerable trade.

GUAMANGA, a jurisdiction of Peru. The soil is fertile in grain and fruit. The principal articles of commerce are cattle, hides, and sweetmeats, besides the produce of several silver-mines.

GUAMANGA, a town of Peru, in the above jurisdiction. The town was founded in 1539 by Francis Pizarro. It has several fine edifices,

and trades considerably in the articles that the province in which it is situated produces. Long. 73. 56. W. lat. 12. 50. S.

GUANAHANI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands. This place had the honour, in 1492, of receiving Columbus, who,

“Through untried oceans borne to seas  
unknown,  
Moors his first keel advent'rous, and  
beheld  
A new, a fair, a fertile field arise;”

after a voyage the most bold and magnificent in design, and the most important in its consequences, of any that the mind of man has conceived, or national adventure undertaken, from the beginning of the world to the present hour.—EDWARDS'S *West Indies*.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 200.—MAVOR'S *Voyages*, i. 10. Long. 75. 5. W. lat. 24. 20. N.

GUANAJUATO, or GUANAXUATO, in New Spain, N. America, about 100 miles from Mexico, 140 to the E. of Guadalajara, and about 50 to the N. W. of the city of Queretaro, is famous for its mines of gold and silver. Long. 103. 0. W. lat. 21. 12. N.

GUANARA, a town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on a river of the same name. The chief wealth of the inhabitants consists in cattle.

GUANAXUATO, an intendance of New Spain, North America. It is a fertile country, and the most populous of New Spain, containing 517,300 inhabitants.

GUANCA VELICA, or HUANCA VELICA, a town of Peru, in a jurisdiction of the same name in the diocese of Guamanga. This town is about 60 leagues from Lima, and remarkable for its mines of mercury, dug in a prodigiously large mountain. In its profound abyss are seen streets, squares, and a chapel, where the mysteries of religion on all



festivals are celebrated. Millions of flambeaux are continually kept to enlighten it. These mines, which are extremely unhealthy, are all worked by the Peruvians, who are crowded together and plunged naked into these abysses. If there are any wretches who long survive such barbarity, it is the use of the cocoa\* that preserves them.—*Enc. Brit. art. Peru.* Long. 75. 56. W. lat. 9. 59. S.

GUANTAJAYA, a town of Peru, in the province of Africa. A silver-mine was not long since discovered here, situated in a sandy plain, within 20 miles of the Pacific ocean, and at a considerable distance from the mountains. Some of the veins are so rich as to be cut with a chisel. Long. 70. 10. W. lat. 20. 45. S.

GUANUCO, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction which begins 120 miles N. E. of Lima. It was formerly one of the principal towns in these kingdoms, but is now in a ruinous condition. Several kinds of sweetmeats and jellies are made here. Long. 75. 56. W. lat. 9. 59. S.

GUARACHIRI, a town of Peru, and capital of the jurisdiction in the audience of Lima. It produces great quantities of fruit, wheat, barley, maize, and other grain. Long. 76. 18. W. lat. 11. 55. S.

GUARDA, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, stands near the source of the Mondego, upon one of the mountains of the Sierra de Estrella. King Sancho I. founded it in 1199. It is encompassed by turretted stone walls, and has an old castle which overlooks an extensive plain. Dumourier thinks that this plain would be an excellent camp

for 20,000 men; and lord Galway, in his Memoirs, says, that it is by far the best post that can be occupied by the Portuguese for the defence of Lisbon, when threatened by the Spaniards. Long. 6. 50. W. lat. 40. 21. N.

GUASTALLA, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, formerly in the duchy of Milan. It is situated near the Po, and is remarkable for a battle in 1734 between the Germans and French, when the latter were victorious. Long. 10. 39. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

GUATIMALA, one of the seven grand territories or kingdoms into which the dominions of Spain in N. America are distributed. It contains the following provinces, Veragua, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Xeres, or Choletuca, Tignesgalpa, St. Miguel, St. Salvador, Sonsonate, Suchitepee, Soconusco, Icalcos, Vera Paz, Chiapa, and Yucatan. The soil of this province is fertile, and the country abounds with corn, cattle, cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, cotton, and indigo: it is mountainous, with numerous volcanoes, and subject to earthquakes.

GUAXACA.—See OAXACA.

GUAYAQUIL, a city and seaport of Peru. This place is famous for a small fish called turbine, that produces a purple, with which they dye their ribands, laces, threads, &c. Long. 79. 6. W. lat. 2. 12. S.

GUAYRA (LA), a seaport of South America, in the government of the Caraccas: it is fortified, and contains about 6000 souls. The trade is very considerable, though the harbour is only a roadstead secured by a mole. Long. 67. 0. W. lat. 10. 40. N.

GUBEN, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle to which it gives name; seated on the Lubbe, near its junction with the Neisse. Good wine

\* See JAMAICA, note respecting col. James Montague, who lived chiefly on chocolate, which is made from cocoa.



is made here, and it has a manufactory of cloth.

**GUELDERLAND**, or **GUELDRES**, a territory of the Netherlands, part of which belonged to the king of Prussia, and part to the Dutch government. The former has been ceded to France, and now forms a part of the departments of Roer and Lower Meuse; the latter forms one of the departments of Holland.

**GUELDRES**, a town in the department of Roer, lately in the province of Guelderland. It is seated on the Niers, has been several times taken by different powers; and in 1794 by the French, and ceded to them at the peace of Luneville. Long. 6. 10. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

**GUERET**, a small town in the department of Creuse, late province of Marche. It has a paper-manufactory, and was the birthplace of Varillas, an historical writer, better known than esteemed. Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

**GUERNSEY**, an island in the English channel, about 30 miles in circumference. It is of a triangular shape; its extreme length being 7 miles and a half, and its greatest breadth about 4 miles. It is subject to England, and declared to be in the county of Hants. The air is pure, and the soil rich and fertile. A lake at the north part of the island affords excellent carp. Game and poultry are plentiful. The island is defended by a ridge of rocks, from one of which emery is collected. Wine is imported from France in great quantities, and is the usual drink of the richer inhabitants. Cider, of which many hogsheads are annually made, is the common drink of the inferior inhabitants. Coals are imported from England. A considerable trade is carried on to Newfoundland, France, and the Mediterranean.

The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the chief town. Long. 2. 40. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

**GUETARIA**, a small seaport of Spain, in Biscay, W. from St. Sebastian. It was the birthplace of Juan Sebastian Cano, who commanded the vessel which completed the first circumnavigation of the globe, after Magellan's death; and who arrived in her at St. Lucar on the 7th of Sept. 1522.—*KERR's Voyage*, x. 25. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 43. 26. N.

**GUIANA**, a country of South America, possessed by several European settlers. The soil is extremely fertile. It has the river Oroonoko on the N. and the river Amazon on the S.

**GUIENNE**, a late province of France, which now forms the departments of Gironde, and Lot and Garonne.

**GUILFORD**, a large borough in Surry. It is seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill. It had a large castle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. The summer assizes for the county are alternately held here, at Croydon, and at Kingston. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much corn and timber are carried upon it. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, was born here 1562; and Russel, an eminent crayon painter, in 1744: he died at Hull in 1806.—*Lit. Panorama*, i. 1392. Long. 0. 3. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

**GUILFORD**, in North Carolina, America, is memorable for a desperate battle in 1781, between the English commanded by lord Cornwallis, and the Americans under general Greene; when the latter were obliged to retire from the field.—*WINTERBOTHAM's Amer.* i. 563. Long. 79. 43. W. lat. 36. 5. N.

**GUIMARÆNS**, a considerable town



of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho Douro, S. S. E. of Braga. Here is a manufactory of linen in high estimation. Long. 8. 20. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known, except the coast, thence called the Coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the skin and the flesh, of a white silver colour. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The chief wealth of the Grain Coast is the abundance of Guinea pepper that it produces; but the principal commerce consists in ivory and slaves. Elephants' teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves\*, more or less; indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast.

GUINEA, NEW, or PAPUA, an island of the South Pacific ocean, in Australasia, to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by

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\* Sixty thousand blacks are annually embarked from the coast of Guinea, never to return to their native country; but they are embarked in chains: and this constant emigration, which, in the space of two centuries, might have furnished armies to over-run the globe, accuses the guilt of Europe, and the weakness of Africa.—GIBBON'S *D. and F. Rom. Emp.* ii. 540.

Endeavour Strait. The land in general is low, but covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and the plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common to the South Sea islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

GUINEGATE, a village near Aire, in the department of the straits of Calais, famous for the battle of the Spurs.—See TERROUANNE.

GUIPUSCOA, a province of Spain. The chief towns are, Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia. This territory is distinguished from the rest by the great liberty the people enjoy, the small taxes they pay, and by being less subjected to various oppressive monopolies.—LINK'S *Trav. in Portugal*, 75.

GUISE, a small town of France, in the department of Aisne, late province of Picardy. It gave title to one of the branches of the family of Lorraine, frequently mentioned in the French history.—See BLOIS and ORLEANS. Long. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 55. E.

GUISTENDIL, or OCHRIDA, a large and strong town of Turkey in Rumania, situated south of Sophia. It was formerly called Tauresium; which see. Long. 24. 0. E. lat. 42. 32. N.

GUMBINNEN, the chief city of Polish Prussia, built very regularly, and carrying on a considerable trade in cloth. It is situated on the left of the Pissa, 28 leagues from Königsberg. Long. 22. 12. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

GUMPENDORF, near Vienna.—Haydn, a famous musical composer, died here in the 76th year of his age.—*Mon. Rev.* xxviii. 535.

GUNTZ, on the frontiers of Styria, in Austria. It is memorable for the



brave resistance which its garrison made against the Turks, under Solymán the Magnificent, in 1532.—COXE's *Austria*, i. 557. Long. 16. O. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

GURIEF, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Jaick, near the Caspian sea.

GUSTALLA.—See GUASTALLA.

GUZELHISAR, a town of Natolia, Turkey in Asia. It was the ancient Magnesia, on the Meander. Themistocles, banished from Athens by the ostracism, fled to the court of Xerxes, who assigned Magnesia for his residence. This city was also to furnish him with bread, Myus with meat, and Lampsacus with wine. In the reign of Artaxerxes, being solicited to command against the Athenians, he poisoned himself. B. C. 466.—PLUTARCH. Long. 27. 50. E. lat. 37. 45. N.

GUZERAT, a peninsula of Hindoostan, about 200 miles in length and 140 wide, formed by the Arabian sea, and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. This province, though the soil is dry and sandy, and some parts of it are woody and mountainous, is one of the richest in the Mogul empire; abounding in rice, cotton, corn, sugar, fruits of various sorts, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is constant from the middle of June to the middle of September; but during the other months the air is clear and serene. The greatest part of Guzerat is occupied by the Poonah Mahrattas. Its chief city is Amedabad, on the river Sabermatty.

GWALIOR is considered as the Gibraltar of the East, as well for its natural situation, as for the strength of the works constructed upon it. By the Hindoos, Gwalior has always been considered impregnable. It stands in the heart of Hindoostan Proper, about 80 miles to the south

of Agra, and about 130 west of the Ganges.—MAURICE's *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*. i. 292. Here Soliman, the son of Dara, and nephew of Aurunzeb, was incarcerated by his uncle in 1662.—MAURICE's *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*. Long. 78. 30. E. lat. 26. 9. N.

## H.

HACKLUYT'S HEAD, the western point of the island of Amsterdam, in the North sea, near the north-west coast of Spitzbergen.

HACKNEY, a very large village of Middlesex, about 2 miles from London. In this parish, a little south of Lea bridge, are the Temple Mills, so called from having been once the residence of the Knights Templars; they are now used as lead-mills: and at the Wick are some silk-mills, which afford employment to many industrious poor. It was the first village that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers: hence the origin of the name of Hackney coaches. Thomas Sutton, esq. the founder of the Charter-House, died at Hackney in 1611.—*Beaut. of England*, ix. 662.—See KNAITH. Dr. South, an English divine of great learning, was born here in 1633. Dr. South was remarkable for his wit, which abounds in all his writings, and particularly in his sermons; but at the same time they equally abound in ill humour, spleen, and satire. He was remarkable for being a time-server. During the life of Cromwell, he was a staunch Presbyterian, and railed against the Independents. At the Restoration, he exerted his pulpit eloquence against the Presbyterians; and, in the reign of queen Anne, was a warm advocate for Sacheverel.—*Ency. Brit.* Strype,



an industrious editor of many publications, died at Hackney in 1737.—NICHOLS's *Lit. Anec.* i. 11. Howard, the great philanthropist, was born here in 1727.

“Blest with all wealth can give thee,  
to resign  
Joys doubly sweet to feelings such as  
thine;  
To quit the bliss thy rural scenes  
bestow,  
To seek a nobler amidst scenes of woe;  
To traverse seas, range kingdoms, and  
bring home,  
Not the proud monuments of Greece  
and Rome,  
But knowledge such as only dungeons  
teach,  
And only sympathy like thine could  
reach;  
That Grief, sequester'd from the public  
stage,  
Might smooth her feathers and enjoy  
her cage;  
Speaks a divine ambition, and a zeal  
The boldest patriot might be proud to  
feel.  
Oh! that the voice of clamour and de-  
bate,  
That pleads for peace till it disturbs the  
state,  
Were hush'd in favour of thy gen'rous  
plea,  
The poor thy clients, and Heaven's smile  
thy fee.”

COWPER's *Charity*, i. 195.

Dr. Aikin, in his *Life of Howard*, thinks it was at Enfield that this eminent philanthropist was born; but the inscription on the monument in St. Paul's confers this honour upon Hackney. Mr. Thos. Braidwood, the first person who exercised as a regular profession, in this country, the instruction of the deaf and dumb, died at Hackney in 1806. Dr. Price died here on the 19th of April, 1791, aged 68; and the Rev. Samuel Palmer, who for more than 50 years was minister of the meeting-house at St. Thomas's-square: he died in 1813.—*Rev. T. N. TOLLER's Sermon on Rev. S. Palmer's Death.*

HADDEFFA, a mountain of Africa,

in the country of Tunis, composed entirely of salt, at the eastern extremity of the lake of Marks, or Lacus Tritonis of the ancients. This salt is entirely different from salt in general; being hard and solid as a stone, and of a red or violet colour: the salt which the dew dissolves from the mountain changes the colour, and it becomes white as snow; it loses also the bitterness which is the property of rock salt.

HADDINGTON, a populous borough of Scotland, in the county of the same name. It is seated on the Tyne. The Franciscan monastery here has been a very handsome building. Part of it is occupied as a parish-church. Knox, the celebrated reformer, was born here in 1505, or at Giffard, near it. He died in 1572.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, i. 489.—*M'CRIE's Life of John Knox.*

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland. A great tract of this country, extending to the south and east, is for the most part champaign, and very fertile and beautiful. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive. Rich crops are raised on the surface; and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part of this county is very mountainous, comprehending the north side of Lammermuir hills. These high grounds, however, feed many sheep.

HADLEY, a large town in Suffolk. It is seated on the river Preston, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed.

HADLEY, a village near Barnet. Here Mrs. Chapone, author of “*Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*,” died on Christmas-day 1801.

HADLEY, a market-town of Suf-



folk, on the river Breton, 7 miles W. of Ipswich. The only trade of the place is in spinning of yarn for the Norwich weavers. On the adjoining common, Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of this town, was burnt in 1555, for his attachment to protestantism. Long. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

HADRAMAUT, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the W. by Yemen, on the S. E. by the ocean, on the north-east by Oman, and on the north by a great desert. Its trade is in coffee, aloes, incense, gum arabic, dragon's blood, and myrrh. The inhabitants of this province, like those of Yemen, are divided into Arabs settled in towns, wandering Bedouins, and Kobarts, or highlanders. Hadramut is the capital of this province.

HÆMUS, a mountain of Thrace, now in Bulgaria, on the frontier of Rumania, European Turkey, frequently mentioned by the poets. Mars is fabled to have lived on the top of it. It was also called mount Rhodope.

HAFOD, the beautiful seat of Thomas Johnes, esq. M. P. is seated near the banks of the river Ystwith, in Cardiganshire. It is beautifully environed by lofty hills, well clothed with oak, &c. &c. &c.—BARBER'S *Tour*, 117.—EVANS'S *Camb. Itin.* 179. This elegant and magnificent mansion was destroyed by fire in March 1807.—*Gen. Mag.* April.

HAGA, in the isle of Aland, a favoured villa of the late Gustavus III.; and endeared to him, as being the place where he consulted with his friends for effecting the revolution of 1772.—COXE'S *Travels*, iv. 70. Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 6. 3. N.

HAGLEY, a village of Worcestershire, about 2 miles from Stourbridge. In the church of this place an elegant monument was erected to the memory of Mrs. Lyttelton, whose remains were deposited at

Over Arley, in Worcestershire. It bears the following inscription:—

“Made to engage all hearts, and charm all eyes:

Though meek, magnanimous; though witty, wise;

Polite, as all her life in courts had been; Yet good as if the world she ne'er had seen:

The noble fire of an exalted mind, With gentlest female tenderness combin'd,

Her speech was the melodious voice of love,

Her song the warbling of the vernal grove;

Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,

Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong.

Her form each beauty of her mind express'd,

Her mind was Virtue by the Graces drest.”

Besides these beautiful lines, the monody that her husband (afterwards lord Lyttelton) wrote on her death will be remembered as long as conjugal affection, and a taste for poetry, exist in this country. In the neighbourhood of Hagley was the delightful residence of Shenstone, called the Leasowes; in the adorning of which he spent his estate, and most probably hastened his death by his anxieties.

I sigh to think, that ornamented farm,  
Which taught our landscape gardens  
how to charm,

(Gardens, that since have spread from  
place to place,

In sweet contagion, culture's fairest  
grace,)

Could bid its shrubs no healing balm  
impart,

To heal the anguish of a broken heart.”

BRADSTREET'S *Sabine Farm*.

Shenstone died at the Leasowes in 1763, of a putrid fever.—See BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

HAGUE, a village of Holland, with fine palaces, streets, &c. and a great trade. It was the residence of the stadtholder. De Witt, the wisest, best, and most truly patriotic states-



man that ever appeared on the public stage, and his brother, were murdered here by a mob in 1672. The eloquent Saurin, whose preaching attracted the representatives of kings and the attention of nobles, died here in 1730. To the memory of the gallant Opdam, who was blown up in his ship off Harwich, a monument is erected in one of its churches. William III. prince of Orange and king of England, was born here in 1650\*. Huygens, a mathematician and astronomer, to whom the invention of pendulum clocks is usually ascribed †; Ruysch, an eminent physician, who improved the science of anatomy by new discoveries, and found out a way to preserve dead bodies many years from putrefaction, were natives of the Hague. Cohorn, a famous Dutch engineer, died here in 1704. —BLAINVILLE'S *Travels*, i. 18. —*Ency. Brit.*—*Cyclop.* Barneveldt was beheaded at the Hague in 1619, for being concerned, as it was said, in promoting sedition, and, as his sentence imported, “doing all he could to vex the church of God;” but, in reality, he fell a victim to the ambition and ingratitude of prince Maurice of Nassau. He was an old man of 70, who had served the republic 40 years. A charming anecdote is related of the admirable widow of Barneveldt. After he had perished on the scaffold, his sons, René and William, entered into a

conspiracy to revenge his death; in which they were discovered. William fled, but René was taken, and condemned to die. His mother solicited his pardon of prince Maurice; who replied, “It appears strange, that you do that for your son, which you omitted doing for your husband:” to which she nobly replied, “I did not ask pardon for my husband because he was *innocent*: I ask it for my son because he is *guilty*.”—CARR'S *Tour in Holland*. —*Galerie Historique*. Long. 4. 20. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It was formerly a free imperial city; but it was conquered by the French in 1673. The great Montecuculli was obliged to raise the siege of it in 1675. It was several times taken and retaken in the subsequent wars; the last of all by the French in 1706. It is seated on the river Motter. Long. 8. 57. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

HAIFAR, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean sea, at the foot of mount Carmel, and on the south side of a bay opposite Acre. Long. 35. 27. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

HAIGH, a village about 2 miles north of Wigan, in Lancashire. It is one of the finest situations in the north of England. Thirteen counties, and the Isle of Man, may be seen from a park in its vicinity. It has the finest works of cannel coal in the kingdom, supposed to be inexhaustible, and in them is a vitriol spring. Here is also a large iron-foundry, where many cannon, cannon-balls, &c. &c. are made. Long. 2. 34. W. lat. 53. 32. N.

HAINAN, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, to the north of the gulf of Cochin-China, and to the south of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles

\* William III. was the son of William of Nassau, prince of Orange, and of Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. of England. He was born on the 24th (some say the 4th of November; see *TORBAY*), in the year 1650. He married Mary, eldest daughter of James duke of York.—See DINTON.

† An Englishman, of the name of Harris, is said to have made the first pendulum clock in Europe, which was fixed in the late church of St. Paul's Covent Garden 1641.—*Cyclop. art. Clock*.



distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The N. part is level; but in the S. and E. are mountains, among which are vallies that produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great cowards. In general, they are a short and deformed race, and the colour of their skins is reddish. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but this kind is very scarce. The common sort of apes are grey, and very ugly.—Some of the inhabitants of the sea-coast have submitted to the Chinese.—*AIKIN's Geo. Delin.* ii. 136.—Long. 109. 0. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

**HAINAULT**, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the N. W. by Flanders, on the W. by Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It was divided into Austrian and French Hainault; but the whole was ceded to France by the treaty of Lunéville. Hainault now forms the department of the North and the department of Jemappe.

**HAINAULT**, a forest of Essex, lying to the S. E. of Epping Forest, and supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands. In this forest is a celebrated oak, known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. Beneath its shade, which overspreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has been long

held.—See *BUTLER's Chron. and Biog. Exer.*

**HALÆ**, an ancient town of Attica, about 15 miles S. E. from Athens, and near the sea. Timon, the Athenian, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, who from his aversion to society, and the dislike he expressed against his own species, was called the Misanthrope, or man-hater, was buried at Halæ. An epitaph, which he is said to have written himself, was inscribed on his monument; but that which is commonly repeated was written by Callimachus:

My name is Timon; knaves, begone!  
Curse me, but come not near my stone!

*PLUTARCH.—Corpus Hist.* iii. 367.  
Halæ is situated in long. 23. 51. E. lat. 37. 45. N.—*SMITH's Classical Atlas.*

**HALBERSTADT**, a city of Lower Saxony, on the river Holtremme, S. W. from Magdeburg. The inhabitants brew excellent beer.—John Baner, an illustrious Swedish officer, whom Gustavus Adolphus used to call his learned general, died here in 1641.—*COXE's Travels*, iv. 52. By the treaty of Tilsit, this city has been annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia.

**HALES-OWEN**, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. Caslon, the letter-founder, was born here, as was likewise the poet Shenstone; the latter also was buried here in 1763.—*BUTLER's Chron. Ex.* In the neighbourhood of Hales-Owen this poet resided, and wrote many of his admired pieces; among which his "Choice of Hercules" is worthy of the perusal and imitation of youth:

Shenstone, mid his lov'd retreat,  
Sung Alcides' lofty fate;  
How in early youth his mind  
Pleasure's faithless lures declin'd,



And, by hardy virtue train'd,  
Deathless bliss and glory gain'd.  
*Rev. of Poetry, by Lady M.*

Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

HALHILL, in Fifeshire, was the birthplace of Melvil, the faithful attendant of Mary queen of Scots.

HALICARNASSUS, once the capital of Caria, now called Bodroun, in Natolia, Asia, famous for the mausoleum built by Artemisia in honour of her consort Mausolus, and which was one of the wonders of the world. Herodotus the father of history, and Dionysius the historian, who lived during the Augustan age, and came to Rome about 30 years before the Christian æra, were natives. Halicarnassus was situated opposite the island of Cos, now called Lango, or Stanchio. Messi is supposed by some authors to have been built on its ruins. Long. 27. 18. E. lat. 36. 58. N.

HALICZ, or HALITCH, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, Galicia, situated on the Niester. Long. 24. 46. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

HALIFAX, a seaport of Nova Scotia, with a large harbour. Long. 63. 30. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

HALIFAX, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire. It is the great market for stuffs, such as shalloons, calimancoes, everlastings, yard-wide cloths, and kerseys; blankets and carpets are also manufactured here. — MACPHERSON'S *Annals of Commerce*. It contains upwards of 12,000 inhabitants. — The town is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets. Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the west coast of Gothland.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It has a university and salt-works. The celebrated Handel was born here in 1684; and Forster, a natural philosopher, who

accompanied captain Cook in his second voyage, died here in 1779. Struensee, prime minister of Denmark, who was beheaded in 1772, on a charge of having had an intrigue with queen Matilda, was born here in 1737. — *Galerie Hist.* — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* April 28th. — Michaelis, a celebrated biblical critic, was born at Halle in the year 1717. Long. 12. 8. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HALLE, a town of the Tyrol, on the river Inn. It has considerable salt-works. The salt is dug in large blocks out of the mountains, and conveyed in a fluid state, after being cleansed of its impurities, to Inspruc, by means of wooden canals. — BUSCHING, iv. 231. Long. 11. 35. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

HALLEIM, a village about 4 miles from Salzburg, is famous for its salt-mines. — *Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S Cl. Tour*, i. 6.

HALLIDOWN or HALYDOWN HILL, near Berwick, famous for the overthrow of the Scots by Edward III. in 1333. In 1402 a bloody battle took place here between the English and Scotch; when the former, commanded by the duke of Northumberland and his son Hotspur, were entirely victorious. Douglas, the commander of the Scots, lost an eye and was taken prisoner. — *RAPIN*, i. 493.

HALYS, now KIZIL-ERMARK, or RED RIVER. This large river rises in Armenia Minor, runs through Cappadocia from E. to W. and, joining another of the same name which issues from mount Taurus, and forming the boundary between Pontus and Paphlagonia, falls into the Black sea. It was famous for the quibbling oracle given to Cræsus, that "passing over Halys he should subvert a mighty empire;" which he took to be that of the Medes, and the oracle meant his own.



And Halys, fatal to the Lydian king.  
*LUCAN's Pharsalia*, 3d book.

During a battle which was fought near this river between the Medes and the Lydians, B. C. 597, an eclipse of the sun occurred, which occasioned the battle to cease. A peace was concluded, and Alyattes gave his daughter in marriage to Cyaxares I, king of the Medes. According to Herodotus, the eclipse had been predicted by Thales, of Miletus.

HAM, a French town in the department of Somme, late Picardy, has a strong castle, which serves as a prison.—*THICKNESSE's Letters*, ii. 114. Long. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

HAMADAN, or AMADAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac Agemi. The Jews have here a synagogue, near which is a tomb, wherein, according to report, Esther and Mordecai were interred. It is supposed by some to be the ancient Ecbatana, of which city it is but the miserable shade.—See CASBIN. Long. 47. 55. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

HAMAH, or APAMEA, a town of Syria, between Aleppo and Tripoli. The mosques, castle, and many of the houses, are built with black and white stones. The river Assi (formerly Orontes) runs near it. It has fine water-works and linen-manufactories. Abulfeda, the geographer, was born here in 1273.—*Dr. PLAYFAIR's Geo.* i. 90. In the plains near Hamah, queen Zenobia was defeated by the Romans, and retired within the walls of Palmyra.—*BRUZEN DE LA MARTINIERE's Dictionnaire Geographique.* Long. 34. 55. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

HAMBATO, an assiento or department in the jurisdiction of Rio-bombo, in the province of Quito.

HAMBURG, once a free and imperial city of Germany, in Holstein. It is seated on the Elbe and Alster, and is one of the most commercial

places in the world. The population consists of 110,000, of whom near 12,000 are Jews. The police is extremely good. Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count of Læwendal, one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at Hamburg in the year 1700. Hubner, a learned geographer, who taught geography at Leipsic and Hamburg with extraordinary reputation, died in this city in 1732; and Klopstock, the Homer and Pindar of Germany, died here in 1803. Hamburg was annexed to the French empire Jan. 1, 1811. Long. 9. 38. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, 6 miles east of London. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, which has never been known to be frozen. Greensted-house, about a mile from the church, with an old tower in the garden 50 feet high, is said to have been built by king Henry VIII. for queen Anne Boleyn, his second wife. Upon a frivolous accusation, she was arraigned, condemned, and beheaded in 1536, about three years after her marriage with this unnatural tyrant. This was the first crowned head that fell publicly and with legal process in England. The day after her decapitation this execrable monster married Jane Seymour.

HAM, WEST, a village in Essex, about 2 miles from East Ham. Dr. George Gregory, author of several valuable publications, died at this village, of which he was vicar, in 1808.—*Lit. Panorama*, iv. 1309.—*Monthly Mag.*—Edwards, a celebrated natural philosopher and ornithologist, was born at West Ham in 1693.

HAMELEN, about 30 miles S. W. of Hanover, is situated on the Weser, which here joins the Hamel. It has several times changed its masters, and in 1806 it surrendered



to the French with 9000 prisoners, among whom were six generals. In the forest of Hertswold, near this town, in 1725, an idiot was found by George I. and his attendants as they were hunting. He was brought to England, and was known by the name of Peter the wild boy.—See BUTLER'S *Chron. Ex.* Feb. 22.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the river Clyde. Cabinet-making, shoe-making, spinning of yarn, and making of thread lace, are the employments of the inhabitants. Dr. Cullen, the intimate friend of Dr. William Hunter\*, and a most eminent lecturer in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, was born at Hamilton in 1712†. At a small village near this place William Aiton, an eminent botanist, was born in 1731; he was buried at Kew, 1793. Long. 4. 16. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

HAMMERFEST, the most northern town in the world, is situated in lat. 70. 40. N. In 1787 it consisted of nine habitations and forty inhabitants. The brook which flows into the bay near Hammerfest is never frozen up, and supplies the inhabitants of that place with good water through the winter.—*Mon. Rev.* lxx.

HAMMERSMITH, a village about 3 miles from London. It has a church, several meeting-houses, and a nunnery. In this village Mr. James Elphinston, a learned man,

and author of many valuable works, written in an orthography that he wished to have introduced, died in 1809.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 381.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 529.

HAMOAZE, a creek or bay in the English channel, the main stream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth sound, and forms a harbour for the British navy, capable of containing 100 vessels.

HAMONDSBURG, or HIPPISBURG, a bank in the German ocean, on the coast of Norfolk. On this bank the *Invincible*, a British man of war of 74 guns, was lost in 1801. Rear-admiral Tolly and about 195 men were saved; capt. Rennie, with most of the officers, and 400 men, were lost.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS, a county of England, and one of the most agreeable, fertile, and populous. The air in the higher parts is clear and pure; towards the sea, mild and inclined to moisture. Its products are, the finest corn (especially wheat), hops, cattle, sheep, wool, excellent bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of its great woods; of which the principal are, the New Forest, and the forest of East Bere. The chief rivers are, the Avon, the Test, or Tese, the Itchen, and the Stour.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the N. E. by the district of Main; on the S. E. by the Atlantic ocean; on the S. by Massachusetts; on the W. and the N. W. by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow three quarters of

\* These two young men, stimulated by the impulse of genius to prosecute their medical studies with ardour, but thwarted by the narrowness of their fortune, entered into a copartnership as surgeons and apothecaries in the country. It was stipulated, that one of them, alternately, should be allowed to study in what college he inclined during the winter; while the other should carry on the business in the country for their common advantage.—*Ency. Brit.*—*Cyclop.*

† The *Cyclop.* says, that Cullen was born at Lanerk.



the year, this country is intensely cold in winter; in summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village of Middlesex, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, that commands a delightful prospect of the metropolis and all the adjacent country.

HAMPTON, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace called Hampton-court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. This tyrant's marriage with Catherine Parr took place here in 1543.—*Mon. Mag.* xxx. 118. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made several additions, are three miles in circumference. Edward VI. was born here in 1537, and his mother Jane Seymour died soon after. At Hampton Wick, a hamlet belonging to it, resided Timothy Bennet, a patriotic shoemaker, who, by a vigorous application to the laws of his country, obtained a free passage through Bushy-park, which had many years been withheld from the people.—See BUTLER's *Arith. Ques.*

HANAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Rhine, on the river Kinzig, near its confluence with the Maine. It has a great trade in roll-tobacco, and has manufactories of stockings, stuffs, and porcelain.

HANDSWORTH, a village of Staffordshire, on the borders of Warwickshire, 2 miles from Birmingham. Here Mr. Francis Eginton, celebrated as the restorer of the art of painting upon glass, died in 1805.—*Mon. Mag.* xix. 411; here also Mr. Boulton, the ingenious and enterprising manufacturer of Soho, died in 1809, at the advanced age of 81.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 163,—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 330.

HANG-TCHEOU, a city of China of the first rank, and capital of the province of Tchekiang, and one of the largest and richest cities of the empire of China. It is called by the Chinese the Terrestrial Paradise, and is said to contain a million of inhabitants. It is situated between the basin of the grand canal and the river Tsien-tang, about 60 miles from the sea. It is the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk. Long. 119. 46. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

HANLEY, a village on the Severn, in Worcestershire. It was the birth-place of the infamous bishop Bonner, who, in the reign of Mary, is reported to have condemned no less than 200 innocent persons to the flames; and to have caused great numbers to suffer imprisonment, racks, and tortures.—GRANGER's *Biog. Hist. of England*, i. 160.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, the capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The elector George I. resided here before he ascended the throne of Great Britain. It is a large well built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it in 1757; but they were soon after expelled. They again became possessed of it under Bonaparte, and were driven from it in 1813. Hanover is noted for a particular sort of beer, reckoned excellent by the people of those parts. It is seated on the river Leina. Zimmerman died here in 1795.—TISSOT's *Life of Zimmerman*. George I. was buried here in 1727; Dr. Herschel was born



here in 1738; and the learned Leibnitz died here in 1719. Long. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It lies chiefly between the Weser and Elbe. The produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas. Hanover was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia in 1810, by a convention signed at Paris January the 14th; but is now restored to Great Britain.

HAN-TCHONG, a city of China, in the southern part of the province of Chensi, on the river Han. The principal articles of commerce are, honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar. Long. 106. 44. E. lat. 32. 59. N.

HANS TOWN.—See LUBEC.

HANWELL, a village in Middlesex, about 8 miles from London, on the Uxbridge road. Here that disinterested patriot and friend of the human race, Jonas Hanway, was buried in 1783.

HAPAE, a cluster of islands among the Friendly islands in the South Pacific ocean. The inhabitants are very hospitable, and fond of dancing and other amusements.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle, now in ruins, in the canton of Bern, not far from the river Aar, S. of Brugg. Rodolph, count of this castle, was the founder of the house of Austria. He raised himself and his descendants to the imperial dignity by his courage and prudence.—*Succ. Hist. Germany*, by CHARLES BUTLER, esq.—HUBNER, *Geo. Universelle*. ii. 154.—GRAY'S *Letters*, 161.—BUSCHING, iii. 633.—*Crit. Rev.* xix. 386. from Naylor's *Hist. of the Helvetic Republic*.—See GERMERSHEIM and LIMBURG, in this *Gaz.* Long. 8. 8. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

HARbledown, a village about a mile from Canterbury. The learned Hooker was rector of this place, and lies buried here.—HASTED'S *Kent*. The fame of Hooker rests upon his Ecclesiastical Polity, a work of great learning. He died in 1600, in his 47th year.

HARBOROUGH, a market-town of England, about 15 miles from Leicester. It has a church, and three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. A considerable manufactory of tammies, shalloons, and plain and figured lastings, employ many of the poor inhabitants.—NICHOLS'S *Leicestershire*. Long. 0. 56. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

HARDERWICK, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Zuider Zee. It carries on a great trade in corn and fish. Long. 5. 44. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

HARDINGSTONE, a village about 3 miles S. from Northampton—This was the native place of the pious Hervey, author of "*Meditations and Contemplations*," &c. &c. He was born in 1714, and died on Christmas-day 1758. Long. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

HAREBY.—See HERDEY.

HAREWOOD, a small town of Yorkshire, a few miles N. from Leeds. It is memorable as the burial-place of judge Gascoigne, who, by a resolute and judicious exertion of his authority, supported law and government in a manner which has perpetuated his name, and made him an example famous to posterity. He was born 1350, and died in 1413.—HOLIDAY'S *Life of the Earl of Mansfield*. The coolness and intrepidity of judge Gascoigne, in committing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. to prison, for interrupting the regular course of justice, is well authenticated by the early chroniclers,



and highly deserving our admiration. This fact has been admirably worked up by Shakspeare, in the 2d part of Henry IV. act 5.

**HARFLEUR**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy. The English took it by assault in 1415. Henry earl of Richmond embarked here, in 1485, on his expedition against Richard III.—See **MILFORD HAVEN**. Vertot, the historian, was born at Benetot, near Harfleur, in 1655. Long. O. 19. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**HARLECH**, the county town of Merionethshire, in Wales. It has a castle built by Edward I. This castle was seized by the ambitious Owen Glyndwr during his rebellion against Henry IV. and retaken about four years afterwards. Margaret of Anjou, the spirited wife of Henry VI. found an asylum here after the battle of Northampton in 1460. In 1647, it was surrendered to Oliver Cromwell's forces under general Mytton, and was the last in North Wales which held out for Charles I.—**EVANS'S Camb. Itin.** 251. Long. 4. 6. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

**HARLEM**, or **HAERLEM**, a large town of Holland, N. W. of Amsterdam. It is memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards, in 1573, for ten months: the townsmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vilest animals, and even leather and grass\*.

\* During the siege of Harlem, when that city was reduced to the last extremity, and on the point of opening its gates to a base and barbarous enemy, a design was formed to relieve it; and the intelligence was conveyed to the citizens by a letter which was tied under the wing of a pigeon. This has been beautifully noticed by Mr. Rogers, in his *Pleasures of Memory*:

Sweet bird! thy truth shall Harlem's  
walls attest,  
And unborn ages consecrate thy nest:

The church, which is the largest in Holland, is adorned with the finest organ in Europe. It consists of 8000 pipes; the largest 38 feet long and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the vox humana.—Harlem is seated on the lake of the same name. This place claims the invention of printing; and the house in which Laurence Coster resided has an inscription to perpetuate his discovery of this art.—See **MENTZ**. The town-house is adorned with the statues of Justice, Prudence, and Mercy; and over the door is the following distich:  
*Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat,  
honorat,  
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jure, bonos.*  
This house hates wickedness, loves peace, punishes crimes, preserves the laws, and honours the good. Harlem is particularly noted for the bleaching of linen. Wouvermans, an eminent painter, was a native; as was also Uroom, who drew the designs for the tapestry in the English house of lords.—**GRANGER**, i. 279. Helst, a noted painter, whose picture in the town-house of Amsterdam has been highly praised by sir Joshua Reynolds, was a native of this place. Long. 4. 28. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

**HARLINGEN**, a large seaport town of Holland, in Friesland. It is situated on the Zuider Zee, and has

When, with the silent energy of grief,  
With looks that ask'd, yet dare not  
hope, relief,  
Waat with her babes round generous  
valour clung,  
To wring the slow surrender from his  
tongue;  
'Twas thine to animate the closing  
eye;  
Alas! 'twas thine, perchance, the first  
to die,  
Crush'd by her meager hand when  
welcom'd from the sky.

The same messengers have been frequently employed.—See **LEYDEN**.



manufactories of paper and sail-cloth. Many bricks are made in its vicinity. Long. 5. 23. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

**HAROSHETH OF THE GENTILES**, a town situated in the tribe of Naphtali, near the waters of Merom. Here Sisera, general of the army of Jabin king of Hazer, was killed by Jael, who drove a tent-nail through his temples with a hammer while he was asleep.—See *Map adapted to the Book of Judges*.—TAYLOR'S *Companion to the Bible*.—Scripture Atlas, published by Mathews and Leigh. Long. 35. 43. E. lat. 32. 57. N.

**HARRAN, or HAREN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Algezira, about 70 miles from the Euphrates, and 30 miles S. E. from Orfa. It was the ancient Carræ, Charran, or Haram, of Mesopotamia. Rebecca, Isaac's wife, was a native of this city. This also was the residence of Laban, the father of Leah and Rachel, wives of Jacob\*. It has a mosque, which was erected in honour of Abraham, who resided here on his way to Canaan; and here Terah, his father, died 1922 B. C.—CALMET. It is memorable for the defeat of Crassus, who was soon after slain by the Parthians, 53 B. C. under Surena.—PLUTARCH. Long. 38. 58. E. lat. 36. 57. N.

\* Laban had obtruded Leah upon Jacob by fraud, and had most ungenerously taken advantage of his nephew's passion for Rachel, to reduce him to a mere drudge for his own interest; and after 20 years hard service that ungenerous kinsman repaid him with harshness, injustice, and deceit. After their separation, we hear of Laban no more in the Scriptures; and little does it signify what became of an old miserly knave, whose name had better been blotted out of every record, than transmitted to posterity with so many notes of infamy upon it.—Genesis xxix.—Dr. HUNTER'S *Sacred Biog.* Lect. 8. and 9.

**HARROWGATE**, a village in the west riding of Yorkshire, near Knaresborough; famous for the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain.

**HARROW ON THE HILL**, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is one of the most celebrated free-schools in England, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

**HARTLAND**, a market-town in the N. W. corner of Devonshire, on a neck of land called Hartland Point. Here the rivers Tamar and Torridge have their source.

**HARTLEBURY**, a village about 3 miles from Kidderminster, situated near the junction of the Stour with the Severn. Its palace is the usual residence of the bishops of Worcester. Here the learned and ingenious bishop Hurd expired in 1808.

**HARTLEPOOL**, a seaport in the county of Durham. Coal, corn, and lime, are shipped from it. It was the native place of Romaine in 1714. Long. 1. 4. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

**HARTSHILL**, a hamlet in the parish of Manchester, in Warwickshire, on the borders of Leicestershire. At Hart-hill, Drayton, an English poet, whose principal performance is entitled "*Polyolbion*," which is a kind of system of the geography and antiquities of England, was born in 1563. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

**HARTLEY, or HARTLEY PANS**, a seaport of England, on the east coast of the county of Northumberland, with a good harbour. It exports salt, copperas, glass, and coals.—Long. 1. 3. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

**HARTWELL**, a village of Buckinghamshire, about 2 miles from Ailesbury. Here Louis XVIII. resided in 1814, when Bonaparte was com-



pelled, by the entrance of the allies into Paris, to abdicate the throne of France.

HARTZ, a mountain and forest of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbuttle. It has various minerals; and the first silver-mines which were wrought in the north of Europe are in this mountain.

HARUTSCH, a mountainous district of Africa, in the road from Anjela to Temissa.

HARWICH, a seaport town of England, in Essex. It is seated on a tongue of land, opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. It is not very large, but is well inhabited; and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland, Germany, &c. Hence William III. George I. and II. visited this place in their respective journeys to and from the Continent. Her present majesty landed here on her coming to England in 1761.—See STADE. It has a capacious harbour, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, which is built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, but within the jurisdiction of Essex. The English gained a victory off this place in 1665; and Opdam, the Dutch admiral, was blown up.—See HAGUE.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—Long. 1. 13. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

HAS, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, 40 miles N. of Mocha. A considerable quantity of earthen-ware is manufactured here, especially coarse drinking cups.

HASLINGTON, a market-town in Lancashire, about 14 miles from Manchester. It contains many linen, cotton, and woollen manufactories.

HASTINGS, a seaport of Sussex,

and the first of those called Cinque Ports\*. Abundance of fish are taken on the coast and sent to London. Near it William the Conqueror landed and defeated Harold, who was slain in 1066. This battle terminated the Saxon monarchy, which had continued 600 years from Hengist, first king of Kent.—RAPIN.—See BATTEL, PEVENSY, and VALERI. Long. O. 41. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Herts, which formerly belonged to the see of Ely; but was alienated to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III. was born here; and hence Elizabeth, on the death of Mary, was conducted to ascend the throne. James I. exchanged this royal demesne with sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds. On the site of the ancient episcopal palace, that nobleman built the present magnificent seat of the marquis of Salisbury, called Hatfield house. It is seated on the river Lea. Long. O. 4. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

HATTI, or HUTIN\*, a village of Palestine, between Nazareth and Tiberias, 9 miles from the latter place. Near it is a hill, called Kernel-Hutin, signifying "the Horns of Hutin," there being a mount at the east and west end of it; and so

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\* The Cinque Ports were originally five in number; Dover, Hythe, Hastings, Romney, and Sandwich; to which some others were afterwards added. They were obliged to find twenty-one ships for any naval expedition, completely equipped, &c. They were to be maintained by the respective ports fifteen days; after which the king was obliged to keep them, if he had any occasion for their services.—SMOLLETT'S *Pres. State*, iii. 343.—*Beauties of Nature and Art*. The *Cyclop.* and the *Ency. Brit.* state the number of vessels to be fifty-seven that they were to provide.



called from the village. The view from it has no parallel in the Holy Land. Here it is believed that Christ preached to his disciples that memorable sermon (*Matthew* v. vi. vii.) concentrating the sum and substance of every Christian virtue. It is also called the Mount of Beatitudes, and a plain near it the Multiplication of Bread.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 453.

HAVANNAH, a seaport in the island of Cuba, founded by Diego Velasquez, who conquered the island at the commencement of the 16th century. It has a large and safe harbour, is the capital of the island, and its buildings are elegant\*. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1762 by the English under lord Albemarle and admiral Pococke, at the end of twenty-nine days siege; and with it nine ships of war of 74 guns, three frigates, and a large treasure of gold and silver, but restored in 1763.—BELSHAM'S *Geo.* III. i. 62.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 390.—*Naval Chron.* i. 381.—MAYO'S *Comp. Un. Hist.* i. 296. Long. 82. 13. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVEN, NEW, a county of America, in Connecticut.

HAVEN, NEW, a city of the above county. It contains three or four hundred neat dwelling-houses, principally of wood, and several public buildings. As to pleasantness of situation and salubrity of air, this city is hardly exceeded by any in America. It carries on a considerable trade with New-York and the West India islands, and has manufactories of cards, snuff, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper. It is about 88 miles S. from New-York.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated on the side of

a hill, on a creek of Milford Haven, over which is a stone bridge. It is a large place, inhabited by many genteel families, and has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it. The assizes and county gaol are kept here; and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished.—*Camb. Itin.* 144. Contiguous to the town is a cotton-mill, which employs one hundred and fifty persons. The Moravians are very numerous here. The rev. John Gambold, a pious and learned English divine, was born at Haverford West, and educated at Oxford. In 1739 he was presented to a living by Dr. Secker; but becoming a convert to the Moravian system of religion, he quitted his preferment in the established church to join himself to this sect, and was for many years the regular minister at Fetter-lane. He died in his native county, 1771. Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

HAVERHILL, a market-town in the county of Suffolk, about 14 miles west from Sudbury. Its chief trade is in the manufactory of checks, fustians, and cottons.

HAVERING BOWER, about 3 miles distant from Romford, in the parish of Hornchurch, Essex. Here was an old palace, in which Joan, daughter of Charles II. king of Navarre, surnamed the Bad, the second wife of Henry IV. died in 1437; and was interred at Canterbury, near her consort, whom she survived twenty-five years. Long. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, populous, and well-built commercial town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has an excellent harbour, a strong citadel, and a good arsenal. Henry V. landed here with a large army in 1415.—RAPIN, i. 511. It was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759; when a

\* Many ships have been built at the Havannah; the island of Cuba furnishing the finest materials, as oak, cedar, and mahogany.



great number of flat-bottomed boats, constructed for the invasion of England, were destroyed by rear-admiral Rodney. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine. Madeleine de Scuderi\* and her brother were born here.—*Geo. Moderne*. Long. O. 11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

HAWARDEN, a market-town of Flintshire, North Wales, built in a situation which commands an extensive view over a flat tract of land towards the river Dee to Chester, from which city it is about 7 miles to the west. In the vicinity of the town are some manufactories of earthenware, for the making of which the clays here are peculiarly adapted. Here is also an iron-foundry for cannon, &c. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

HAWICK, an ancient town of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, seated at the confluence of the small rivers Slitrigg and Teviot. It has a considerable manufactory of carpets; and lately the stocking-manufacture has been introduced.

HAWKEHURST, a village of Kent, on the borders of Sussex, about 12 miles S. E. of Tunbridge Wells.—Here the learned Lardner, author of "The Credibility of the Gospel History," &c. &c. was born in 1684, and

\* Mademoiselle de Scuderi, though very much caressed by the wits and the learned of her time, and though she obtained the first prize of eloquence founded by the Academy, has been thus censured by Boileau for her voluminous, but silly novels:

Bienheureux Scuderi, dont la fertile  
plume

Peut sous les mois sans peine enfanter  
un volume!

Tes écrits, il est vrai, sans art et lan-  
guissante,

Semblent être formé en dépit de bon  
sens.

Mais ils trouvent pourtant, quoiqu'on  
en puisse dire,

Un marchand pour les vendre et des  
sots pour les lire.

died at the same place in 1768.—*WILSON'S Hist. of Diss. Churches*. Long. O. 29. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

HAWKESBURY, a river in New Holland, Australasia, which sometimes overflows, and occasions much distress. In 1801, a long continuance of rain occasioned its waters to rise sixty or seventy feet above its accustomed level, and an inundation ensued, which swept flocks, herds, and buildings, from its ill-fated borders.—*MANN'S Present State of N. S. Wales*.

HAWLBOULING, a small island in the harbour of Cork, nearly opposite to the town of Cove, on which there has long been a fort, and which has lately been fixed upon as a naval depot for supplying the men of war and other vessels on the Irish station with every kind of necessary. Large warehouses have been built, and other works are in contemplation.

HAWTHORNDEN, 7 miles from Edinburgh, was the seat of the celebrated poet and historian Drummond\*.—*PENNANT'S Tour*, 253.—*Beaut. of Scot.* i. 321. Long. 3. 6. W. lat. 55. 56. N.

HAG, a town of Brecknockshire, seated on the northern bank of the Wye, on the borders of Herefordshire. At Clifford castle, near this town, Fair Rosamond was born.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Wye*, 34.—See *WOODSTOCK* and *GODSTOW*. Long. 3. 3. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

HAYE, a town on the Creuse, near Loches, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine, France, was the birthplace of Des Cartes, a celebrated philosopher,

\* Allied to the Stuart family, and warmly attached to their interests, he was so deeply affected by the sentence passed upon his royal kinsman, Charles I. that he never afterwards enjoyed a tolerable state of health or spirits, and died in 1649.



whom Christina, queen of Sweden, persuaded to reside in her country, that she might profit from his instructions. He was born in 1596. Long. O. 46. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

HAYES, a small village 2 miles from Bromley, in Kent, is memorable for being the place where Pitt, earl of Chatham\*, the great statesman, died in 1778; and where his son, the late chancellor of the exchequer, was born in 1759.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1349. Long. O. 8. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

HAYLING, ISLE OF, in the county of Hants, includes about 5000 acres of land completely surrounded by the sea, and divided into the parishes of North and South Hayling; in each of which is a small church. The chief branch of trade carried on in this island is that of salt, which has been an article of manufacture for time immemorial. Hayling is situated to the S. E. of Portsmouth.—*WARNER'S Collection for Hampshire.*

HAYN, or GROSENHAYN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the river Elster, about 18 miles N. of Dresden. In this town the art of dyeing the Saxon green and blue was discovered.—*MORISON'S Gaz.*

HAYTI, an independent negro kingdom, erected by the celebrated negro chief Toussaint. It formerly

belonged to the French, and was known by the name of St. Domingo.

—See DOMINGO. Toussaint was induced to visit France, where he was imprisoned by Bonaparte at Besançon; which see. After a sanguinary civil war between Petion and Christophe, the latter was crowned king of Hayti in June 1811, in the Champ de Mars at Cape François.

HEATHFIELD, a village N. W. of Hastings. Here Jack Cade was killed by a gentleman of the name of Iden or Eden, in 1450.—*RAPIN*, i. 575. The *Beaut. of Eng.* say it was at Hothfield, in Kent, x. 209. Gen. Eliot, the brave defender of Gibraltar during the American war, was buried here.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN Isles, of Scotland, are about 300 in number; of which 40 are inhabited\*. They abound in lead, copper, iron ore, marle, limestone, slate, marble, flint-stones, free-stone, and corhir for dyeing.—*KNOX'S View of the British Empire*, 119.

HEBRIDES, NEW, some islands in the Australasia, in the Southern ocean, discovered by Quiros; but their extent and situation were fully ascertained by captain Cook. They produce fruits, and abound with wood and water. The inhabitants are hospitable and good-natured.—*Cook's Voyage.*

\* When Mr. Pitt, afterwards the famous earl of Chatham, lost his commission in the guards, in consequence of his spirited behaviour in parliament, Mr. Lyttelton (afterwards lord Lyttelton) wrote the following lines:

Long had thy virtue mark'd thee out for  
fame,  
Far, far superior to a cornet's name.  
This gen'rous Walpole saw, and griev'd  
to find  
So mean a post disgrace that noble mind.  
The servile standard from thy free-born  
hand  
He took, and bade thee lead the patriot  
band.—See SARUM.

\* Hebrides is a corruption of the word Hebudes.—*PINKERTON'S Geo.* i. 197.—*PINKERTON'S Inquiry into the Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 301. It is very difficult to assign a reason for the change of name from Ebudæ to Hebrides. The last is modern; and seems, as the annotator on Dr. Macpherson supposes, to have arisen from the error of a transcriber, who changed the *u* into *ri*—*Enc. Brit.* art. *Hebrides*. The Hebrides, excluding the Isle of Man, and the Irish island of Ræbline, are 95 in number, and contain considerably more than two millions of English statute acres, or about one-eighth of the whole kingdom.—*WALKER'S Econom. Hist. of the Hebrides.*



HEBRON, a town of Palestine, 20 miles S. of Jerusalem, near the vale of Mamre, called by the Arabs El Kalil. It is fruitful in wine and corn, and its inhabitants manufacture soap and glass. The Christians have a church here, which they say contains the tomb of Abraham and Sarah. — VOLNEY, ii. 324. — See EL KALIL. Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah, were buried in the cave of Macpelah, near Hebron. — *Gen.* xxiii. and following. Long. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 21. N.

HEBRUS, now MARIZA, a river of Thrace.

HECATOMPYLOS, an ancient town of Media, now Dainegan, S. of the Caspian sea, in the province of Mayanderan, Persia. During Alexander's stay at this place, it was rumoured among the army that he was preparing to return to Macedonia. Elated with the hope of again beholding their native plains, the soldiers hastened to their tents, packed up their baggage, began loading the waggons, and occasioned an unusual tumult in the camp. Alexander, alarmed at this disorder, complained, with tears in his eyes, that they were going to abandon him in the midst of a successful career, and thus deprive him of additional glory. Upon this, the Macedonians immediately exclaimed, Let him conduct us wherever he will. — *ROLLIN*, vi. 165.

HECLA, MOUNT, a mountain of Iceland, with a volcano which frequently sends forth flames and torrents of burning matter. It is situated in the southern part of the island, about 4 miles from the sea-coast, above which it rises to the height of about 5000 feet. The summit is covered with snow, except some spots where the heat predominates. In 1772, Dr. Van Troil, a Swedish gentleman, accompanied

by Mr. Crow, sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, and Dr. James Lind of Edinburgh, had the pleasure of being the first who had arrived at the summit of the mountain. The craters of this volcano are numerous, but the eruptions rare; these have been only ten from the year 1104 to 1693; after which it remained quiet till 1766, when it emitted flames and lava, and when some of the ignited matter was thrown to the distance of 150 miles, and a circuit of between 60 or 70 miles was laid waste by the lava. And in 1783 a similar catastrophe, surpassing any thing recorded in history, broke out about 70 miles east of mount Hecla. The lava spouted up in three places to the height of 2 miles perpendicular, and continued thus for two months; during which time it covered a tract of 3,600 square miles of ground, in some places more than 100 feet deep. — *Chron. Tab.* — *Ency. Brit.* A great number of cattle were destroyed, and 240 human beings lost their lives by this calamity.

HEDEMORA, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. It is famous for its powder-mills and copper-mines. Long. 17. 7. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

HEDJAS, a province of Arabia, lying along the Arabic gulf, between mount Sinai and Yemen. — Jambo, Jidda, and Ghumfude, are the only towns or harbours on the whole of this extensive coast; and it has none inland of any note, excepting Mecca, Medina, and Taaif. The highlands of Hedjas produce abundance of fruits, and other commodities of various kinds. Balm of Mecca is obtained from these lofty regions, and chiefly from the extensive mountain of Safra.

HEDINGHAM, or HENNINGHAM CASTLE, a town in Essex, about 7 miles from Braintree. At this place the rapacious Henry VII. gave an instance of his inflexibility



in exacting fines from his subjects, even from those in whom he placed the greatest confidence. One day the king visited the earl of Oxford at his castle; and observing many persons in liveries, he said to the earl, he supposed they were menial servants: upon which the earl told him they were only some of his retainers. "By my faith, my lord," said the king, "I must not let my laws be broken before my face. My attorney must talk to you."—This trespass (for a law had been made against having retainers) cost the earl 15,000 marks.—RAPIN, i. 686. Long. O. 35. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

HEIDELBERG, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogsheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It was reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622 by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome.—James Alting, son of Henry (see EMBDEN), a very learned man, was born at Heidelberg, 1618. Long. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HEILIGELAND, or HELIGOLAND, an island in the N. sea, about 9 miles in circumference, nearly opposite the mouth of the Elbe. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, who are skilful pilots. In 1807, this island was seized by the British. Long. 8. 24. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

HELAH, HELLEH, or HILLEH, situated on the Euphrates, distant about 12 miles from the ruins of Babylon. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is an entrepot of considerable traffic, chiefly with the great city of Bussora, which is situated 200 leagues further down the river.—Dr. VINCENT's *Nearchus*, i. 508.

In the British Museum, twelfth room, are two bricks, on which are unknown characters, brought from this town. Long. 45. 5. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

HELBON, the same as Chalybon, in Syria. It was famed for its excellent wine.—*Ezek.* xvii. From hence the luxurious kings of Persia brought what was used at their tables. It was probably the same with Aleppo, which the Arabs call Alep, or Haleb.—BROWN's *Dict. of the Bible*.

HELDER, a village and seaport of Holland, in the Texel. It was taken by the English in 1799; who, however, were soon compelled to evacuate it. Long. 4. 42. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HELENA, an island near the cape of Colonnia, coast of Livadia.—See MACRO. Long. 4. 42. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

HELENA, St. an island in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the East India company. It is 400 leagues from the coast of Africa, the nearest continent, and is about 28 miles in circumference. It has good pastures and fine cattle, and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, on St. Helena's day, 18th of May, or 21st, by John de Nuova; whence it has its name. The Dutch got possession of it, but were expelled by the English in 1651, who have kept possession of it ever since, and found it of great advantage as a place of refreshment for their merchant-ships returning from India. The climate is mild and salubrious, and favourable to vegetable productions. Fruits are abundant; but provisions of most kinds, excepting fish, are dear in the island.—BROOKE's *Hist. of St. Helena*. Long 5. 49. W. lat. 15. 55. S.

HELENA, St. a small island near Venice. Here Helena, mother of







Joseph.—*Lord VALENTIA's Travels*, iii. 356.

HELLAH.—See HELAH.

HELLESPONT. — See DARDANELLES.

HELMSLEY, a town of England, in the county of York, situated near the river Rye. It is a place of considerable trade in the manufacture of cotton and linen.

HELOS, a maritime town of Laconia, in Greece. The inhabitants were conquered, and made slaves of, by the Lacedemonians, who called all their other slaves Helotes.

HELSINBORG, a town in Sconen, opposite Elsinour. It has a good harbour. Long. 12. 35. E. lat. 56. 5. N.

HELSINGFORS, a good seaport in Finland, Sweden, in the province of Nyland. In the year 1742, the Swedish army under count Lewenhaupt was surrounded by the Russians, and submitted to a capitulation. Long. 24. 56. E. lat. 60. 10. N.

HELSINGLAND, a province of Sweden, in Nordland. It is fertile, and the articles of commerce are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deals, and timber. The principal town is Hudwicks wall.

HELSINGOER.—See ELSINEUR.

HELSTON, a borough of Cornwall, seated on the river Cober, near its influx into the sea. It is one of those appointed for the coinage of the tin. A little below the town is a tolerably good harbour, where several of the tin-ships take in their lading. Here is the largest market-house in the county. Long. 5. 15. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC, one of the modern democratic states of

appeared; in whose sight he smote Egypt with plagues, and who was drowned in the Red sea. For a further account of the Pharaohs, see CALMET's *Dict. of the Bible*.

Europe, formed by the French out of the ci-devant cantons of Switzerland, and new modelled after their own republic in 1798.—See SWITZERLAND.

HELVOETSLUYS, a seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn. It is frequented by a great number of ships, particularly by the English packet boats from Harwich. From this place and the Briel, William III. prince of Orange set sail with his fleet in 1688.—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 153.—HUME.—EVANS's *Juvenile Tourist*, 57. It was taken by the French in 1795. In 1796, captain Henry Trollop, in the *Glatton* of 50 guns, engaged and defeated six large French frigates, a brig, and a cutter, off this port. Only two men were wounded, of whom captain Strangeways was one, and died soon after.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, a town in Hertfordshire, situated on the small river Gade. Making lace, and plaiting straw for hats, are the chief employments of the women and children. It is contiguous to the Grand Junction canal. Long. 0. 28. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

HEMPSTEAD, a township and chapelry in the parish of Great Samford, 6 miles from Saffron Walden, in Essex. Harvey, an eminent physician, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was buried here in 1657.—*GRANGER's Biog. Hist.* ii. 287.—*Beaut. of Eng.* v. 379.

Thou, wond'rous Harvey, whose immortal fame,  
By thee instructed, grateful schools proclaim;  
Thou, Albion's pride, didst first the winding way  
And circling life's dark labyrinth display.  
Attentive, from the heart thou didst pursue  
The starting flood, and keep it still in view,



Till thou, with rapture, saw'st the chan-  
nels bring  
The purple currents back, and form the  
vital ring.

BLACKMORE's *Creation*.

Long. O. 24. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

HENDLIP, or HENLIP, about 3 miles from Worcester, on the road to Birmingham. It has a remarkable house that belonged to Thomas Abingdon, in which several of the gunpowder-plot conspirators concealed themselves for some time, but were at length discovered and executed.—NASH's *Worcestershire*, i. 586; ii. 348. The lady who wrote the obscure letter to lord Monteagle, which prevented the perpetration of the gunpowder-plot, was his eldest sister, Mary, the wife of Thomas Habingdon, or Abingdon, of Hendlip, in the county of Worcester. Affection for her husband induced her to take effectual measures to remain unknown; while love for her brother led her to wish his absence from a scene of devastation and inevitable destruction.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 258.—WARNER's *N. Tour*, i. 59.—See IGHTHAM in *Gaz.*

HENG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang, situated on the river Heng, which runs into a lake called Tong-Ting. The principal manufacture is that of paper. Near it are mines of silver, not allowed to be wrought.—*Cyclop.*

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge. It sends malt, corn, &c. to London by barges. At this place, Miss Blandy poisoned her father in 1751.—See BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog. Exerc.*—GRANGER's *Letters*, edited by J. P. Malcolm, 3.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a village west of Warwick, was the birth-place of Somerville, author of "The

Chase," &c. He was born in 1692, and died in 1743.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne. It was bravely defended by the countess de Montfort against Philip VI. of France, and was finally relieved by sir Walter Manny in 1342.—HUME.—*Retrospection*, i. 396.—See AUBEROCHE.—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 344.

HERA, a mountain of Arabia, about 3 miles from Mecca. Hither Mahomet frequently retired before he appeared to the world as a prophet.

HERACLEA, or HERAKLI, an ancient town of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Ceta, named from Hercules, who is said to have thrown himself into a burning pile on that mountain near this place. It was also called Trachi; which see.

HERACLEA, an ancient town (now in ruins) of Italy, on the gulf of Tarento, situated between the rivers Aciris and Siris. Here Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, engaged the Romans under Lævinus Valerius, who were defeated with great slaughter.—Pyrrhus was wounded in the engagement; and from the loss he had sustained, he was heard to exclaim, that another such victory would ruin his army. B. C. 280 years; U. C. 473.—GOLDSMITH's *Rome*, i. 216. Zeuxis, with whom Parrhasius disputed the prize of painting, is generally supposed to have been a native of Heraclea. Zeuxis painted some grapes which the birds attempted to peck. Parrhasius produced his painting, which appeared covered with a delicate curtain; and Zeuxis eagerly exclaimed, Uncover this master-piece. Upon finding that this curtain was the picture itself, he acknowledged himself surpassed; "for," said he, "I have deceived birds only; but



Parrhasius has imposed upon me, who am a painter." Long. 17. O. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

HERACLEA, a city of Magnesia, a part of the ancient Lydia, now Natolia, Asia. The magnet is said to have been first found here, and hence to have been called Lapis Heraclea. Others derive the word from a shepherd named Magnes, who first discovered it with the iron of his crook on mount Ida.—*Cyclop. art. Magnet.*—See AMALFI in this Gaz.

HERAT, a populous town of Persia, in Korasan. It has manufactories of carpets and stuffs, was pillaged by Genghis Khan, and taken by Tamerlane. Mirkond, a Persian historian, was born here.

HERAULT, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc, and the capital is Montpellier.

HERCULANEUM, about 8 miles from Naples, was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, attended by an earthquake, in the year 79.—ADAM'S *Geo.* 154.—STOLBERG'S *Travels*, iii. 32.—See POMPEII, PORTICI, and VESUVIUS.

HERCULEUM FRETUM, now the straits of Gibraltar.

HERDBY, or HAREBY, a hamlet in the parish of Fledborough, between Nottingham and Newark. Here Eleanor, the affectionate wife of Edward I. died in 1291\*.—SANDFORD'S *Gen. Hist.* 129.

\* Her bowels were interred in Lincoln cathedral; but her body was brought to London, and deposited in Westminster abbey. At each place where it had been rested during this journey, namely, at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, and Charing, Edward afterwards erected a cross, of which those only at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham, now

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire. Its chief manufacture is gloves. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. escaped at Hereford from the earl of Leicester, by means of a swift horse, sent to him by Roger Mortimer, in 1265.—See LEWES. Owen Tudor\*, killed at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461, was buried in this city. At Hereford the younger Spenser, the unfortunate favourite of Edward II. was executed in 1326. Many persons of eminence have been born in this city; among the most distinguished are, Miles Smith, son of a maker of arrows, who became bishop of Gloucester, and who was engaged by James I. in the translation of the Bible; John Davies and Richard Gerthinge, two eminent penmen; and David Garrick, an actor of inimitable powers.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vi. 499. Philips, the poet, was buried in the cathedral here. His muse and manners were equally excellent. He sang the praises of the orchard in a poem called Cider.

Philips, in majestic strain,  
Sings Pomona's cultur'd reign  
*Poem by Lady M.—Europ. Mag.* lvi. 243.

Long. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England. The air is healthy and delightful; and the inhabitants generally live to a great age. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn and fruit, as is evident from the Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider; the last of which is sent to all parts of England. The apples producing the cider grow in greater

remain.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 244.—*Brit. Chron.* i. 43.—*Eng. Travels.*—Mr. MAWMAN'S *Excursions to the Highlands*, vii.

\* Owen Tudor married the dowager of Henry V. and from him was descended the Tudor family.—EVANS'S *Camb. Itin.* 372.—HUME, in *Richard the 3d's reign.*



abundance here than in any other county, being plentiful even in the hedge rows. The sheep of Herefordshire are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality approaching to the Spanish. The principal rivers are, the Wye, Mynow, and Lug; all which are well stored with fish.

Hail! land of cider, vales of health!  
 Redundant fruitage, rural wealth;  
 Here did Pomona still retain  
 Her influence o'er a British plain;  
 Night temples rise, spring blossoms fly  
 Round the capricious deity;  
 Or autumn sacrifices bound,  
 By myriads, o'er the hallow'd ground;  
 And deep libations still renew  
 The fervours of her dancing crew.

BLOOMFIELD'S *Banks of the Wye.*

HERENHAUSEN, a palace in the neighbourhood of Hanover. Here the electress Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, expired while walking in the garden. This happened in 1714, not eight weeks before the death of queen Anne, at whose death she hoped to have ascended the British throne.—WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, &c. 6. Long. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

HERFORDEN, a town between Osnaburg and Paderborn, in Westphalia, on the river Werra and Aa. It has some trade in linen and ale. This town gave birth to Muller, the celebrated Russian historian, &c. 1705.—COXE'S *Travels*, 8vo. i. 366. Long. 8. 22. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

HERGRUNT, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. Long. 18. 15. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

HERMON, MOUNT, in Palestine, the summit of which, like Lebanon, is usually covered with snow, was once famed for an ancient temple, much resorted to by the superstitious heathens.—See *Scripture Atlas*, *Tribe of Manasseh*. It is also celebrated by the royal psalmist for its refreshing dews\*, which descended on

\* "We were," says Maundrell, 75,

the adjoining mount of Sion; and St. Jerom asserts, that its snow was carried to Tyre and Sidon, to be used in the cooling of liquors.

HERNHUT, a town of Lusatia, 9 miles S. from Zittaw. It was founded in 1722 by some Moravian brethren, who settled there in lands belonging to count Zinzendorf. It afterwards became the metropolis of the religious of that persuasion, who considered count Michael Lewis Zinzendorf as their father; and here he died in 1760.—*Dict. Un. Historique*.—MR. EVANS'S *Sketch*.—KUTTNER'S *Travels*, letter x.—DEPPING'S *Evening Entertainments*, ii. 17. Long. 14. 55. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HERNOSAND, a seaport of Sweden, in Angermania, on the gulf of Bothnia. It has been burned several times by the Russians. Its chief trade is in linen. Long. 17. 43. E. lat. 62. 38. N.

HERTFORD, or HARTFORD, the county town of Herts. It is seated on the Lea, and sends a great deal of corn to London. Long. 0. 1. E. lat. 55. 3. N.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county of England. The soil is extremely favourable for wheat and barley. The principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln.

HERTISHORN, a small village in Derbyshire. Dr. George Stanhope, a learned and pious clergyman, was born here in 1659.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* iv. 150. He was buried at Lewisham in 1727.

HERTZBERG, or HERZBERG, a small town in the electorate of Hanover, Lower Saxony, Germany.—Its manufactory of fire-arms is the only one in the electorate, and it

"instructed by experience what the holy psalmist means by the dew of Hermon; our tents being as wet as if it had rained all night."



enjoys a great reputation throughout all Germany. It is seated on the Elster.—MANGOURIT'S *Travels*. Long. 10. 35. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

HESPERIA, a name given to Italy by the Greeks, because it lay to the west of them.

HESSE, a country in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. This country is about 100 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper: in the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and honey. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops—Birch-trees are very common, and they make a great deal of wine of the sap.

HESTON, a village of Middlesex, near Hounslow, where the best wheat has been long grown.—*Beaut. of Eng.* x. Long. 0. 8. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

HEVER, a village of Kent, 8 miles from Westerham, near the borders of Surrey. It was the residence of Anne of Cleves, the fourth wife of Henry VIII. after her divorce; and here she died in the reign of Mary\*. —*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1315. The castle was seized by Henry after the death of Anne Boleyn's father, in right of his wife, who resided here at the time this execrable tyrant paid his court to her.—IRELAND'S *Views on the Medway*, 186.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland. It is seated on the river

Tyne. Near this place, in 1463, (HUME.—RAPIN.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scot.* 295.) was fought a bloody battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is noted for its manufactory of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. Long. 2. 1. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

HIBERNIA, the ancient name of Ireland.

HIERAPOLIS, now Bambuk-Kalasi, an ancient town of Phrygia (Natolia), about 150 miles east of Smyrna. Epictetus the philosopher, who was persecuted by Domitian and esteemed by Marcus Aurelius, was a native of this town. Neatness was esteemed a virtue by this stoic. His maxim was, Support and abstain.

HIERES, a French town in the department of Var, late province of Provence. Masillon, an eloquent French preacher, was born here in 1663, the same year in which prince Eugene was born at Paris. This famous orator received the following compliments from Louis XIV. who had been attending his preaching: "When I hear other preachers, I am very well satisfied with them; but when I hear you I am very much dissatisfied with myself." At another time, when, preaching before the same monarch, he paused to recollect himself, the king exclaimed—"You do quite right, to permit us to have a few moments to enjoy the fine and useful things that you say."

HIERES ISLES, near Toulon, France, contain some botanic riches, and may claim the fame of being Homer's isle of Calypso.—PINKERTON, i. 287.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a market-town in Northamptonshire, was the birth-place of Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. Britton, the musical

\* RAPIN, ii. 47. note 3, says, she died at Chelsea, 1557. Anne of Cleves was married to Henry VIII. on the 9th of January, 1539, and on the July following divorced, with liberty to remarry. After this divorce she lived single in England; and fourteen years after, viz. in the 4th of queen Mary's reign, she died at Chelsea, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—DART'S *Hist. of St. Peter's, Westminster*, ii. 23.



small-coal-man, was also a native of this place. His death was occasioned by being frightened by a ventriloquist, who had been introduced to one of his musical parties, and in a solemn manner predicted his death in a few hours. He died in 1714.

HIGHGATE, a village of Middlesex, on a high hill. The celebrated lord Bacon, whose moral and philosophical works will transmit his name to the latest posterity with honour, died at Highgate in 1626.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* ii. 24.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 94. His death is said to have been occasioned by taking cold in trying an experiment with snow, and being afterwards put into a damp bed.—*Europ. Mag.* lxiv. 205.—*Gent. Mag.* N. Series, vi. 458.

HIGHLANDS, a division applied to the northern parts of Scotland, which contain 13 counties:

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Orkney & Shet- | 8. Elgin or    |
| land islands.     | Murray.        |
| 2. Caithness.     | 9. Bamff.      |
| 3. Sutherland.    | 10. Aberdeen.  |
| 4. Ross.          | 11. Kincardine |
| 5. Cromartie.     | or Mearne,     |
| 6. Nairne.        | 12. Forfar or  |
| 7. Inverness.     | Angus.         |
|                   | 13. Perth.     |

HILLEH.—See HELAH.

HILLSBOROUGH, a market and post town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, Ireland. It is a well built and flourishing town.

HIMERA, now TERMINI, an ancient town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea near Panormus, now Palermo. This town was besieged by the Carthaginians, who had formed a league with the Persians, 480 years B. C.; but their army was defeated, their fleet burnt, and Hamilcar, their general, was slain by Gelon, prætor of Syracuse, on the same day that Leonidas opposed the

army of Xerxes at Thermopylæ\*. —ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* i. 130.—PRIDEAUX'S *Connection*, i. 186.—Long. 13. 40. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cubal along the N. of Hindoostan, and appears to be the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-Ko (the Indian Mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire, with a considerable manufactory of stockings. Long. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, a large country of Asia, which has undergone various changes of government. It receives its name from the word *Stan*, a region; and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*, which Ferishteh (as we learn from

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\* LEMPRIERE, *Bibliotheca Classica*, art. *Amilcar*, says, that the defeat of the Carthaginians happened on the day that Xerxes' fleet was vanquished at Salamis; and that Amilcar burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. Rollin relates, that Gelon was an able warrior, and excelled in stratagems. A courier was brought to him, who had been dispatched from Selinuntum with a letter for Hamilcar, to inform him of the day when he expected the cavalry which he had demanded of them. Gelon drew out an equal number of his own, and sent them from the camp about the time agreed on. These being admitted into the enemies' camp as coming from Selinuntum, rushed upon Hamilcar, killed him, and set fire to his ships. In this critical conjuncture, Gelon attacked, with all his forces, the Carthaginians, who at first made a gallant resistance; but when the news of their general's death was brought them, and they saw their fleet in a blaze, their courage failed, and they fled.



colonel Dow's translation of his history) supposes to have been a son of Ham, the son of Noah. The population is computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. It is situated under a serene and clear sky, animated throughout the year by the operative and fertilizing rays of the sun; and its plains are watered by periodical rains and copious dews. All the regions of this vast empire enjoy a perpetual spring; it abounds in corn and fruits of the most exquisite kinds, and breeds animals interesting by their use, their beauty, or their curiosity. Without any manure whatsoever to fertilize the soil, Hindoostan, in general, produces two, three, and sometimes four harvests. The religious institutions of the Hindoos are completely superstitious, and wives sometimes burn themselves on the death of their husbands, as a religious duty. They are divided into distinct classes, into which they are not allowed to intermarry, and are obliged to follow the same employment as their fathers.

"In links of steel here superstition binds  
The unsuspecting native to his cast;  
Tethers him; cramps his power; condemns to ply  
With joyless hands the trade his sires  
have plied  
With joyless hands for centuries: proscribes  
All hope of change, all prospect to  
o'erleap  
Or burst her barriers, to the skies  
uprais'd,  
And stedfast as the chambers of the  
grave."—GISBORNE'S *Walks*.

*Asiatic Ann. Register*, i.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 287.—SMITH'S *Wealth of Nations*, 8th ed. i. 318. et seq.—*Lit. Panorama*, i. 610. The Hindoos are an extremely volatile race, full of sensibility, powerfully affected by kind usage; and, with whatever dexterity it may be concealed, easily

and permanently disgusted by the contrary. They are of all people the most capable of adopting desperate resolutions.—*Edin. Rev.* xv. 273. About two hundred years ago the East India company was constituted by royal charter, with a joint stock, and various rights and privileges; which were confirmed and altered, from time to time, by successive acts of parliament. For many years they possessed no territory in India, but merely factories and ports in the dominions of the several native princes; but about fifty or sixty years ago they began to acquire territory, and they soon became the sovereigns of a great empire. Their dominions have been gradually increasing ever since; and the present extent of their territorial rights may be best estimated by stating, that, although those vast regions are for the most part by no means well peopled, yet the East Indian empire is supposed to contain a population of sixty millions of souls. Of these about one-eighth, or, according to others, one-fourth, are Mahometans; the rest are of a great variety of different sects of idolaters; the most prevailing religion being the worshippers of Brahma and his various associated deities.—*Christian Observer*, xi. 261.

HINDOOSTAN PROPER includes all the country north of the river Nerbuddah, together with the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal.—BAILY'S *Ep. of Un. Hist.* ii. 403. The inhabitants of what is called the peninsula beyond the Ganges, or of the region which extends from the bay of Bengal to China, and the Chinese sea, may be distinguished into three divisions; those who possess the eastern part, those who possess the western, and those who hold the southern extremity. The



people who inhabit the eastern part show a great affinity with the Chinese, whom in point of locality they approach: the people on the western side agree in many important points with the Hindoos: and the southern extremity is possessed by the Malays, who are pretty strongly distinguished from both races.—*Edin. Rev.* No. xlv. 332.

HINMEND, a river of Persia, in the province of Segistan.

HINZUAN, or JOANNA, one of the Comora islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa, has been governed, about two centuries, by a colony of Arabs, and exhibits a curious instance of the slow approaches toward civilization, which are made by a small community, with many natural advantages. Of this African island, in which we hear the language and see the manners of Arabia, an account has been written by sir William Jones. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, is situated a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. A great number of wild ducks inhabit it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives, who consult them as their oracles on all important affairs, and sacrifice to them. Being extremely averse to conduct strangers thither, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place five miles from the lake. The worship paid to these birds ensures their safety and tranquillity; and rendering them of course perfectly tame, they fearlessly approach any one who goes there. The Arabian part of the islanders hold this barbarous superstition in the utmost detestation; but dare not forbid the practice of it, so bigoted to it are

the others, Long. 44. 48. E. lat. 12. 14. N.

HISPANIA, the ancient name of Spain and Portugal.

HISPANIOLA.—See DOMINGO, ST.

HITHE, or HYTHE, a borough of Kent, and one of the cinque ports; but its harbour is choked up\*. Long. 1. 10. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

HOANG-TCHEOU, a commercial town of China, on the Kiang. It is the metropolis of Hou-Quang.—Long. 114. 26. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

HOANG, or YELLOW RIVER, a river of China, which rises in the mountains situated on the N. W. part of China, and, after a course of 500 leagues, falls into the bay of Nanking. It is broad and rapid; but so shallow, as to be scarcely navigable. Its name is derived from the colour of the clay or sand at the bottom and sides†.

HOBART, a settlement in new South Wales. Lieutenant-governor Collins, author of "An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales," died at this place in 1810.—*Europ. Mag.* lviii. 399. Long. 150. 0. E. lat. 34. 0. S.

HOBKIRK HILL, an eminence near Camden, in South Carolina, where the Americans were defeated by the English in 1781.—See CAMDEN.

HOCHKIRCHEN, a village of Lusatia, about 50 miles N. E. of Dresden, Germany. Here marechal Daun surprised the king of Prussia

\* See HASTINGS.

† The Chinese used tea as a corrective to the badness of the water of the Hoang-Ho, and to render its water potable. This made the plant popular; hence it has been adopted where the same cause did not exist; and fashion has rendered it almost a necessary of life in countries in the East distant from China; and in the West, where the very existence of the Yellow river and its qualities are not so much as suspected.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 587.



in his camp in 1758, and compelled him to retire into Silesia. Marechal Keith was killed in this action.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 334.—*Dr. TOWERS'S Mem. of Fred.* ii. 128.—ENTICK'S *Hist. of the War.*—SMOLLETT'S *Hist. of Eng.* An elegant marble monument has been erected in the church of Hochkirchen by sir Robert Keith, who distinguished himself by his spirited conduct in Denmark during the revolution in 1772, and who was related to the celebrated marshals. — WRAXALL, i. 186. Long. 15. 0. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

HOCHSTET, a town on the Danube, in Suabia, famous for a battle gained in 1704 by the duke of Marlborough:

"In one great day, on Hochstet's fatal plain,  
French and Bavarians, twenty thousand slain,  
Push'd through the Danube to the shores of Styx;  
Squadrons eighteen, battalions twenty-six."—PRIOR.

*Literary Hours*, ii. 165. — See BLENHEIM. Long. 10. 33. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

HOCKHEIM, a pleasant village near Mentz, Germany, where the famous Hock wine is produced.—GRAY'S *Letters*, 45.

HOEI-TCHEOU, the most southern city of the province of Kiangnan, in China. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and the people are active and enterprising in trade. Their tea, varnish, and engravings, are the most esteemed in China. The mountains which surround it contain gold, silver, and copper-mines. Long. 118. 14. E. lat. 29. 57. N.

HOEI-TCHEOU, a city of China, in Quang-tong, celebrated for its fertility and extensive trade. Long. 114. 0. E. lat. 23. 1. N.

HOGLAND, or HOOGLAND, a small island in the gulf of Finland, S. E. of Helsingfors. Here, in 1788, an

obstinate engagement took place between the fleets of Sweden and Russia, when both sides claimed the victory. The duke of Sudermania, Gustavus 3d's brother, commanded the Swedes, and admiral Greig the Russians.—BIGLAND'S *Hist. of Europe*, i. 52. Long. 27. 0. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, Normandy, now in the department of the Channel, France. Near it admiral Rooke burnt 13 French men of war in 1692, under the command of admiral Tourville\*.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 211. When Edward III. invaded France in 1346, he landed at La Hogue with an army of 30,000 men. Long. 1. 52. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

HOHENLINDEN, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles E. of Munich, where the French gained a great victory over the Austrians in Dec. 1800. The former were commanded by general Moreau, the latter by Klenau. Long. 11. 40. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

HOLBEACH, a town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles from Boston.—Stukeley, a noted antiquary, called the Arch-Druid of his age, was born here in 1687.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 737. Long. 0. 3. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

HOLBEACH, or HOLBECHE, between Swingford and Stourbridge, in Staffordshire. Several of the gunpowder-plot conspirators were apprehended here. Both the Wrights were killed, Catesby and Percy slain with one bullet, and Rocket and Winter wounded.—NASH'S *Worcestershire*, ii. 348.—See HENDLIP. Long. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

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\* When Louis XIV. heard of this misfortune, he exclaimed, "Is Tourville safe? as for ships, their loss can soon be replaced; but an officer like him is not easily found."—MILOT, *Hist. Gen. Partie Mod.* v. 75.



**HOLDENBY**, a village about 6 miles from Northampton. Here was a palace in which Charles I. was confined, till cornet Joyce took him away by force to the army. Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of this place. He gained his high station, not by any legal abilities, but by the favour of the queen, who admired his graceful figure in a dance. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

**HOLLAND**, a peninsula, bounded on the N. and W. by the German ocean, on the E. by the Zuyder sea, and S. by the river Meuse and Brabant. Its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth, from the N. sea to the circle of Westphalia, about 100 miles. Holland was formerly divided into seven provinces :

*Chief Places.*

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Holland.     | Amsterdam on the Amstel. |
| 2. Zealand,     | Middleburg.              |
| 3. Utrecht,     | Utrecht on the Rhine.    |
| 4. Guelderland, | Nimeguen on the Wahal.   |
| 5. Overijssel,  | Deventer on the Yssel.   |
| 6. Groningen,   | Groningen on the Fivel.  |
| 7. Friesland,   | Lewarden.                |

In 1795, Holland fell a prey to the French; and, with Dutch Brabant, was divided into eight departments, which received the appellation of Batavian republic. In 1801, this division was again changed, and Holland was erected into a kingdom in favour of Louis, brother to Napoleon, emperor of the French; who soon abdicated the throne; and by a decree of Bonaparte, dated at Rambouillet, in July 1810, it was united to France. The kingdom of Holland consisted of eight departments :

*Chief Places.*

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Groningen, | Groningen. |
|---------------|------------|

*Chief Places.*

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 2. Friesland,  | Lewarden.    |
| 3. Overijssel, | Zwol.        |
| 4. Gueldres,   | Arnheim.     |
| 5. Utrecht,    | Utrecht.     |
| 6. Holland,    | Hague.       |
| 7. Brabant,    | Bois le Duc. |
| 8. Zealand,    | Middleburg.  |

See UNITED PROVINCES.

By a decree issued from the palace of Amsterdam in 1811, Holland was divided into seven departments; namely :

- The Mouths of the Meuse,  
The Mouths of the Issel,  
The East Ems,  
The West Ems,  
Friesland,  
The Upper Issel, and  
The Zuyder Zee.

Each department was divided into districts or subprefectures. — See *British Press*, Nov. 1811. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expense. All things are in great plenty, in consequence of its trade; and the land feeds vast numbers of cattle. In 1814, the prince of Orange was invited by the Dutch people to take upon him the government, and departed from England for that purpose. It is so populous, that no country in the world, of such small extent, can equal it. The pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish.

**HOLLAND, NEW, or NOTASIA**, a vast island in Australasia, in the South Pacific ocean. It extends from lat. 11. 40. to 38. 40. S. and from long. 109. 40. to 154. 50. E. being 1870 miles from N. to S. and 2400 miles from E. to W. It is uncertain when it was dis-



covered. The soil is found to produce coal, salt, lime, very fine ore, timber fit for all purposes, excellent flax, and a tree the bark of which is admirably adapted for cordage. The Hawkesbury is the largest river yet discovered, which is not accessible to boats more than 20 miles.—*Collins's Acc. of N. S. Wales.*

HOLLINGBORN, a village 5 miles S. E. of Maidstone, in Kent, was the burial-place of lady Gethin. She was learned, accomplished, and pious.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1219. Long. O. 37. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

HOLM LACEY, about 6 miles from Hereford. In an ancient building at this place, Pope wrote his *Man of Ross*.—See *Ross*. Long. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by Sleswick, and on the W. by the German ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleasant fruitful country, and is well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg and Lubeck.

HOLSTON, a river of America, being a branch of the Tennessee, which rises in Virginia, and joins the Tennessee 22 miles below Knoxville. At that town it is 300 yards wide, and in a course of 200 miles it receives several considerable rivers and streams. It is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 miles.

HOLT, a market-town of Norfolk, in the northern part of the county, W. from Cromer. A considerable free-school was founded here in 1556 by sir Thomas Gresham, who was a native of this town, and whose memory is perpetuated by the building of the Royal Exchange, London. He died in 1579, and was buried in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate.—*Bloomfield's Hist.*

*of Norfolk.*—*Europ. Mag.* lxi. 199.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea, where people usually embark for Dublin. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum-works; and in the neighbourhood fuller's earth is found.—See *Woburn*. Long. 4. 40. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles S. of Berwick. It is two miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a castle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse.

HOLY LAND.—See *Canaan*.

HOLYWELL, a town of Flintshire, in Wales, and the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity at the foot of a hill. It has been ascertained, that this spring discharges not less than 84 hogsheads of water in a minute.—*Skrine's Tour*, 188. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton.—*Macpherson's Annals of Com.* The numerous manufactories in its vicinity, and its easy access to the sea, have rendered it the great mart of this part of the kingdom.—*Bingley*. Long. 3. 21. W. lat. 53. 23. N.



HONAN, a most delightful province of China, situated near the centre of the country, and called by the Chinese Tong-hoa, or the Middle Flower. Its capital is Cai-fong. Trade does not flourish so much in this province as in many others, owing to the abundance of its pastures, fruits, &c. &c. The river Hoang-ho traverses this province.

Ho-NAN, a city of China, in the above province. The Chinese formerly believed this to be the centre of the earth, because it was the middle of their empire. Long. 112. 9. E. lat. 34. 44. N.

HONDURAS, a large province in the domain or kingdom of Guatemala, in North America; which produces in great abundance the logwood tree, excellent mahogany, and other woods. It abounds with cotton, wax, and fine wool, and has some gold and silver mines.

HONITON, a borough of Devonshire. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which consumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at £43,000. It has one church half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it. Here is a large manufactory of lace, which is made broader here than any where else in England — EVANS'S *Juvenile Tourist*, 72. Near the entrance into the town from London, is a hill, which commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom. Honiton is seated on the river Otter. Dr. William Harris, author of "The Lives of the Stuarts," was buried here. Long. 3. 12. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

HOOD ISLAND, an island of Polynesia, in the South Pacific ocean, the most northern of the Marquesas, first discovered and named by captain Cook in 1774. Long. 138. 52. W. lat. 9. 26. S.

HOOGHLY, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It

is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of its former greatness. In the beginning of last century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, which is called the Hooghly, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOORN, a town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Schouten, who accompanied Le Maire in his voyage round the world, was a native of this place.—BURNEY'S *Discov. in S. Sea*, ii. 371. John Pieterzoon Coen, who laid the foundation of Batavia, and made it the capital of the Dutch settlements in India, was born at Hoorn in 1587.—*Cyclop.* Long. 4. 59. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

HOPE, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. of Kingston.

HOPE, a bay in the English channel, on the coast of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramsgate.

HOPE, two small islands, near the coast of New Holland; so called by capt. Cook, when his ship was rescued from its imminently perilous situation off cape Tribulation.

HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petraea. Here Aaron died and was buried, in the fortieth year of the departure of the Hebrews from Egypt, A. M. 2552. ante A. D. 1452.—*Deut.* xxiii.—*Numbers* xx. xxvii.

HORAZDIOWITZ, or HOROWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz, situated on the river Otawa, or Watawa. It has profitable mines of quicksilver.—*Ency. Brit.* xvii. 607. Long. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petraea. It has many fruit-trees, and two or three springs. Here Moses, at the command of Jehovah, by



striking the rock with his rod, caused the water to gush out.—*Exod.* xvii.—*Geog. Comp. to the Bible*, 52; and to it Elijah fled, to avoid the rage of Ahab's wife, Jezebel. Moses tended the flocks of Jethro on this mountain.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Tierra del Fuego, in South America. Le Maire and Schouten, two Dutch merchants, were the first who sailed round Cape Horn, in 1616, passing through the straits, which they named Le Maire, and the cape, Horn, after the town in Holland whence they came.—*MAVOR'S Account of Voyages*, ii. 188.—*Naval Chron.* i. 35.—*BURNEY'S Discov. in S. Sea*, ii. 371.—See HOORN.—Long. 67. 26. W. lat. 55. 58. S.

HORNCastle, a town of Lincolnshire, in the division of Lindsey, on the river Bane. Its principal trade is in tanning hides. The river Bane was made navigable hence to Witham in 1792. Sir Ingram Hopton, who was slain near this town, was buried in the church.—See WINCEBY.

HORNHEAD, a promontory on the north-western coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster. Near Hornhead is a curious and frightful phenomenon called M'Swine's gun. By decomposition of part of the rock, the waves have perforated a cave many yards in diameter, which extends about sixty feet into a rock, making part of the main-land, and nearly horizontal with the level of the sea, at high and low water-marks. When the wind blows due north, and the tide is half in, this gun of M'Swine's is seen to spout sea water far higher than the eye can reach, with an explosion that can be heard at a distance of above 20 miles. Long. 7. 51. W. lat. 55. 13. N.

HORSHAM, a borough of Sussex, with a market on Saturday, which supplies London with much fine

poultry. The assizes are occasionally held here.

HORTON, a village about 3 miles from Dartford, is by some said to have been the birthplace of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague\*, well known to the literary world by her "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare;" and to the unhappy tribe of chimney-sweepers, by her bounty to them on May-day.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxviii. 243.

HORTON, a village of Northamptonshire, about 5 miles S. E. from Northampton. Here, in 1661, was born Charles Montague, the first earl of Halifax. With the assistance of Prior, he produced a poem, entitled, "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse." His lordship, who died in 1715, was, during his lifetime, considered the Mæcenæ of the age; he was the patron of Addison, and the intimate friend of Swift, Pope, and several of the most eminent writers of that period.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 110.—*NOBLE'S Cont. of Granger*, i. 251. Long. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

HOSTILIA, now Ostiglia, an ancient town of Italy, S. E. of Mantua, on the river Po. It is supposed to be the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, a Roman historian and biographer, who lived in the time of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, in the southern part of Africa. The inhabitants clothe themselves with the skins of different animals, and grease themselves all over with fat; so that it is frequently remarked of filthy persons, that they are as dirty as Hottentots. They have various sorts of animals, birds, serpents,

\* Mrs. Montague was not born at Horton, but either at Cambridge or York. She spent, however, many of her earliest years at Horton.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1128.



&c. &c.—SPARMANN.—VAILLANT.  
—PATERSON.

HOUNSLOW, a town of Middlesex. It is situated on the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath James II. formed an encampment, after the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave his subjects; and here he first perceived the little dependance he could have on his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops\*.  
—RAPIN, ii. 768.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, is divided into the N. and S. parts. It is a flat, open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the soil produces corn and various kinds of fruit. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, and tutenague.

HOUSSA, the capital of a large kingdom to the eastward of Tombuctoo, and a great mart for Moorish commerce.—PARK'S *Travels*. Long. 4. 25. E. lat. 16. 10. N.

HOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. The quantity of silk manufactured here is incredible: and it is also the chief place in China for making writing-pencils. Long. 120. 15. E. lat. 30. 55. N.

Hoy, one of the Orkney islands, situated between the island of Po-

\* The seven bishops were tried for refusing to read "the declaration for liberty of conscience," which James II. had ordered to be read in all churches in England. They considered that it was founded on such a dispensing power as might set aside all laws, and which had been declared illegal in several parliaments.—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 119. from Lord LONSDALE'S *Mem. of the Reign of James II.*

mona and the north coast of Caithness-shire. It is about 10 miles long. On this island, beside the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a seamark, there is a stupendous rock called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed by many a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit-holes. The person employed in taking the young is usually let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In this island too, in a gloomy valley, is an entire stone, 36 feet long, and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone. It is supposed to have been once the habitation of a hermit. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 58. 43. N.

HRADISH, a town of Moravia, S. of Olmutz. It produces frankincense and myrrh.—BUSCHING, iv. 105. Long. 17. 23. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

HUA, or KAHUA, the capital of Cochin-China, with a palace. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, and wear their nails long. Long. 103. 0. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

HUAHINE, one of the Society islands. Hence Omai, a native of Ulietea, was brought to England by captain Furneaux, who commanded one of the ships in captain Cook's second voyage. Long. 150. 58. W. lat. 16. 43. S.

HUBERTSBURG, a palace of the elector of Saxony, east from Leipsic, is memorable for a peace being concluded at it in 1763, which terminated the septennial war between Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 181.—WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, i. 210.—TOWERS'S *King of Prussia*, ii. 260. The substance of it was, that a mutual restitution and oblivion should take place; and that



each party should sit down in the same situation in which he began.—*Succinct Hist. of the Revolutions of the German Empire*, 167. by CHARLES BUTLER, Esq. Long. 12. 50. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire. It is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

HUDSON'S BAY, in North America, was discovered in 1610 by Henry Hudson, who perished in the waves, or on the inhospitable coast, where his crew mutinied, and compelled him to leave the ship with seven of his men. The coast abounds with animals whose skins are highly valued.

HUDSON'S RIVER rises between lakes Ontario and Champlain, and falls into the Atlantic at York bay.

HUEN, an island of the Baltic, 6 miles from the coast of Zealand, and 3 from that of Sweden. It is subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village, and produces hay and corn more than sufficient for its own consumption. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. James VI. of Scotland made Tycho Brahe a visit in 1590.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*—*Gen. Atlas*, 30.—BUSCHING, i. 302. This island is by some called Venusia; by others, the Scarlet Life; of which last appellation I suppose the origin to have been the following incident, related to me, upon good authority, as having taken place in the reign of Frederick II. Some English at Copenhagen had offered to the king, that if he would sell them this island, they would pay him as its price as much English scarlet cloth as would go round its outmost margin; adding, moreover, a piece of gold for every fold in the cloth. The king

inconsiderately accepted the offer; not reflecting, that if the English were to fortify the island, they might shut up the Sound with their fleets, and deprive the crown of its passage dues. Being therefore better advised, he determined to keep it in his possession; but at the same time he was very anxious not to appear to forfeit his word. In this emergency, his fool, whom he kept according to court custom, came to his relief. "Why (said he) is your majesty so much disquieted? Say you will stand to the bargain, and sell them Huen, provided the purchasers immediately convey it away to the English sea; for that they must be mad if they suppose you will suffer them to stick in your very jaws." The wise counsel of the fool was followed, and the hopes of the English were frustrated; and hence, as I conjecture, the island retained the name of Scarlet.—*Mon. Rev.* lxiv. 36. from AIKIN'S *Trans. of Huet's Memoirs*. Long. 12. 38. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

HUGHLEY, a town of Bengal, about 23 miles above Calcutta. It was taken in 1757 by some British troops under the command of capt. Coote.—ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 127. Long. 88. 29. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a town in the east riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a river called the Hull, on the north side of the river Humber, and is a handsome large town, with two parish churches. It is fortified, and was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Humber, to the Trent and all its branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The



foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. The harbour is artificial, consisting of a dock, said to be the largest in the kingdom, with which the river communicates. Among the public buildings are the Trinity-house, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange, and a town-hall. The noble stone bridge, over the river to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787. Andrew Marvell, an incorruptible patriot, was born in 1620 at Hull; and William Mason, an excellent poet, in 1725.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* iv. 48. Long. 0. 14, W. lat. 53. 45. N.

**HUMBER**, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German ocean.

**HUNDECK**, a village of Switzerland, in the district of Hasli, canton of Berne. Near this village is one of the cataracts of the river Aar, where the whole body of its water is precipitated from a height of 150 feet.—*COXE*.

**HUNGARY**, a kingdom of Europe. It abounds in all the necessities of life, and wines, particularly Tokay. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and great plenty of game.

**HUNGERFORD**, a town of Berkshire, seated on the river Kennet, and noted for the best trout and cray-fish in England. Hungerford was the birthplace of Dr. Samuel Chandler, an eminently learned Non-conformist minister, and an able and strenuous defender of revealed religion. He was principally instrumental in establishing the fund

for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor dissenting ministers, which has been extremely useful, and has been long supported with distinguished liberality. — *Biog. Dict.—Cyclop.* Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

**HUNTINGDON**, the county town of Huntingdonshire. It is seated on a gradual ascent, on the river Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge, that leads to Godmanchesier. It was once a large place, having no less than fifteen churches, which are now reduced to two; and it sends two members to parliament. Huntingdon, being a principal thoroughfare to the north, has a good road trade, and contains several large inns. The brewing business is carried on here; and near the principal bridge is a small vinegar-manufactory. The inhabitants are supplied with coals, wood, &c. by barges and small vessels, which come up the river from Lynn, in Norfolk.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 420. Henry of Huntingdon, an eminent historian and ecclesiastic, who lived in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. and Richard Fishbourn, a gentleman of great benevolence, were natives. Huntingdon was the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell, in 1599.—*MAWMAN'S Excursions*, 11. His son Richard was also born here in 1626. Long. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 17. N.

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE**, a county of England. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The borders of the Ouse, which flows across the S. E. part, consists of fertile and beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are finely varied in their surface, fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took its rise. The N. E. part con-



sists of fens, which join those of Ely. They are drained, so as to afford rich pasture for cattle, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish. The largest of these is a lake of considerable size, called Whittlesea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese, and they fatten abundance of cattle.

HURLEY, Berks, on the Thames. During the reigns of Charles II. and James his successor, the principal nobility held frequent meetings at this place, in a subterraneous vault, for the purpose of ascertaining the measures necessary to be pursued for re-establishing the liberties of the kingdom, which the insidious hypocrisy of one monarch, and the more avowed despotism of the other, had completely undermined or destroyed. It is reported also, that the principal papers which produced the Revolution of 1688 were signed in the dark recess at the end of this vault. These circumstances have been recorded by Mr. Wilcox, in an inscription written at the extremity of the vault, which, on account of the above circumstances, was visited by the prince of Orange after he had obtained the crown; by general Paoli in the year 1780; and by their present majesties on Nov. 14, 1785. Long. 0. 29. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HURON, a large lake of North America. It is, in point of magnitude, the second sea of fresh water on the continent of America; and, it may be added, on the terraqueous globe. Its length is 250 miles, and its circumference 1100.—HERIOT'S *Travels*.

HURSLEY, a parish in Hampshire, a few miles from Winchester.—Richard Cromwell, the abdicated

protector, was buried here. He died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vi. 114; vii. 234.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of England*, iii. 14. 4th ed.

HURST CASTLE, a fortress in Hampshire, nearly opposite to Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant about 2 miles. When Henry II. came to England on the death of Stephen, in 1154, he landed near Hurst castle\*.—Lord LYTTLETON'S *Life of Henry II.* ii. 3. Charles I. was confined several days in this castle in Dec. 1648, the month preceding that in which he was beheaded. Long. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

HURWORTH, a village of Durham, about 3 miles south of Darlington. Emerson, a noted mathematician, was born here in 1701. Long. 1. 22. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

HUSAVIK, a place in the northern part of the island of Iceland. A great many seals are caught here, and eider ducks are abundant on the coast. About a mile from it, is the Uxahver, or Ox Spring, which is said nearly to equal the Geyser in the magnificence of its operations. It is said to have received its name from the circumstance of an ox having accidentally fallen into it, and having been boiled alive.—Sir G. S. MACKENZIE'S *Travels*, 231.

HUSINETZ, on the river Blanice, in Bohemia, 40 miles S. W. of Tabor. John Huss was born at this little town in 1373. He was burnt, by order of the council of Constance, in 1415.—BUSCHING, iv. 86.—HUBNER'S *Geo. Un.* v. 35.—COXE'S *Hist. of Austria*, i. 173.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, near the river Ow, on the German ocean; formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. It was also famous for its

\* RAPIN, in a note, says at Hostreham.



oyster trade. The chief trade at present consists in beer, cattle, and horses. It has been much frequented lately.—*ODDY's Europ. Com.* 338. Kunckel, the discoverer of phosphorus, which bears his name in the shops, was born at Husum in 1630. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

HUSZI, or Hus, a small town on the river Pruth, in Moldavia, Turkey. Peter I. made a peace here with the Turks in 1711.—See *JASSY*. *SMOLLETT's Pres. State*, iv. 126. Long. 28. 32. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

HUY, a town of France, in the department of Ourthe, late circle of Westphalia. It is about 12 miles S. S. W. of Liege, and has been several times taken and retaken. In the abbey of Neu-Moutier, near Hui, or Huy, Peter the hermit expired and was buried.—See *AMIENS*. Long. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

HYDASPES.—See *CHELUM* and *PANJAB*.

HYDERNAGORE, or BEDNORE, a city in Hindoostan, north of Seringapatam. It was taken by Tippoo Sultan from the English under gen. Mathews, who was put to death, with many of his officers, by various devices of torture.—*BELSHAM's Geo.* III. iii. 185. Long. 75. 30. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

HYDRABAD, the capital of the province of Golconda, and the metropolis of the Nizam's territory. It is very large, and supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. Hydrabad was taken by Aurungzeb in 1656, when the pavement of the principal street and square is said to have been dyed with the blood of the miserable inhabitants, and the spoil taken was beyond all calculation.—*MAURICE's Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*, ii. 423. Long. 78. 52. E. lat. 17. 17. N.

HYDRAOTES, the modern Ravee.—*Dr. VINCENT's Nearchus*, i. 98.

HYMETTUS, a mountain near Athens.

Which spreads, amid the scented sky,  
His thymy treasures to the labouring  
bee.

It was particularly famous for its honey, and also for its marbles.—*ADAM's Geo.* 300.—*THOMSON's Liberty*, canto ii.

HYPASIS.—See *BEYAH*.

HYPOLITE, ST. a small pretty town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc. A canal crosses the town, which turns several mills, and supplies many fountains with water. An insult, offered by the inhabitants to a priest, who was carrying the viaticum, occasioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source. Long. 0. 4. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

## J.

JABESH, or JABEZ, generally called Jabesh-Gilead, a city beyond Jordan, east of the sea of Tiberias, in the tribe of Gad. When this city was besieged by Nahash, king of the Ammonites, it was relieved by Saul, A. M. 2909, ante A. D. 1094. They ever afterwards shewed great gratitude to Saul and his family; and some years after, they carried off the bodies of Saul and his son Jonathan, which the Philistines had hung upon the walls of Bethshan, and buried them honourably in a wood near this city.—1 *Sam.* 31.—*CALMET*. Long. 35. 56. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

JACA, or JACCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the foot of the Pyrennees. It has a manufactory of woollen stockings. Long. 0. 51. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

JACATRA, a country of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital. It belongs to the Dutch.



The productions of Jacatra are principally coffee, sugar, and rice; likewise indigos, cotton yarn, turmeric, and cadjung, or lentiles; from which last oil is pressed.—STAVORINUS'S *Voy. to the East Indies*.

JACI, or JACI DI AQUILA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, anciently called Acis, from the river of that name, which runs near it. This river, according to Ovid, was the stream into which Acis was transformed after having been crushed to death with a piece of a broken rock thrown at him by Polyphemus, because Galatæa preferred Acis to

The Cyclops, who defy'd th' ætherial throne,

And thought no thunder louder than his own;

The terror of the woods, and wilder far Than wolves in plains, or bears in forests, are.—OVID, book xiii.

Long. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

JAEN, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Here Ferdinand IV. king of Castile, died in 1312, and was buried at Cordova. His death was attributed by some to excess at table; by others as a just punishment for the death of the Carvajals, as it happened just thirty days after, according to their summons: hence the king was surnamed Ferdinand l'Ajourné. — MARIANA'S *Hist. of Spain*, translated into French by Charenton, iii. 341. — *Geo. Comparée*. — *Abrégé Chron. d'Espagne*, i. 443. — See ALCAIDETA. Long. 3. 51. W. lat. 37. 53. N.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a government of South America, in the viceroyalty of New Granada. The principal business of the inhabitants is the culture of tobacco. Jaen is the capital.

JAFJA, a country of Arabia, situated N. of Aden, and west of Hadranaut: it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee.

JAFFA, or YAFFA, an ancient

town of Asia, in Palestine, the nearest maritime town to Jerusalem, and 40 miles north of Gaza. It was formerly called Joppa, but is now entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It was taken by the French in 1799; when 3800 prisoners were massacred by the order of Bonaparte. — *Epitome of Milit. Events*, ii. 163. — Sir R. WILSON'S *Hist. of the British Expedition*. — *Mon. Rev.* lx. 286. — *Asiatic Annual Register*, 90. — MAYO'S *Com. of Un. Hist.* iv. 143. Jonah embarked on his mission to Nineveh, at Joppa; and here Peter restored Tabitha to life. In profane history, it is said to be the place where Perseus rescued Andromeda:

Andromeda was there, doom'd to atone  
By her own ruin follies not her own:

And if injustice in a god can be,  
Such was the Lybian god's unjust decree.

Chain'd to a rock she stood; young  
Perseus stay'd

His rapid flight, to view the beauteous  
maid.

So sweet her frame, so exquisitely fine,  
She seemed a statue by a hand divine,  
Had not the wind her waving tresses  
show'd,

And down her cheeks the melting sor-  
rows flow'd.

GARTH'S *Ovid*, book iv.

Richard I. of England, in 1192, was drawn into an ambushade near Joppa, by the Saracens, and owed his safety to the bravery and presence of mind of William Despreaux, who, exclaiming that he was the king of England, drew the assailants upon himself, and allowed the king time to ride off full speed. — RAPIN, i. 251. There is a tradition, that Noah lived at Joppa and built his ark there. Melons of every sort and quality are so abundant at Jaffa, that vessels are frequently freighted with them. — Among these, the water-melons were in such perfection, that after tasting them at Jaffa, those of any



other country are not like the same fruit.—*Dr. CLARKE'S Travels*, ii. 643. Long: 34. 53. E. lat. 32. 2. N.

JAFFNA, the capital of the district of Jafnapatam, in the island of Ceylon, some distance from the sea, but on a river which is navigable by boats. The fort surrendered to the British as soon as they appeared before it. It is small, but well built and populous. It is inhabited by various races, chiefly of Malabars, who are employed some in manufacturing cotton cloths, &c. and others as husbandmen, &c. &c. Long. 80. 13. E. lat. 32. 2. N.

JAFNAPATAM, a seaport of Ceylon, at the N. end of that island, and 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658, and continued in the possession of it till 1795; when it was taken by the English. Hence they export great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile in the world. Long. 80. 12. E. lat. 9. 18. N.

JAGARNAUT, in the province of Orissa, in Hindoostan, is famous for a pagoda which is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration.—*Asiatic Annual Register*, i. 13. A famous festival is held here annually, which is visited by many pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan; when many of the superstitious Hindoos think it a meritorious action to suffer themselves to be killed by the wheels of the car or tower of their idol Juggernaut.—*Dr. BUCHANAN'S Christian Researches*. Long. 85. 50. E. lat. 19. 35. N.

JAGO (ST.) DE LA VEGA, or SPANISH TOWN, is the capital of the island of Jamaica\*. It is seated on the Rio Cobre. It is the residence of the commander in chief; and here the supreme court of judicature is held.

\* Kingston is generally called the capital, though St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government.

—*Enc. Brit.* St. Jago de la Vega is situated in St. Catherine's county. Here is a temple and statue erected to the memory of lord Rodney, whose name the people of Jamaica honour as they would that of a tutelary deity.—*Account of Jamaica*, by a Gentleman long resident, 1808. Long. 76. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

JAGO, St. a large river of South America, in Peru. It falls into the S. sea, after having watered a fertile country abounding in cotton-trees.

JAGO, St. the largest, most populous and fertile of the Cape de Verd islands, in Africa, abounds with high barren mountains; but the air in the rainy season is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are, beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and well-proportioned monkeys. They have fowls and birds of almost all sorts; as well as Indian corn plantations, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, apples, and sugar-canes.—They have also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira Grande, is the capital. In 1781, commodore Johnstone was surprised and attacked in Port Praya bay, in this island, by Monsieur de Suffrein, who was, however, obliged to sheer off.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 64. Long. 24. 10. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

JAGO, St. a handsome and considerable town of South America, the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and the residence of an inquisitor. The foundation of this city was laid by Valdivia on the 24th of February, 1541, who named it in honour of the tutelary saint of Spain. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessities of life, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the streets. It is



subject to earthquakes; and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. In 1787, this city contained more than 40,000 inhabitants, and was rapidly increasing in population, owing to its being the seat of government and the residence of many wealthy and luxurious families.—KERR's *Voyages*, v. 269. In the neighbourhood of St. Jago, a victory was gained by the Spaniards commanded by Villagran over the Araucanians under Lautaro, who was killed in the engagement. This young hero, from his great military skill and personal bravery, has been styled the Chilese Hannibal. He was only 19 years of age.—KERR's *Voyages*, v. 303. Long. 71. 5. W. lat. 34. 10. S.

JAGO, St. a town of the island of Cuba, and formerly its capital, but of late much reduced from its former splendour, is situated at the distance of 269 leagues from Havanna, in a hilly country, subject to slight earthquakes. It lies near the south coast, on a bay, about 6 miles from the sea. The haven is spacious and secure, the entrance being by a channel 2 leagues in length, defended by a castle at the extremity. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Domingo.

JALYSSUS, or JALYSSUS, a small town in the northern part of the island of Rhodes, named after its founder; who, according to some, was the son of Hercules; according to others, the son of Ochimus, and grandson of Apollo.—See RHODES.

JAMAD, an island of Hindoostan, formed by the Chelum (Hydaspes), where the fleet of Alexander was collected together, which sailed under the order of Nearchus, 327 years B. C. from the Indus to Babylon. It is situated S. E. from Attoc about 80 miles.—Dr. VINCENT's *Nearchus*, i. 110, 114. Long. 71. 50. E. lat. 31. 40. N.

JAMAICA, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1494, and taken from the Spaniards during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. It has several fine streams, but none are navigable for vessels, excepting Black river, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, on which flat-bottomed boats bring down the sugar, rum, and other produce from the interior of that parish to the port of Black river. On some of the others, as the Rio Cobre, canoes and small boats can sail some way up. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; and these are subdivided into 20 parishes. Its chief trade is in sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It produces also fruits of all sorts; as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, &c. &c. The bread-fruit tree has been introduced into Jamaica, and multiplies very fast. Jamaica is about 120 miles from E. to W. and 42 from N. to S. where widest. It has frequently suffered by hurricanes. Its population consists of about 30,000 whites; 250,000 negroes; and freed negroes, and people of colour, &c. 12,000. Kingston is the principal city, but St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government\*.—*Naval*

\* Many of the British colonies were originally composed of men who sought, in the wildernesses of the new world, the peaceable enjoyment of those natural or supposed rights of which they were deprived by the hand of violence and oppression in their native country. I extend this description to persons of opposite political sentiments and connections, to loyalists as well as republicans; for it is to be hoped, that some of each party were men whose principles were honest, though their conduct might have been wrong. The advocates of loyalty sought refuge chiefly in Barbadoes; and many of the adherents of Cromwell, after the restoration of



*Chron.* ii. 33. 63. — EDWARDS'S *West Indies*, i. 121.—BECKFORD'S *Account of Jamaica*.—*Mon. Rev.* iii. 390. Long. 78. O. E. lat. 18. O. N.

JAMDRO, or PALTE, a lake of Thibet, of such extent, that it is said to be about 300 miles in circumference; but according to some, only 150 miles. The lake contains an island about 12 leagues in diameter; and on the surface part of it is the convent of the great female lama, Turcapamo, who was adored as a deity, and received with supreme pomp, when she visited Lassa, which is about three days' journey, or about 24 miles, N. of the lake. On the N. of the lake stands Cambala, a mountain of great height; and at a distance of 7 miles runs the river Sampo, or Burrampoot, which is here 500 feet wide.

JAMES RIVER, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Warm Spring mountain; and after a course of between 200 and 300 miles, it falls into the Chesapeake.

JAMES, St. an hospital and burying-ground, not far from Basil, in Switzerland, and near the small river Birs. It is celebrated for a desperate combat fought by about 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French, commanded by the dauphin, afterwards Lewis XI.; in which only thirty-two of the former

Charles II. found protection in Jamaica. Among these was Thomas Scott (son of the person of that name who sat as one of the judges on the trial of Charles I. from whose daughter was descended the late alderman Beckford, of Fonthill; and by the mother's side the present earl of Effingham.—EDWARDS'S *West Indies*, ii. 4. Colonel Montague James, of Jamaica, who was the first white person born after the conquest of the island by the English, lived to the great age of one hundred and ten, and for the last thirty years of his life used scarcely any other food than chocolate.—EDWARDS'S *West Indies*, ii. 307.

remained alive, but desperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen, that escaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives for the defence of their country. The conqueror himself, who was compelled to retire with his shattered army into Alsace, declared, that such another victory would ruin it. Long. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

JAMES-TOWN, a town of North America, once the capital of Virginia, seated in a peninsula on the N. side of James river. Here captain Smith was taken prisoner; and, when led to the place of execution, was rescued by the daughter of the Indian king Powhatan. — MARSHALL'S *Life of Washington*.—See GRAVESEND.—*Eclectic Rev.* i. 325.

JANEIRO.—See RIO JANEIRO.

JANGOMA, or YANGOMA, a small kingdom of the Birman empire, on the N. of Siam. The common food of the inhabitants is rice; and the country is said to abound in musk, pepper, silk, gold, silver, copper, and gum-benzoic.

JANICULUS, a mountain of Rome, so called either from an old town of the same name, said to have been built by Janus, or because he dwelt and was buried there.

JANISARI.—See INEIMASARI.

JANIZZA, a town of Macedonia, Turkey. It was formerly called Pella, and gave birth to Philip and his son Alexander,

The madman that laid Asia waste,  
The headstrong fool that lov'd to bathe  
in gore,  
Who sack'd one world and wept to ruin  
more:  
A god in fancy, see the maniac roam  
A furious vagabond without a home;  
Behind him Slaughter, Pestilence, and  
Death,  
And still his madness desolates the  
earth.  
Happy it would have been, and plain to  
tell,  
Had Macedon possess'd a maniac's cell;



And guardian sage, with providential care,  
 Advis'd by friends, had chain'd the madman there.

*Mon. Mag.* xxxv. 141.

Alexander was born in the first year of the 106th Olympiad, B. C. 356\*.—*Dr. VINCENT's Nearchus*, i. 35. Euripides, a Greek tragic poet, was buried here, B. C. 407. — *ANACHARSIS*, vi. 27. Long. 22. 45. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

JANNA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is the Thessalia of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna. It is inhabited chiefly by Greek merchants. Long. 21. 36. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

JANNINA, or YANINA, — See IOANNINA.

JANVILLE, a small village of France, W. from Pithiviers, in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of Orleannois. Colardeau, a poet who particularly distinguished himself by an imitation of Pope's *Epist. of Eloisa to Abelard*, was born here in 1735, and died at Paris in 1776.—*Galerie Historique des Hommes Célèbres*.

JAPAN, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands; the principal of which are, Nippon and Saikoki, or Sacock. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, being cast on

shore by a tempest. Off this coast are two dangerous whirlpools, not less tremendous than those of the famous Maelstrom. — *PENNANT's Outlines of the Globe*, 3. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in May. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and, whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore, till they are ready to return. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered to have so much as a lighted candle in their houses in the night time.— The merchandize which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen and woollen cloths, elephants' teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japaned and lacquered wares. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a seaport of the island of Java, on the north coast, with a good harbour. The exports are timber, cotton, rice, and indigo. Long. 110. 54. E. lat. 6. 28. S.

JARGEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, late province of Orleannois. It was taken by the English in 1428, and retaken next year by the maid of Orleans. Long. 2. 9. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

JARNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charante and late province of Angoumois; where Henry III. gained a victory over the Huguenots, 1569, commanded by Lewis I. prince de Condé, who was taken prisoner, and afterwards killed in cold blood by Montes-

\* History has recorded five ages in which human genius has arrived at perfection not equalled in other times.— The first was the age of Philip and Alexander. The second was that of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The third was that of Augustus. The fourth was that of Julius II. and Leo. X. And the fifth was that of Louis XIV. of France, and queen Anne of England.



quieu, captain of the duke of Anjou's guards. Long. O. 4. W. lat. 45. 43. N.

JARON, or JARRON, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 80 miles S. of Schiras. The town is built of earth. The gardens are full of palm-trees, highly esteemed for their beauty and fruit. Long. 53. 10. E. lat. 28. 32. N.

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the river Saine. Long. 22. 43. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

JARROW, a village in the bishopric of Durham, situated near Shields, on the Tyne; where, in 1763, a stone was dug up in the church, importing that the foundation of it was begun in 674, in the reign of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by Ceolfrid, its abbot.

JASSY, or YASSY, a considerable city of Europe, the capital of Moldavia. In 1753, the whole city, with the palace of the hospodar, some popish convents, and a new Lutheran church, was destroyed by fire. It is a well fortified place, and defended by a castle. However, it has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. The churches and convents are the most conspicuous features; and the palaces of the boyars, surrounded with their spacious courts and gardens, form a painful contrast with the habitations of the people, which indicate the utmost misery. The walls of the religious houses are covered with grotesque representations of saints, and the histories of their miracles.—THORNTON'S *Pres. State*, ii. 363. The streets are floored with thick oak beams.—

Jassy is situated on the river Baslui, or Vaslui, which runs into the Pruth near this city. — *Travels in the Crimea*, 1802. — ROBINSON, x. — MAYO'S *Comp. of Un. Hist.* iii. 242. — THORNTON'S *Present State of Turkey*. Prince Potemkin died near this place in 1791. Peter the Great, having encamped on the northern banks of the Pruth, near this place, in 1711, found himself so surrounded by the Turks, that it was impossible for him to escape but with the greatest danger; and, retiring to his tent, he forbade any one coming near him to behold his exquisite distress, or shake the resolution he had formed of attempting next morning to force his way through the enemy with fixed bayonets. The czarina, Catherine, for once, disobeyed his orders; and, entering the melancholy abode of her husband, and throwing herself at his feet, with many tears and entreaties,

“ — she pours the strain of woe,  
While sighs to sighs in quick succession  
flow;  
The livelong night her tender plaints  
increase,  
The livelong night she woos her lord  
to peace.

Peter, after some hesitation, consented; he signed a letter which she presented to him; and the czarina, having made choice of an officer on whose fidelity she could depend, accompanied her suit with a present according to the custom of the East; and thus, by her prudence, he and his army were saved. — HUBNER *Geo. Universelle*, tome 3. By the peace of Yassy, in 1792, the Turks ceded to the Russians the territory between the Bog and the Niester; and agreed that the latter river should in future determine the frontiers of the two empires. — BAILY'S *Epitome of Un. Hist.* i. 83. Long. 27. 35. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JAVA, an island of the East Indies,



lying to the S. of the equator. It is about 420 miles in length, and of various breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, short coal-black hair, large eyebrows, and large cheeks, with small eyes and large eyelids. The men are robust and strong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. It is a fertile island, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the Pepper Mountain on the S. side of the island. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of salt, pepper, sugar, cotton, and indigo; besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also abundance of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great variety. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East Indies. This island was taken by the English in 1811; before which it was under the dominion of the Dutch, who massacred 20,000 men, women, and children, in 1740.—*Mon. Mag.* iv. 350.—This island has been invariably deemed of the first importance to Holland, which derived from its possession some of the most valuable articles of her commerce.—*Europ. Mag.* lx. 408. Long. 110. O. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

JAUER, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the N. by the principalities of Glogau and Sagan; on

the E. by Lignitz and Schweidnitz; on the S. by Bohemia and Lusatia. It is mountainous, and covered with wood; and it yields pit-coal and mill-stone. The mountains contain various ores, with numerous mines of iron and copper. The warm baths and mineral-springs are much frequented. It has twelve towns, and several large villages, which contain 200 families and upwards; and among their inhabitants are artificers, particularly weavers, whose manufactures are purchased for exportation. Its earthenware is much esteemed. Jauer, its capital, is situated 16 miles N. of Schweidnitz.

JAWOROW, a small town N. E. of Lemberg, in Red Russia, now New Galicia, remarkable for warm baths. Here Peter the Great espoused Catherine privately in 1711.—*Coxe's Travels*, ii. 476.—*BUSCHING*, i. 608. Long. 24. 18. E. lat. 50. O. N.

JAYNA, a canton, parish, and river on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo. Between this river and the Nigua is inclosed an extensive and fertile plain, which was formerly an abundant source of riches to the colonists. The quantity of pure gold that was dug from its cavities, its sugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations, paid duties to a greater amount than those now paid by all the Spanish part of the island. The inhabitants are wholly employed in the breeding of cattle, or the washing of gold sand. On this river there are several rich silver-mines. Towards the source of this river were the celebrated gold-mines of St. Christopher, near which Columbus erected the fort of that name.

IBERIA, a name given by the generality of the Greek writers to Spain; either from a colony of Iberians, a people bordering on mount Caucasus, planted there; or from the river Iberus, the Ebro of



the moderns, one of the most famous rivers of this country.

IBRAILI, a strong town of Turkey, in Wallachia, on the river Danube. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Russians and Turks. Long. 28. 0. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

ICALCOS, a province of Guatemala, in North America, but little known.

ICA PISCA, and NASCA (jurisdiction of), a province of Peru, in the audience of Lima, so called from the three principal towns. It comprehends about 140 miles along the coast of the Pacific ocean.

ICARIA, or ICAROS, an island near the coast of Ionia, west from Samos, and north from Palmos, gave name to that part of the Ægean sea which surrounds it; or, according to some, it was called the Icarian sea from Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who was drowned in it in his flight from Crete. Having, contrary to the advice of his father, approached too near the sun, the wax which composed part of his wings was melted, and he fell into the sea.

"The youth in vain his melting pinions  
shakes,  
His feathers gone, no longer air he  
takes:

"Oh! father, father," as he strove to  
cry,  
Down to the sea he tumbled from on  
high,  
And found his fate; yet still subsists  
by fame,  
Among those waters that retain his  
name."

The wine called Pramnian is said, by some authors, to have derived its name from the Pramnian rock, in the island of Icaria, near which is a large hill, from the vintage whereof the wine so called was made.—*Athenæus*, bk. i. c. 55.—See CIRCELLO MONTE.

ICELAND, a large island in the Northern ocean. Iceland, accord-

ing to Angram Jonas, was discovered in 860 by one Neddoeus, a pirate, who was forced on shore here by a tempest; and, finding it very barren, he soon quitted it, but first gave it the name of Iceland, or Snowland, on account of the snow and ice with which he saw it covered.

—SMOLLETT's *Comp. of Voy.* iv. 38.

—*Geo. Elemens de Buache*, ii. 84.

The climate of Iceland seldom allows the productions of the earth to attain maturity. Earthquakes and volcanoes have, through all ages, desolated this unhappy island; while it abounds in sulphur and subterraneous fires, which appear in every quarter. The Icelanders are naturally of a robust and vigorous constitution, but are soon worn out by the continual fatigues and hardships they undergo at sea in their fisheries.

Where Iceland spreads her dark and  
frozen wild,

On whose fell snows no cheering sun-  
beam smil'd,

There, in their stormy, cold, and mid-  
night cell,

The cheerless fishermen with stupor  
dwell;

Wrapt in their furs, they slumber life  
away,

And mimic with their lamps the light of  
day.

LINN'S *Powers of Genius*, ver. 348.

Yet the *amor patriæ* is so great in the inhabitants, that volcanoes, which have laid waste his whole island, earthquakes, disease, and famine, cannot drive the Iclander from his native shores. The few who have gone over to Denmark have expressed the greatest desire to return home, although the kindest treatment and every thing that was likely to make them comfortable, had been employed to induce them to remain. The man who was my guide during most of my excursions in Iceland had himself passed two years in Copenhagen; and although,



as he confessed to me, it was a milder climate and better living in Copenhagen, yet he had much rather spend his days where he then was.—*Lit. Pan.* x. 228. The discovery of Iceland is due to the adventurous spirit of certain Norwegian and Swedish pirates, about the year 860. Naddodr, the first voyager who visited this island, was accidentally driven upon the eastern coast, while sailing from Norway, to the Faroe Isles; and seeing around him only a solitary desert and mountains covered with snow, though it was then the autumn of the year, he gave to the country the name of Snialand. A Swede, named Gardar, circumnavigated it in 864, and called it Gardarsholm, or the island of Gardar. A pirate of much celebrity in those times, Tsloke by name, was the third adventurer in this track, and he gave to the island the name which it still retains. This name was derived from the observation he made of a large quantity of ice in some of the bays.—*Sir G. S. MACKENZIE'S Travels*, 6. The latitude of the northern extremity of Iceland, cape North, is 66. 30. which nearly coincides with the Arctic circle. In the common maps of the country, it is laid down a degree farther north. The most southern part is in N. lat. 63. 40. nearly, and the broadest part of the island from N. to S. is probably not much more than 180 miles.—*Sir G. S. MACKENZIE'S Trav.* 76.

Here, undissolving from the first of  
time,  
Snows swell on snows, amazing, to the  
sky;  
And icy mountains, high on mountains  
pil'd,  
Seem to the shivering sailor from afar  
Shapeless and white, an atmosphere of  
clouds,  
Projected huge, and horrid o'er the  
surge.  
Towards the end of the ninth cen-

tury, the whole country of Iceland was over-run with forests, though now it may be said to be destitute of trees. All attempts in recent times to rear even the more hardy sorts have proved ineffectual; and for their necessary supply of wood, the inhabitants are obliged to depend entirely on importations from Norway, and on the drift timber which is supposed to be conveyed by the winds and currents from North America. Of the higher mountains of the island, which have been measured with any degree of accuracy, the elevation is nearly 7000 feet, though they are by no means the most lofty. Hecla is more celebrated for its eruptions than its height, which is only about 5000 feet. The population of Iceland at present amounts to only 48,000 inhabitants. In Iceland the same individual, as happens in very thinly peopled and rude countries, is necessarily occupied with various sorts of employments; as tending cattle, fishing, assorting wool, preparing skins, drying and securing hay, repairing dwellings, &c.; separate and distinct professions being scarcely known. The principal articles of export are, dried fish, especially cod (of a superior quality), mutton, lamb, beef, butter, tallow, train-oil, coarse woollen cloth, the skins of sheep, lambs, and foxes, eider-down, and feathers; and their chief importations are timber, fishing tackle, various implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirituous liquors, salt, linen, &c. A large proportion of their food consists of fish, butter, and various preparations of milk. The fish are mostly eaten in a dry and uncooked state; and the butter is made without salt, with all the whey and superfluous moisture pressed out, in which state it will keep for fifteen or twenty months, ac-



quiring in the interim a degree of rancidity which is not unpleasant to an Icelandic palate.—OLAFSEN POVOLSEN's *Travels in Iceland*. — *Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 339.—HOOKER's *Journal*.

ICENI, the people who inhabited that part of Britain which now makes the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

ICOLMKILL, one of the Hebrides, lying to the west of the isle of Mull. It was the residence of St. Columba, who, about the middle of the sixth century, left his native country (Ireland) to preach the gospel to the Picts; and their king made the apostle a present of the island: he founded a cell for regular canons, which in the beginning of the ninth century was destroyed by the Danes. Several of the ancient kings of Scotland were buried here. Mr. Pennant says forty-eight, from Fergus II. ending with the famous Macbeth.—PEN-NANT's *Tour*, 1772, 248.—CRUTT-WELL's *Gaz.* Such is the moderate temperature of the island of Icolmkill, that it is seldom visited with frost in winter, or with intense heat in summer; but winds and rains are both frequent and heavy. Since 1688, the population has been gradually reduced, by the consumption of men in the army, and by frequent migrations to Ireland and other countries, from nearly five hundred to about two hundred persons. They are all of the lowest rank, ignorant of English and of the Scriptures, living in apparent poverty, and nearly excluded from intercourse with the rest of mankind; yet contented with the supply of their few necessary wants, displaying mild and gentle dispositions, and much addicted to superstition.—*Mon. Rev.* lxx. 357.—WALKER's *Essays on Natural History*. Colm, or, as he is generally called, Columba, was born A. D. 521. Having resolved,

with some others, whom he had induced to co-operate with him in the conversion of the northern Picts, he chose for their missionary station a small island adjacent to that of Mull, which thence derived the name of I-colm-kill, or the island of Columba (the founder of cells).—His followers were termed Culdees, or recluse persons.—*Ecl. Rev.* viii. 446. Long. 6. 40. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

ICONIUM, formerly the capital of Lycaonia, in Lesser Asia.—See KONIAH.

IDA, MOUNT, in the island of Candia, famous for being the place where Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

IDA, MOUNT, in Natolia Proper, near the city of Troy, famous for the judgment of Paris\*. Jupiter is said to have been secretly nursed on this mountain, and on this account called Idæus.

IDA, a mountain of Crete, now Candia, is for the most part of the

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\* At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of Discord, offended at not having been invited, threw a golden apple on the table, to be given to the fairest goddess. The decision was submitted to Paris, son of Priam, who attended a flock on mount Ida, by Juno, Pallas, and Venus.

“An superbe festin tous les dieux invités  
Partageoient le bonheur des époux  
enchantés;

La main de la Discorde entr'ouvrant un  
nuage

Du désordre prochain fait briller le pre-  
sage:

Elle tient un fruit d'or, où ces mots sont  
écrits:

*Le sort à la plus belle a réservé ce prix.*

On sçait quel sut le trouble entre les  
immortelles;

Que toutes pretendoit à l'empire des  
belles,

Et qu'enfin Jupiter, qui n'osa les juger,  
Fit dépendre ce droit de l'arrêt d'un  
berger.”—LA MOTTE.



year covered with snow, and is very barren.

IDALIUM, now DALIN, a town and promontory in the S. E. part of the island of Cyprus. It had a temple dedicated to Venus.

IDEHILL, a small village near Sandridge, a few miles from Westerham, Kent. Here the learned, pious, and charitable Porteus, bishop of London, was buried in 1809. —*Gent. Mag.* ii. 486. — *Memoirs of him, Europ. Mag.* xxviii. 219.

IDLE, RIVER, in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, is navigable from its fall into the Trent at Stockwith, to the town of Bawtry.

IDRA, or HYDRA, an island situated off the S. E. coast of the Morea, peopled by Greek refugees from the Morea. The Idriots are the most intrepid navigators in the Archipelago; and the mercantile men among them have a character of less doubtful morality than their Greek neighbours. Their shipping is said to amount to eighty sail, each 250 tons and upwards; exclusive of a proportion of smaller vessels. The town is of the same name, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. — *GALT's Voy. and Travels.*

IDRIA, or YDRIA, a town of Germany, in Carniola, S. E. of Goritz. It has quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497. They are the finest and most magnificent in the world\*. —

\* A cooper, having one evening placed a tub under a dropping spring to observe if his work was tight enough to hold water, in the morning found it so heavy that he could hardly move it. At first, according to the superstitious notions of ignorant and illiterate persons, he began to suspect that there was some witchcraft in the case; but observing a shining fluid at the bottom of the tub, he was advised to shew it to an apothecary. The latter, who was an artful man, dismissed him with a small gratuity, and told him to bring some more of the same stuff whenever he could meet with it. This the poor cooper frequently did, being

KUTTNER's *Trav.* letter xxii. Long. 13. 52. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

IDUMEA, or EDM, a province of Arabia, derives its name from Edom, or Esau, who there settled in the mountains of Seir, S. E. of the Dead sea.

JEAN D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Bouronne; on which are the two best gunpowder mills in France. It is famous for its brandy. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Louis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. Long. 0. 28. W. lat. 45. 49. N.

JEAN DE LUZ, St. a town of France, on the river Nivety, near the sea, in the department of Lower Pyrennees, and late province of Basques, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes its opulence to the coal and whale fishery. In 1813, lord Wellington attacked the entrenched position of the French at S. Jean de Luz, which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, and drove them from it after a sharp conflict. The French lost 51 pieces of cannon, and the English took near 2000 prisoners. — *Christian Observer*, xii. 749. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

JED, a river of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has an elegant seat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W. side of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile

highly pleased with his good luck, till at last the affair was made public, and the mines finally came into the hands of Charles of Austria. — *KEYSLER's Travels*, iii. 375.



still serves for a parish church. On the banks of this river are also several large caverns, which were the strong-holds, or hiding-places, of ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a considerable borough of Roxburghshire, situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the seat of the courts of justice for the county. The vicinity of the town is noted for orchards. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

JEDDO, the capital of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all side, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the nights, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which in the space of forty-eight hours burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground floor; the rooms are parted by folding screens, so that they can make them larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in a plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river

which crosses it is divided into several canals.

JEMAPPE, one of the thirteen departments of the Austrian Netherlands, which derives its name from a village where the French under Dumouriez defeated the Austrians in 1792.—See GEMAPPE. Long. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

JENA, a small town of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It is situated on the river Saale. — *Geog. de HUBNER*, vi. 275. Near this place the French gained a decisive victory over the Prussians in Oct. 1806.—*European Mag.* i. 332. Long. 11. 34. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

JENICALE, or INICALE, a strait which joins the sea of Asoph to the Black sea; and on which a town of the same name is situated.

JENIZAR.—See INEIHISARI.

JERBI, an island which forms the eastern boundary of the regency of Tunis, Africa. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, not navigable. The inhabitants, amounting to more than 30,000, are considered as by far the most industrious under his highness's government. The manufactories of shawls, linen, and woollen cloths, have prospered here uncommonly, and are generally esteemed the best in all Barbary. Large quantities of live stock are occasionally sent to Malta from this island, and several other articles of commerce.—*BLAQUIERE'S Letters*, ii. 183. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

JERICO, an ancient town of Palestine. About a mile and a half from Jericho stands the Mount of Forty Days; and opposite to Jericho, beyond the Jordan, Mount Nebo.—*MARITI'S Travels*, ii. 332. Elijah, or Elisha, resided some time in this neighbourhood. Here our Saviour restored Bartimeus to his sight; and Zaccheus, the chief of the pub-



licans (i. e.), the chief tax-gatherer, or farmer-general of the revenues, became a convert to Christ.—*Mark* x.—*Luke* xix. Long. 35. 30. E. lat. 31. 51. N.

JENHUT, a province, or dooab, of Hindoostan, is situated between the Hydaspes or Chelum, and the Achesines, or Chenaub. Its breadth is estimated at about 36 miles\*; and it is supposed to have been the kingdom of Porus.—*Dr. VINCENT's Ne-ararchus*, i. 98.

JERIM, a small town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the seat of a dola, who resides in a castle situated on a rock. The houses are built of stone, and of bricks which have been dried in the sun. After a dry season, locusts are very numerous in a plain near this town; they are then gathered and dried for winter provisions at Jerim, as well as in other places of Arabia. Tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and other artisans, sit along the streets, behind low walls, and work at their trades in the open air. Surgeons are seen drawing blood with a common knife, and dressing the wound with pieces of hartshorn cut off at the root of the horn. Long. 44. 22. E. lat. 14. 17. N.

JERMAH, a town of Fez, in Africa. It has numerous flocks of sheep and goats, abundant productions of the fields, and majestic ruins.

JERSEY, an island in the English channel, nearly 12 miles from the French coast; about 12 miles long, and about 6 broad. It is a fertile island, and produces corn; though it is chiefly laid out in orchards for the cultivation of the apple-tree, which furnishes a great quantity of cyder. Its honey is of the first quality; and game and fish are plentiful. It contains about

20,000 inhabitants. Hyde, earl of Clarendon, retired to this island during the civil wars; and here he composed his voluminous records.—*MACDIARMID's Lives*, 503. In 1781, a spirited (though abortive) attempt was made by the French to capture this island; when they were all killed, drowned, or taken prisoners; but the brave English commander, major Pierson, was slain in pursuing the fugitives.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 37.—*BELSHAM's Mem.* iii. 204.—*PINKERTON*, i. 142.—See *HELIER*. Long. 1. 58. W. lat. 49. 18. N.

JERSEY, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the east by Hudson river and the sea; south by the sea; and west by Delaware bay and river, which divides it from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. It is said to have been first discovered by captain Hudson, who, in 1609, entered into the service of the Dutch, by whom it was first settled about the year 1614.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous city of Palestine, which has but few manufactures. The principal is, that of beads, made either from date-stones, or from a peculiar kind of hard wood.—*CLARKE's Travels*. It has frequently suffered from the hands of conquerors. The most memorable of its sieges were those against Nebuchadnezzar, A. M. 3416, B. C. 588, when Zedekiah and the Jews were led captive to Babylon; against the Romans, under Titus, A. D. 70, when they took the city, burnt it, and reduced it to a wilderness: thus the predictions of the prophets and of our Saviour were literally fulfilled, not one stone being left upon another.

—“ de Jerusalem l'herbe cache les  
murs  
Sion, repaire affreux des reptiles impurs,

Z

\* 20 Cose.



Voit de son temple saint les pierres dispersées,  
Et du Dieu d'Israel les fêtes sont cessées."—*Esther*, RACINE, act i. sc. i.

Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens 636, and by the Crusaders 1099, but was retaken by Saladin in 1187\*. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, and it is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It is visited by pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. Here David and Solomon were buried, and Josiah died here.—MAVOR, ii. 143, 174.—*Mod. Europe*, i. 270. Jerusalem was taken by the first Crusaders during the pontificate of Urban II. and lost during that of Urban III. a coincidence which has existed in other times; for the Roman empire commenced with Augustus, and perished under Augustulus; that of Constantinople began and ended under a Constantine; and that of the Visigoths under an Alaric.

JERUYO, a singular mountain situated in the valley of Urecho, in Mexico, or New Spain; which, before the year 1760, was a small hill bearing a sugar plantation; but from September, in that year, it has continued to emit fire and burning rocks, that have formed themselves into three high mountains, whose circumference, in 1766, was nearly six miles. At the eruption, the ashes were forced to the distance of 150 miles.

JESO, a group of islands on the east of Asia. The inhabitants are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, and live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Long. 140. O. E. lat. 21. 17. N.

JEZREEL, or ESDRAEL, a celebrated city in the great plain be-

tween Legio west, and Scythopolis east. Ahab had here a palace, and this city became famous on account of his seizure of Naboth's vineyard, and the vengeance executed on Ahab at Jezreel.—2 *Kings* ix.—CALMET. Long. 31. 19. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

IGHTHAM, a few miles west from Maidstone, in the county of Kent. Its church contains the tomb of Dorothy Selby\*;

Whose arts disclos'd that plot, which,  
had it taken,  
Rome would have triumph'd—Britain's  
walls have shaken. — *Beaut. of England*, vii. 1337.

See HENDLIP. Long. O. 32. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

IHANSU-JEUNG, a town, castle, and valley of Thibet. The town, if it may be so called, consists of a monastery, situated on the concave side of a steep rock, and of about 150 houses, which rise in rows, one behind the other. It is particularly famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which there is a very great demand. These cloths, which are confined to two colours, garnet and white, seldom exceed half a yard in breadth; they are woven very thick and close, like our frieze: they are very soft to the touch; for the fleece of their sheep appears to be remarkably fine, and supplies an excellent material. Its superior pliability and warmth induce almost all the priests, both here and in Botan, to use it for the short vest which they wear next the skin; and those who can afford it have also their winter mantle of the same. For this manufacture, the valley of Ihansu, from its central position, is very conveniently situated, both as to receiving the material, and

\* Under the reign of Tiberius, Jerusalem was made signal in all future ages by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who was unjustly accused and condemned, and crucified on mount Calvary.

\* Dorothy Selby was the eldest sister of Lord Monteagle; to whom she wrote a letter, disclosing the gunpowder-plot, in 1605.



conveying the cloth, when manufactured, to Zeshoo Lombo, Lassa, and Botan. It has, in consequence, become the principal settlement of manufacturers; and it certainly possesses every natural and essential advantage of space, climate, and fertility. It is extremely rich with abundant crops of corn, and exceedingly populous.—TURNER'S *Thibet*, 227. Long. 89. 32. E. lat. 28. 49. N.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Igla. Long. 15. 42. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

JIDDA, or JUDDA, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea. It is situated in a barren sandy district, and is without water; but has a very extensive port. Almonds and balm of Mecca are articles of export. Large quantities of corn, rice, lentiles, sugar, oil, &c. are imported from Egypt. All goods which come from Europe come also by the way of Egypt, and those from India pass into Egypt. Jidda derives its celebrity from its being the nearest seaport to Mecca; whence it is distant about 40 miles.—Lord VALENTIA'S *Travels*, iii. 325. The harbour is formed by innumerable reefs of madrapore, which extend to about 4 miles from the shore, leaving many narrow channels between, in which there is a good bottom at from six to twelve fathoms, and where the sea is as smooth as glass, when it blows the heaviest gale. The English formerly carried on a considerable trade with Jidda; but it gradually declined, in consequence of the extortions of the sheriffe and his servants.—Lord VALENTIA'S *Travels*, 330, 331. Long. 39. 40. E. lat. 21. 17. N.

ILA, or ILAY, or ISLAY, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to

the S. W. of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles, its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quicksilver, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle are exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the N. W. side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Losset, near the sound of Islay. Long. 6. 30. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It contains about sixty houses, and is partly surrounded by walls; being the only walled town, except Coire, among the Grisons. It is remarkable for being the place where the general diet of the three leagues assembled every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coire. Long. 9. 15. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

ILCHESTER, a market-town of Somersetshire. It is seated on the river Yeovil, and is a place of great antiquity, as appears by the Ro-



man coins dug up. It once had sixteen churches, now only two. It was the birthplace of Roger Bacon, whose learning and discoveries in science were so great, that his countrymen believed he was influenced by the power of magic. He was born in 1214, and was the first person who introduced chemistry into Europe.—COLLINSON'S *Somerset*, iii. 304. Mrs. Rowe, greatly admired for her writings, exemplary piety, and fine taste in music, painting, and poetry, was also a native.—P. WAKEFIELD'S *Family Tour*, 283, 297. Long. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

ILDEFONSO, St. a village in New Castile. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V. and a royal glass-house for the making of plate-glass, where the largest glasses in the world are said to be made\*.—TWISS'S *Travels*, 86. To this place Philip V. retired in 1724, and resigned his crown to his son; but, this prince dying soon after, the abdicated monarch was reluctantly prevailed upon to resume the care and burdens of royalty. He died in 1746. Long. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport of Devonshire. It has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier, projecting into the Bristol channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing-skiffs belong to this place, which, with

\* This curious art was first invented by the Sieur Abraham Thevart, who proposed it to the court of Versailles in 1688, and is performed much like the casting of sheet-lead by the plumbers, by which means they are enabled to make glasses of double the dimensions of those by the Venetian method of blowing, besides other improvements.—DILLON'S *Travels*, 111. — SWINBURNE'S *Travels*, ii. 172.

those of Minehead, fish on a bank off the coast during the summer, and take a number of soals, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is seated almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire. Long. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

ILISSUS, a river of Attica, now Livadia, which, issuing from mount Hymettus, and running westward by Athens, fell into the sea of Saron, or gulf of Engia. The Ilissus at Athens is in summer a small stream, and is reduced almost to nothing by being turned off to water the gardens of the citizens.—HOBHOUSE'S *Albania*, 318. The celebrated Gymnasium, or place of exercise, about 3-4ths of a mile from Athens, called *Academy*, from *Academus*, or *Ecademus*, to whom it originally belonged, was situated on the Ilissus. Plato and his followers resided in the porticos of the Academy:

They chose the green retreats  
Of Academus, and the thymy vale,  
Where, oft enchanted with Socratic  
sounds,

Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream  
In gentle murmurs.

AKENSIDE'S *Pleas. of Imag.*

ILLE, a town of France, in the Eastern Pyrennees, on the Teck, containing about 2000 inhabitants; 12 miles W. of Perpignan.

ILLE, a river of France, which rises near Dingé, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and joins the Vilaine near Rennes.

ILLE and VILAINE, a department of the north-west region of France, bounded on the N. by the English channel, on the E. by the department of the Mayenne, on the S. by the Lower Loire, and on the W. by the departments of the Morbihan and the North Coast, about 60 miles in length from N. to S. and from 20 to 48 in breadth from E. to W. It takes its name from the two rivers Ille and Vilaine, which unite toge-



ther at Rennes, the capital of the department.

ILLINOIS, a large river of North America, which rises in the western territory, near the south end of lake Michigan, and taking a S. W. course, falls into the Mississippi. Between the Illinois and the Ohio is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOGAN, a village about 10 miles N. of Truro, Cornwall. The copper-mine, called Cook's Kitchen, in this parish, is esteemed one of the richest in the county. For the last eight years, it has produced a clear profit of 80,000*l.*—*Topog. Dict.*—*Dr. PLAYFAIR'S Geog.* ii. 152. Long. 5. 2. W. lat. 50. 20. N.

ILLYRICUM, one of the ancient divisions of Europe, on the east of the gulf of Venice. Its chief place was Salona. Dalmatia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia, now occupy its place.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has communications with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof.

ILMINSTER, a market-town a little to the west of Ilchester, in Somersetshire. Its chief manufacture is in narrow cloths. In the church is a monument, erected in the 17th century, to the memory of Nicholas Wadham and his wife Dorothy, the founders of Wadham college, Oxford.—*COLLINSON'S Somersetshire.* Long 2. 58. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

IM AUS, part of a long chain of mountains, which traversed Independent and Russian Tartary; with the extent and direction of which the ancients were very imperfectly acquainted.

IMEL-DBAR, a forest in the kingdom of Ava, Asia, about 65 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. In June 1810, by the negligence of some wood-cutters, it was set on fire. Fifty villages in its vicinity were

destroyed, and many of the inhabitants lost their lives.—*Lit. Panorama,* ix. 370.

IMERITIA, a country of Asia, between the Black sea and the Caspian. The inhabitants are miserably poor and ignorant.

IMMA, now HAREM, or HAREN, a town east of Antioch. At this place, Aurelian, having met queen Zenobia's army commanded by Zabdas, ordered his troops to retreat. The Palmyreneans eagerly pursued them; but the retreat of the Romans being only a faint, they turned upon their pursuers, and more were slain by being trampled under foot than by the sword of the enemy. Long. 36. 37. E. lat. 36. 8. N.

IMPERIALE, a city of Chili, in South America, and once the capital of the Spanish settlements beyond the Biobio. It was besieged by the Araucanians in 1692, when the defence of this city was protracted for some months by the courage of a Spanish lady, named Donna Innes de Aguilera. Seeing the garrison quite dispirited by the long continuance of the siege, and ready to capitulate, she encouraged them to persist in its defence, and even directed all the operations in person; until at last, on a favourable opportunity offering, she escaped by sea with the bishop and most of the inhabitants. During this siege, she lost her husband and brothers, and her heroism was rewarded by the king with a pension of 2000 dollars.—*KERR'S Voyages,* v. 350. Long. 73. W. lat. 30. 40. S.

INCH, an island in the bay called Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. It is very fertile, and contains about two thousand acres. The water is of great depth, and a safe harbour for any number of ships. Inch was the great resort of the Lough Swilly herring-fishery, which at one time employed five



hundred boats, and afforded subsistence to a great number of people.

**INCHCOLM**, an island of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once celebrated monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a violent tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow and a few shell fish.

**INCHEQUIN**, or **O'QUIN'S ISLAND**, in Cork, S. W. of Youghall. The countess of Desmond, who lived to the age of 140, resided here.—**GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.** ii. 60. Long. 7. 43. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

**INDERHOLME**, the seat of the chief justice of the island of Iceland.—**HOOKE'S Journal.**

**INDIA**, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66. and 93. E. lon. and 7. and 35. N. lat.—See **HINDOOSTAN.**

**INDIANA**, a territory of America, on the N. W. side of the Ohio, which lately formed a part of the N. W. territory. In January 1801, it was, by act of congress, erected into a temporary government, with powers and privileges similar to other territorial governments.

**INDIES, WEST.** By the West Indies are understood those innumerable islands which lie between the two continents of America, to which division of the globe they properly belong. They were discovered about 300 years ago by Christopher Columbus, in the service of Spain, and have since been shared, through force or treaty, by France, Great Britain, Denmark, and Holland. Of these islands, Great Britain possesses Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitt's, Antigua, St. Vincent's, Dominica, the Grenades, and some others

of inferior importance; whence we import sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, ginger, pepper, guaiacum, sarsaparilla, and other valuable articles.—**KNOX'S View British Empire**, 15. The climate is unfavourable to European constitutions;

“And in the west, beyond th' Atlantic foam,  
Her bravest sons, keen for the fight, have died  
The death of cowards and of common men,  
Sunk void of wounds, and fall'n without renown.—**ARMSTRONG.**”

**INDIES, EAST**, comprehend that vast tract of country which is situated in the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the East Indian sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c. &c.—See **HINDOOSTAN.**

**INDRAPOUR**, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, and capital of a country which has several towns, where the Dutch have a factory for the purchase of pepper, 100 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

**INDRE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river which rises in this department, and, passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

**INDRE AND LOIRE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital. The beauty and fertility of this country has caused it to be named the garden of France.—Blocks of stone are found in it, which furnish gun-flints for all the armies of France.—**AYNE'S Nouveau Dict. Universelle.**

**INDSET**, or **QUICKNE**, at the distance of about 30 miles south from Drontheim, in Norway. It has a



famous copper-mine.—*Enc. Brit.* xv. 64. Long. 10. 6. E. lat. 62. 40. N.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives Sinde, or Sindeh, or according to the proper Sanscrit name, Sundhoo, under which name it was known to the Romans. It is formed of about ten principal streams which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to major Rennel, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. downward to Moultan, to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a S. W. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, and enters the Arabian sea, by several mouths, N. W. of the gulf of Cutch. The Indus and its branches admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta, the capital of Sindy, to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of near two hundred tons.

INEIHISARI, or JENIZAR, a cape town of Asia, the ancient Sigeum, where Achilles was buried 1184 years B. C. It is situated N. from Tenedos. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, was also buried here.

Here might you tombs of Grecian chiefs behold,

Renown'd in sacred verse by bards of old.—*Lucan*, bk. ix.

Long. 26. 5. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

INGATESTONE, a village a little to the S. W. of Chelmsford, Essex. Here Mr. Daniel Sutton, after his separation from his father in 1763, opened an inoculating house; and such was his success, that the first year he received 2000 guineas, and the second 6000. It is supposed, that in three years Mr. Sutton

and his assistants inoculated 20,000 persons. Vaccination is now deservedly preferred.

INGELHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, late palatinate of the Rhine. It is situated 8 miles S. W. of Mentz, on the river Selz. It was the birth-place of Charlemagne 742.—*SMOLLETT's Pres. State*, v. 51.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 552. Louis le Debonnaire, son of Charlemagne, died broken-hearted at Ingelheim, in consequence of the rebellions of his sons Lotharius and Louis, A. D. 840.—*CARR's Holland*. Sebastian Munster, an eminent geographer of the 16th century, was born at Ingelheim in 1489.—*PLAYFAIR's Geo.* i. 112. Long. 7. 58. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It is the strongest town in Bavaria, but was taken by the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Danube. Count Tilly\* died here in 1632 of a wound received in disputing the passage of

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\* Tilly died at the age of 73. He had been successful in all his undertakings till the fatal battle of Leipsic, and the first soldier of his age till his fame was eclipsed by the skill and prowess of Gustavus Adolphus. But the excesses committed under his auspices, or by his orders, have rendered his name proverbial for barbarity and devastation.—*COXE's Austria*, i. 862.

Tilly, qui combattit pour l'aigle des Césars,

De l'éclat de son nom remplit les champs de Mars;

Mais un nuage sombre en obscurcit la gloire,

Son nom fut effacé du temple de Mémoire,

De Magdeburg sanglant les lamentables voix

Eternissent sa honte et non pas ses exploits.

*L'Art de la Guerre*, chant iv.



the Lech.—See RAIN. In 1796 it was besieged by the French, who retired from it after a victory gained over them by the Austrians. After the battle of Hohenlinden, in 1801, it was put into the hands of the French as an earnest of peace. Long. 11. 22. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

INKERMAN, a town of the Crimea, situated at the most distant extremity of the bay of Aktiar. The rocks all around the extremity of the harbour are hewn into chapels, cells, monasteries, sepulchres, and a variety of works, which astonish and confound the beholder.—PALLAS'S *Travels*.—CLARKE'S *Travels*.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms part of the government of Petersburg. It was wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1712.

INISCATTERY, or INISCATHRIE, an island belonging to the county of Clare, province of Munster, Ireland. This rich and beautiful little island is situated at the entrance of the river Shannon, and is famous for a monastery, where no women were allowed to land till the Danes possessed this island.

INN, a river of Germany, which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Danube, near Passau.

INNISKILLING, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, province of Ulster. The inhabitants distinguished themselves in favour of king William, soon after the revolution, against king James's party. It is seated between two lakes, 20 miles E. of Ballyshannon.

INSBRUC, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a strong castle. It is very populous, was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and is seated in a

pleasant valley, on the river Inn. Charles V. emperor of Germany, upon the approach of Maurice, elector of Saxony, escaped from this town in a stormy night, when so debilitated by the gout as to render him unable to bear any motion but that of a litter.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* iv. 80.—*Modern Europe*, ii. 324. ed. 1794. In this town Christina, queen of Sweden, first abjured the Protestant religion, in 1655. In 1719, the princess Maria Casimir, grand-daughter of the famous John Sobieski, was detained here by the emperor's (Charles VI.) orders when she was going to marry James the 2nd's son, known by the name of the Pretender: however, she soon made her escape and was married to him\*.—SMOLLETT'S *Present State*, v. 256. Francis I. consort of the famous Maria Theresa, died suddenly at Inspruc in 1765.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 483.—WRAXALL'S *Mem.* ii. 372. He was going to the opera; but while walking through the passage from the palace to the theatre, he fell down, and instantly expired. He was conveyed to the nearest room, which happened to be that of a servant, and there laid upon a miserable bed. Attempts were made to bleed him, but to no purpose; and it is stated, that for a considerable time the body remained unnoticed, and unattended by a servant of any description. The empress, who loved him with unusual tenderness, shortly after raised an altar on the very spot where he fell, and clearing the space around, erected over it a chapel. This princess, then in the bloom of youth and beauty, and

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\* Charles Edward, known by the name of the young Pretender, and Henry, known by the name of the Cardinal of York, were the children of this marriage.—See ROME.



the first sovereign in Europe in title and territorial possessions, continued ever after to wear mourning; and to some subsequent matrimonial overtures, is said to have replied in the animated lines of Virgil,

Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit,  
amores

Abstulit, ille habeat secum, servetque  
sepulchro!

No! he who had my vows, shall ever  
have;

For whom I lov'd on earth, I worship in  
the grave.—DRYDEN.

Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Clas. Tour*, i. 14.

Long. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

INSUBRES, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul, on the river Po.

INTERAMNA, now TERNI; which see.

INVERARY, a royal borough of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron-work. It has long been the resort of herrings of a superior quality.—MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Commerce*.—*Beaut. of Scot.* v. 437. Long. 4. 54. W. lat. 56. 16. N.

INVERESK, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, situated on the E. side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the Frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered in this village. The beautiful prospects which this village commands, and the salubrity of the climate, have obtained for it the name of the Montpellier of Scotland.—*Gaz. of Scotland*. Long. 3. 6. W. lat. 56. 2. N.

INVERKEITHING, a borough of Fifeshire, in Scotland, situated in a beautiful bay of the Frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in coal and other articles. Admiral Greig, the father of the Russian navy, was born here.—See REVEL. Long. 3. 25. W. lat. 56. 2. N.

INVERNESS, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It may be justly described as the metropolis of the Highlands; as it is a populous and flourishing town, and the chief market to a wide tract of surrounding country. Here is a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping.—The principal manufactures are hemp and flax, sail-cloth and sack-ing, white thread and cotton: the shipping are employed in carrying to London the fish caught in the river, and the skins of otters, rabbits, hares, foxes, goats, &c. &c.—*Beaut. of Scot.* v. 304. On an eminence above the town are the ruins of the old castle of Inverness, demolished by the rebels in 1746. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The salmon-fishery in this river is very considerable. Near this town, on the wide heath called Culloden Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746; and a little to the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Phadrick; the stones composing its walls appear to have been partly melted. In the castle, according to some historians, Macbeth murdered Duncan, his royal guest, 1040.—KNOX'S *View*, 80.—See also *Notes to Macbeth in Shakspeare*. At Beaufort, near Inverness, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, was born in 1668. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, 1747.—*Europ. Mag.* lv. 8.—MAITLAND'S *London*, i. 658.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Long. 4. 10. W. lat. 57. 15. N.

INVERNESS, the most extensive county of Scotland. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of stags and roes. The heath



is possessed by black game and grouse, and the Alpine hares. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil. Of most of the great lakes in this county it is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the coldness of the climate, they are seldom or never known to freeze; much less are the arms of the sea, even in the most northern parts of Scotland, subject to be frozen in the hardest seasons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice. The southern part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. The extensive plains which surround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyers, Glass, Lochy, &c.

INVERURY, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Tradition reports, that it was erected into a borough by king Robert Bruce, on occasion of a signal victory obtained by him in the neighbourhood over Comyn, earl of Buchan, the king of England's general in Scotland; which success was the beginning of his good fortune.

JOANA, a town on the north coast of the island of Java, situated on a river of the same name, which is the largest and most navigable along this coast. It is here more than 20 feet deep, and 200 feet broad. This town yields rice and timber, a little indigo, and cotton.

JOANNINA, a city of Albania, Turkey in Europe. It is situated on the western bank of the lake, at about 2 miles from its northern extremity. This lake is about 10 or 12 miles in length, and at least 3 miles in breadth; and its vicinity presents an extensive succession of groves and gardens. This city is about two miles and a half in length, and in breadth nearly a mile.—Many of the houses are large and well built. It is a place of considerable trade, and exports oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for the ports of the Adriatic, and Naples; and for inland circulation through Albania and Romelia, spun cottons from the plains of Triccala, stocks of guns and pistols mounted in chased silver, both plain and gilt; and also embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, which are here better wrought than in any other part of Turkey in Europe.—HOBHOUSE'S *Travels in Albania*, letters vi. and vii. Long. 21. O. E. lat. 39. 34. N.

JOHN-O-GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate on the promontory called Duncansbay, or Dungsbay Head, which forms the north-eastern point of Great Britain\*. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 58. 35. N.

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\* The origin of this house is worth recording. In the reign of James IV. Malcolm Gavin and John de Groat, arrived in Caithness from Holland. They purchased some land, and soon, by the increase of their families, eight different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands in equal divisions. At a meeting which took place to celebrate the arrival of their ancestors, a question arose respecting precedency; which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal, had not one, named John de Groat, interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had subsisted between them. He as-



JOHN'S, St. an island of North America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having Nova Scotia on the south and west, and Cape Breton on the east. The English got possession of it when Louisburg was surrendered to them, in 1758. It has since received the name of Prince Edward's Island; which see.—HERIOT'S *Travels*.

JOHN'S, St. a river of North America, in Nova Scotia, which, running north to south, enters the bay of Fundy. Vessels of almost any tonnage can go 70 miles up the river St. John, as far as the mouth of the river Oromucto; and vessels of upwards of 50 tons can sail 84 miles up it, or 4 miles above Fredericktown; but higher, no craft larger than log or brick canoes can be taken.—*Mon. Rev.* lv. 296.

JOHN'S, St. a new town of North America, in New Brunswick. It is situated at the mouth of the river St.

John, that as soon as they appeared to quarrel among themselves, their neighbours would fall upon them, and expel them the country. He therefore conjured them, by the ties of blood, and their mutual safety, to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedency, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at their future anniversary meetings. They acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct from all other houses, in an octagon figure, with eight doors; and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table; he himself occupying the last. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company was restored. The building was then named John o'Groat's House; and though nothing remains but the foundations of the building, the place still retains the name, and deserves to be remembered for the good intentions and good sense which gave it origin.

John's, in the bay of Fundy, and was at first called Parr's Town.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Champagne. Its red wines, although not of the first quality, have a great demand.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, N. E. from Troyes. It was the birth-place of the celebrated cardinal of Lorraine, and here are many tombs of the house of Lorraine. It is seated on the river Marne. The duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, were buried at Joinville.—See BLOIS. The sire de Joinville, who wrote the history of St. Louis, was also buried here. Long. 5. 15. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

IOLCOS, an ancient town of Thessaly, on the Pagasitic gulf, southeast from Larissa. It was the country of Jason and Pelias; and from hence the Argonauts took their departure in quest of the golden fleece.—See BUTLER'S *Exercises on the Globes*, 228, 5th edit.

JOLIBA, a name given by the negroes to the river Niger.

IONIA, an ancient division of Asia Minor (now Anatolia, or Natolia), which contained twelve cities, Smyrna, Ephesus, &c.—ADAM'S *Geog.* 587.

JONKIÖPING, capital of the province of Smoland, in Gothland, Sweden. It is seated on the lake Wetter. The houses are chiefly of wood, and covered on the outside with turf or wood.—THOMSON'S *Travels in Sweden*.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, which rises in mount Libanus, and runs from north to south, forming two lakes; one called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea. The Greeks imagine that people are not



properly baptized until they have plunged three times into the river Jordan. Men, women, and children, therefore, may be seen throwing themselves into the water together, with an eagerness almost bordering on madness, without recollecting that they offend both against modesty and decency.—*MARITI'S Travels*, ii. 360. This river was divided so that the Israelites passed over to Jericho on dry land, under the command of Joshua.—*Joshua*, iii.—See GILGAL. Elijah and Elisha passed this river on dry ground, the waters having divided when struck with the former's mantle; and Naaman was cured of a leprosy by washing seven times in this river. Jesus Christ was baptized here by John.—See BUTLER'S *Ex. on New Test.*

JOPPA.—See JAFFA.

Jos, or Ios.—See NIO.

JOBULLO, a volcano of Mexico, or New Spain, in the intendency of Valladolid. It is 1695 feet in height, and was formed in the night of the 29th of September, 1759.—*HUMBOLD'S Essay on New Spain*, 210.

JOTAPATA, supposed by some to be the same as Gath-kepher, a city of Galilee, situated on an eminence, and surrounded with precipices, west from Ptolemais (Acre). It was the birthplace of Jonah the prophet. When this place was besieged by the Romans, A. D. 66, it was defended by Josephus in a manner admired even by the Romans. When they had taken the place, Josephus fled into a cave, where he found forty Jews, who determined to kill each other, rather than surrender to the Romans. They compelled him to draw lots who should die first; when, all being dead but himself and one other, he easily persuaded him to prefer life to death,

and he surrendered to Vespasian\*, Nero's general.—*CALMET*. Vespasian was wounded at this siege by a lance, but no ill consequences followed.—*Appendix to the 16th book of Tacitus*. Long. 35. 24. E. lat. 32. 39. N.

IPPENBUREN, near Osnaburg, is supposed to be the place where George I. expired in his carriage, on the road to that city, in 1727.—*WRAXALL'S Memoirs of the Court of Berlin*, i. 39. Long. 7. 48. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

Iesus, a town of Phrygia (Anatolia), in Asia; but its exact situation is uncertain. Here a great battle was fought, 301 B. C. between Antigonus and his son Demetrius against Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, Seleucus of Babylon, Cassander of Macedon, and Lysimachus of Thrace. Antigonus and his son were defeated, and the former was slain.—*PLUTARCH*.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near which are mines of alum.

IPSWICH, a borough of Suffolk, seated on the Orwell. It is populous, and had manufactories of broad cloth and canvas, but now is chiefly engaged in malting and the exportation of corn and timber. It has a considerable coasting trade, and sends ships to Greenland. Wolsey was the son of a butcher, and born here 1471. Having gained the ascendancy over Henry VIII. every thing during the greater part of the reign of that monarch was conducted by him.

“In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,  
Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand;

To him the church, the realm, their  
pow'rs resign,  
Through him the rays of regal bounty  
shine;

\* Vespasian was declared emperor A. D. 69.



Still to new heights his restless wishes  
 tow'r,  
 Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances  
 pow'r,  
 'Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,  
 And rights submitted, left him none to  
 seize."—JOHNSON'S *Vanity of  
 Human Wishes*.

—See LEICESTER. Firmin, a very benevolent citizen of London, was a native of this place. Long. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

IPSWICH, the Agawam of the Indians, a post town and port of entry in America, on Ipswich river, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 30 miles north of Boston, and about a mile from the sea. It contains about 3300 inhabitants. Silk, thread, and lace of an elegant texture, are manufactured here in large quantities.

IRAC ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN IRAC, the ancient Chaldea, a province of Turkey in Asia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and is under the dominion of the Turks. One of the principal places in it is Bassora.

IRAC AGEMI, or PERSIAN IRAC, a province of Persia; of which Ispahan is the capital. This province contains a part of ancient Media and Parthia. The air is healthy, but very dry; the climate is hot; and it hardly ever rains in the summer for six months together. Manna of an exquisite whiteness is found in several places; galbanum is collected in the mountains near Ispahan; and in several places they cultivate grapes, some of which are dried, and others afford white wine.

IREKEN, or JERKIN, YARKAN, a rich, populous, and large town of Asia, in Tartary, capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between the Indies and the north part of Asia. The Kalmucs are masters of it.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the west of that of Great

Britain. It is divided into four provinces and thirty-two counties.

Ulster contains - - - 9

Munster - - - - 8

Leinster - - - - 12

Connaught - - - - 5

Ireland was united to Great Britain in 1801. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than in England, though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; for which reason strangers, at first, are very liable to colds, &c. In general, it is a fruitful, level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; producing corn, hemp, and flax, which is the parent of the great staple commodity, linen, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, wool, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and, more especially, fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situated for foreign trade, on account of its many secure and commodious harbours. — NEWENHAM'S *View of the Circumstances of Ireland*.

IRELAND, NEW, an island in the Pacific ocean. It is a long slip of land, stretching from N. W. to S. E. about 270 miles, and separated from New Britain by a channel through which capt. Carteret passed in 1767, who gave its name to this island. The inhabitants are black, woolly-headed, and appear very fierce. It has various plants, and among its numerous birds is the great crowned



pigeon. Long. 152. 17. E. lat. 4. 59. S.

IRIVAN, a town on the frontiers of Persia: the Armenians esteem this the most ancient city in the world, and believe that Noah dwelt there both before and after the deluge.—MAVOR'S *Voyages*, xi. 183.—See ERIVAN.

IRKUTSK, the largest, and least peopled, government of Russia, comprising all the eastern part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertshiusk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 3 miles from Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron-works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

IRTYSH, a large river in Asia, in Siberia, which running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The N. W. shore is low pasture ground; on the other side are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, beside the best grey squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmons.

IRVINE, or IRWINE, a seaport town and royal borough in the county of Ayr, north of the mouth of the river Irvine. The harbour is commodious, and many vessels are employed in the coal trade. Irvine has a dock-yard, a large tan-work, a rope-work, and a bleach-field; and many persons are employed in the manufactories of carpets, muslins,

silk, lawns, &c. which are exported in great quantities. Macknight, a learned clergyman of the church of Scotland, was born at Irvine in 1721. Long. 4. 37. W. lat. 53. 39. N.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E. passes by Derval, Newmills, Gaiston, and Riccarton, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

IRWELL, a river of Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey.

ISAURIA, an ancient division of Asia Minor, now a part of Carmania. Its inaccessible mountains, a branch of the Taurus, were the seat of the descendants of the pirates who were subdued by Pompey. They were afterwards the asylum of a few mutineers who revolted from the standard of the emperor Gallienus, and preserved themselves for 230 years in savage independence in the midst of the Roman armies.—GIBBON, i. 454. and vii. 180. octavo.

ISCHIA, an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean sea. It is about 10 miles in circumference; and has many hot springs, and delicious valleys, which produce excellent fruits. The city is defended by a fort situated on a rock. Frederick, king of Naples, sought refuge here when his country was conquered by Louis XII. king of France, in 1501. Long. 13. 46. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

ISERE, a department of France, which receives its name from a river that rises about 12 miles from mount Cenis, on the borders of Piedmont and Savoy, and falls into the Rhone about 3 miles from Valence.

ISHERA, a town near Calcutta, Bengal, Hindoostan. At the temple



of Juggernaut, near this town, is a tower or rutt, under the wheels of which many of the Hindoos immolate themselves, thinking it a meritorious suicide.—*Christian Obser.* xi. 224.

ISTGNI, a seaport in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, France, noted for its salt-works, cider, and butter. Long. 0. 5. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the north extremity of the northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops under his command, put into this bay in great distress, and with 28 of his crew was surprised and murdered by the natives. Long. 163. 20. E. lat. 34. 10. S.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

ISLEBEN.—See EISLEBEN.

ISLE OF FRANCE, or MAURITIUS, a small island in the Indian ocean. It has several sorts of trees, &c.—See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ISLEWORTH, a village in the county of Middlesex, delightfully seated on the banks of the Thames. At Baberbridge, in this parish, are some large copper and brass-mills. A considerable China manufactory, some extensive calico grounds, and two large flour-mills, are also in this parish. The chief business of the place is derived from the gardens, which furnish a vast variety of fruit and vegetables for Covent-garden market. The principal building in this parish is Sion-house, which occupies the scite of a convent of Bridgetines founded by Henry V\*. Isleworth park was occupied by the barons' army, headed by Simon de Montford, in the year 1263. On

\* See RICHMOND.

the 4th of August, in 1647, general Fairfax appointed his head-quarters at Isleworth, and received the parliamentary commissioners here.—LYSONS'S *Environs of London*.

ISLINGTON, a large village to the N. of London, to which it is now contiguous. On the W. is the new village of Pentonville, to which it is united. The New River, which is a great ornament to this place, is received at the S. W. end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Chambers, Cruden, and De Foe, died at this village. Dr. Hawes, one of the founders of the Humane Society, and a man of universal benevolence, was born at Islington in 1736. He died in 1808.—*Gent. Mag. New Series*, i. 1121.

To rescue thousands from th' o'er-  
whelming flood,  
Inspir'd a Hawes, the ardent, zealous,  
good!

With tyrant Death to hold a glorious  
strife,

And snatch devoted victims back to life.  
While war's fell fiends sent millions to  
the grave,

His godlike province ever was to save.

*Gent. Mag. New Series*, iv. 366.

Abraham Newland, whose name for many years was used in our bank-notes, and who was chief cashier of the Bank for more than thirty years, died at Islington in 1807.—*Literary Pan.* iii. 1370. Sir Walter Rawleigh resided at Islington; and the house he once occupied is still standing, and is now a public-house known by the name of The Old Pied Bull. A tradition is preserved here, that this was the first house in which tobacco was smoked in England.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxii. 353.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordshire, noted for the birth and baptism of



Edward the Confessor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed stands a little N. of the church, and is still called the King's chapel. It was entirely desecrated in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Long. 1. 5. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

ISMAIL, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians on the 22d of Dec. 1790; and it is said, that the long siege and the capture did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison, consisting of 30,000, were massacred in cold blood, and the inhabitants indiscriminately given up to the worse than brutal licentiousness of the soldiery.—BELSHAM'S *Mem. of Geo.* III. iv. 242.—TOOKE'S *Life of Catherine*, iii. 292.—SEGUR'S *Fred. William*, ii. 176. General Suwarroff, with an intrepidity that has few examples, led on his troops in person; and, snatching a standard from the hand of an officer, ran towards the town, passed the trenches, and climbing up the wall, planted it on the ramparts, crying, "There, my fellow soldiers, behold your standard in the power of your enemy, unless you will rescue it; but I know you are brave, and will not suffer it to remain in their hands."—BIGLAND'S *Europe*, i. 66. Long. 29. 30 E. lat. 45. 11. N.

ISMAUS, a mountain of Thrace, often mentioned in the poets. It was situated near the mouth of the Hebrus, and was famous for its wine "mellifluous;" and Ulysses, according to Homer, when he visited the island of the Cyclops, carried some of it with him,

The gift of Maron of Evautheus' line,  
The priest of Phœbus, of th' Ismarian  
shrine.

ITALY, one of the finest countries in Europe, and the most celebrated; having been formerly the seat of the

Roman empire, and latterly the residence of the pope. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which divide it from France, Italy, and Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice; and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, Volturno, and Var; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. As there are a number of rivers in Italy, beside those mentioned above, the soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, innumerable mulberry-trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chesnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. The tender plants are sheltered, in winter, on the north side of the Appennines; but, on the south side, they have no need of that precaution. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, wild olive trees, tamarinds, junipers, oaks, and pines. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. As to their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving,



and music, they are thought to excel greatly the other nations of Europe. Their houses, with respect to convenience, are far inferior to those of England. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, painters, and sculptors. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but are extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. This country has been celebrated both by ancient and modern bards, as Virgil; Silius Italicus; Voltaire, in his *Henriade*, book ix; Addison, in his Letter to lord Halifax; Thomson, in his *Liberty*; and Goldsmith, in his *Traveller*.

"Far to the right where Appennine ascends,

Bright as the summer, Italy extends;  
Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side,

Woods over woods, in gay theatric pride;  
While oft some temple's mould'ring top between

With venerable grandeur marks the scene.

Could Nature's bounty satisfy the breast,

The sons of Italy were surely blest.

Whatever fruits in different climes are found,

That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground;

Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear,  
Whose bright succession decks the varied year;

Whatever sweets salute the northern sky  
With vernal lives, that blossom but to die;  
These, here disporting, own the kindred soil,

Nor ask luxuriance from the planter's toil;

While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand,

To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.

But small the bliss that sense alone bestows,

And sensual bliss is all this nation knows:  
In florid beauty groves and fields appear,  
Men seem the only growth that dwindles here.

Contrasted faults through all their manners reign:

Though poor, luxurious; though submissive, vain;

Though grave, yet trifling; zealous, yet untrue;

And e'en in penance planning sins anew.  
All evils here contaminate the mind,  
That opulence departed leaves behind.

Yet still the loss of wealth is here supplied

By arts, the splendid wrecks of former pride;

From these the feeble heart and long-fall'n mind

An easy compensation seem to find.  
Here may be seen, in bloodless pomp array'd,

The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade;

Processions form'd for piety and love,  
A mistress, or a saint, in every grove.

By sports like these are all their cares beguil'd,

The sports of children satisfy the child;  
Each nobler aim, repress'd by long control,

Now sinks at last, or feebly mans the soul;

While low delights, succeeding, fast behind,

In happier meanness occupy the mind:  
As in those domes, where Cæsars once bore sway,

Defac'd by time, and tott'ring in decay,  
There in the ruin, heedless of the dead,

The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed;

And, wond'ring man could want the larger pile,

Exults, and owns his cottage with a smile."—GOLDSMITH.

The present population of Italy, with the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, cannot be estimated at more than 13,000,000. Italy was called by the Greeks *Hesperia*, and by the Latins *Cenotaria*, *Saturnia*, and *Ausonia*. Before the French revolution, Italy was divided into 14 states or governments; viz.

*Chief Place.*

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Savoy,      | Chamberry. |
| 2. Piedmont,   | Turin.     |
| 3. Montferrat, | Casal.     |
| 4. Milan,      | Milan.     |
| 5. Parmesan,   | Parma.     |
| 6. Modena,     | Modena.    |
| 7. Mantua,     | Mantua.    |
| 8. Venice,     | Venice.    |
| 9. Genoa,      | Genoa.     |



|                         | <i>Chief Place.</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. Tuscany,            | Florence.           |
| 11. Pope's Territories, | Rome.               |
| 12. Lucca,              | Lucca.              |
| 13. St. Marino,         | St. Marino.         |
| 14. Naples,             | Naples.             |

The conquests of the French in Italy deprived Austria of that part which was under its government, and a new republic was formed under the name of Cisalpine. But this name, as it only indicated a relative situation, was relinquished; and in an extraordinary consulta held at Lyons, in 1802, it was resolved, that this state should be called the Italian Republic, of which Bonaparte should be president. It was divided into the following 12 departments:

|               | <i>Chief Place.</i> |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Agogna,    | Novara.             |
| 2. Lario,     | Como.               |
| 3. Olona,     | Milan.              |
| 4. Seria,     | Bergamo.            |
| 5. Mella,     | Brescia.            |
| 6. Upper Po,  | Cremona.            |
| 7. Mincio,    | Mantua.             |
| 8. Crostolo,  | Reggio.             |
| 9. Panaro,    | Modena.             |
| 10. Lower Po, | Ferrara.            |
| 11. Reno,     | Bologna.            |
| 12. Rubicon,  | Cesena.             |

In 1806 another change took place: part of Italy was erected into a kingdom; and Napoleon, emperor of the French, chosen king.

ITALY, KINGDOM OF; a kingdom surrounded by Switzerland, Germany, the gulf of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, the states of the Church, Tuscany, and Piedmont. This kingdom owes its political existence to Napoleon Bonaparte, who created it from the fruit of his conquests, and made it known by the title of Cisalpine Republic, in the treaty of Campo Formio. The victories of the Austrians and Russians, in 1799, overthrew his new republic; but it was re-established by the

success of the French in 1800, and again acknowledged by the treaty of Luneville. The council which assembled at Lyons in 1801 gave it a new constitution; changed its name to the Italian Republic; and elected for their chief, with the title of president, Napoleon Bonaparte, its founder and restorer. This state was erected into a kingdom, and the French emperor crowned first king of Italy on the 26th of May, 1805. That part of the Venetian states, situated north of the river Adige, which had been ceded to Austria by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, was re-united to the kingdom of Italy in 1806, as stipulated in the treaty of Presburg, in the preceding December. Part of the ecclesiastical territories, comprising the three departments of Metauro, Musano, and Fronto, was annexed in 1808; and by the treaty between France and Austria, in October 1809, the Illyrian provinces and Dalmatia were subjoined. The kingdom of Italy at present comprehends the Valteline and the counties of Chiavenne and Bormio, which were dependant upon the Grisons; the ci-devant Austrian Lombardy, comprising the duchies of Milan and Mantua; Modena; the territory of the Venetian republic; part of the dominions of the Church, including Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna, the duchy of Urbino, Camerino, and the Marche of Ancona. This collective territory is now divided into twenty-four departments, which, together with the chief town of each, are comprised in the following list. Previous to the accession of the Venetian states, this kingdom consisted of only fourteen departments, which were:

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Agogna,          | Novarre.            |
| 2. Lario,           | Como.               |



| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3. Olona,           | Milan.              |
| 4. Serio,           | Bergamo.            |
| 5. Mella,           | Brescia.            |
| 6. Upper Po,        | Cremona.            |
| 7. Mincio,          | Mantua.             |
| 8. Crostolo,        | Reggio.             |
| 9. Panaro,          | Modena.             |
| 10. Lower Po,       | Ferrara.            |
| 11. Reno,           | Bologna.            |
| 12. Rubicon,        | Forli.              |
| 13. Adige,          | Verona.             |
| 14. Adda,           | Sondri.             |

Venetian states north of the Adige:

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Adriatic,        | Venice.             |
| 2. Brenta,          | Padua.              |
| 3. Bacchigliona,    | Vicenza.            |
| 4. Tagliamento,     | Treviso.            |
| 5. Pavia,           | Belluna.            |
| 6. Passariano,      | Udina.              |
| 7. Istria,          | Capo d'Istria.      |

More recent acquisitions:

| <i>Departments.</i>    | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Metauro,            | Ancona.             |
| 2. Musano,             | Mecerata.           |
| 3. Fronto,             | Fermo.              |
| 4. Illyrian provinces, | Triest.             |
| 5. Dalmatia,           | Zara.               |

ITCHEN, a river of Hants, which rises in the centre of the county, and falls into Southampton bay.

ITHACA, a little island to the east of Cephalonia, was the country of the crafty Ulysses. The following is the description which Homer has represented Ulysses as having given of it to Alcinous, king of Phœacia:

My native soil is Ithaca the fair,  
Where high Neritus waves his wood in  
air;  
Dulichium, Samè, and Zacynthus, crown'd  
With shady mountains, spread their isles  
around.  
Low lies our isle, yet blest in fruitful  
stores;  
Strong are her sons, tho' rocky are her  
shores;  
And none, ah! none, so lovely to my sight,  
Of all the lands that heaven o'erspreads  
with light.

HOMER'S *Odyssey*, book ix.

See TEAKI. Long. 20. 45. E. lat. 38. 25. N.

ITHOME, the capital of the ancient province of Messene, Peloponnesus, Greece. It was surrendered to the Lacædemonians 724\* years B. C. which terminated the first war between the Lacædemonians and Messenians, which lasted 19 years. Ithome is now called Vulcano.

ITUREA, an ancient province of Syria or Arabia, mentioned in Luke iii. The inhabitants were descendants of Jethur, one of the sons of Ishmael.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Chili, S. America, at the foot of the Andes, near the lake Guanacho. It has mines of gold, fine sheep, and delicate almonds.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, St. an island in the West Indies belonging to the Spaniards. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, &c. St. Juan de Puerto Rico is the capital. Here sir John Hawkins died—MAVOR'S *Account of Voyages*, ii. 41. Long. 67. 4. W. lat. 18. 17. N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the South sea, about 15 miles in length, and 5 miles where broadest, 300 miles W. of Chili. It is uninhabited; but having some good harbours, it is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by captain Stradling, lived here four years and four months, till he was discovered by captain Woodes Rogers in 1709. When brought on board, he had forgotten his native language. From this circumstance Daniel de Foe drew up his story of Robinson Crusoe.—KERR'S *Voyages*, x. 349. Long. 79. 0. W. lat. 33. 40. S.

JUANPORE, a town of Hindoostan,

\* A. M. 3280.



on the river Goomty\*. It has a bridge, which is considered by the natives as one of the wonders of India.—*Lord VALENTIA's Travels*, i. 124. It is the residence of a race of Hindoos called Rajekooman; with whom the practice of infanticide prevailed till it was abolished by the British government.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninsula of North America, in New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It contains a great quantity of timber proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having formerly been very ill used by the Spaniards. It is a flat, level country, and is extremely unhealthy, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy.—See HONDURAS.—From this province turkies were brought to Europe†.—*BARR's Buffon*, i. 199.—*KEYSLER*, ii. 353.—*Mon. Rev.* xxvi. 291.—*BECKMAN's Hist. of Inventions*.

JUDEA, an ancient country of Asia, called also Canaan, Palestine, the Holy Land, or Land of Promise.

\* The Goomty is so named, like the ancient Meander, from its winding course.

† We probably received them from Spain. It is certain, they had been imported into England as early as 1524, the 15th of Henry VIII. They were bred most successfully in England from that period; insomuch that they grew common in every farm-yard, and became even a dish in our rural feasts by the year 1685; as we may certainly depend on the word of Tusser in his account of the "Christinas husbandlie fare,"

"Beef, mutton, and porke, shred pies of the best,

Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkie well drest;

Cheese, apples, and nuts, jollie carrols to hear,

As then in the country is counted good cheer."

It is bounded on the N. by Syria, E. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean sea. It was very fertile in grain, wine, dates, honey, excellent fruits, &c.; but the Mahometans have reduced it to a deplorable state.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Austrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramilies. Long. 4. 45. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

IVES, ST. a seaport and borough of Cornwall. It is seated on a bay of the same name; which being unsafe, it is only frequented by fishermen for the taking of pilchards. Long. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 18 N.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire. Its market is the largest in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. Long. 0. 20. W. lat. 52 20. N.

IVICA, the capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean sea, with a good harbour. Long. 1. 10. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles S. W. of Majorca, and about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is most remarkable for the great quantity of salt made there.

JULIERS, a town of France, in the department of Roer. The town is small and strong. It surrendered at discretion to the French in 1794, after a severe battle between the French and Austrians.

JULIS, or JOULIS, an ancient town situated in the centre of the island of Cea, or Ceos. It was the birth-place of Erasistratus, whose fame as a physician acquired him the notice and esteem of Seleucus Nicanor,



king of Syria, at whose court he is said to have evinced his sagacity, by discovering that the illness of the king's son, Antiochus, was occasioned by a concealed passion for Stratonice, the king's second wife. Erasistratus terminated his existence, by swallowing the juice of cicuta, or hemlock.

JUNMOO, JUMBO, or JUMBHU, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district in Lahore, to which it gives its name. It is situated on a hill near the river Rauvee. This place is a mart of considerable consequence, particularly in shawls. It is about 50 miles N. by E. from Lahore.

JUMNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Sirinagur, and, after a course of 500 miles, flows into the Ganges at Allahabad.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, about 12 miles south from Rouen. Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles II. of France, who inspired him with courage to expel the English from his country, died here in 1449.—MEZERAY, iii. 271.—See LOCHES. Long. 0. 55 E. lat. 49. 24. N.

JUNGEPORE, in the island of Cossimbuzar, in the province of Bengal, Hindoostan. This place is the greatest station for silk in possession of the East India company, although, nominally, Cossimbuzar takes the lead.

JUNONIA, a name given to Carthage by Caius Gracchus, when he re-established the city.—PLUTARCH. The name was, probably, given in consequence of a magnificent temple, which once stood here, dedicated to Juno, and on account of that deity's attachment to the place; for, according to Virgil,

—She lov'd it more  
Than her own Argos, or the Samian  
shore.

Here stood her chariot; here, if heaven  
were kind,

The seat of awful empire she design'd.  
Yet she had heard an ancient rumour  
fly,

(Long cited by the people of the sky,)  
That times to come should see the Tro-  
jan race

Her Carthage ruin, and her tow'rs deface.  
—See CARTHAGE in *Gaz.*

JUNQUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. The environs abound with cork-trees, and it has a manufactory of baizes and flannel.

IVORY COAST, a country of Africa, on the Atlantic, which received its name from the great quantity of elephants' tusks with which it furnished the traders to Guinea. The tract of coast from cape Palmas to Apollonia, or Trespunta, is more particularly known by this appellation.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, of jasper of different colours, and of alabaster. It takes its name from

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, and separates the Pays de Vaud from France.

JURA, an island near the west coast of Scotland. It is 30 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and is one of the most rugged of the western isles. The top of the Paps, in the island of Jura, commands a prospect of uncommon extent, diversity, and magnificence. On one hand, the whole alpine country of Argyleshire. In another quarter, the whole of the Hebrides and Deucalionian ocean. Southwards, the vast promontory of Cantire; and beyond it all the west of Scotland, the whole Irish sea, and the Isle of Man. From the south to the west, the north of Ireland; the impetuous strait between the Mull of Cantire and the



Fair Head, through which the Irish sea is filled every tide by the pouring in of the Atlantic.—*Mon. Rev.* 70.—*WALKER'S Essays on Natural History.*

JURJURA, a mountain of Africa, the highest in Barbary, anciently called *Mons ferratus*. This mountain lies between Dellys (Ruscium), and Boujeiah (Saidis).

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, late province of Normandy. In a plain between the Iton and the Eure was fought, in 1590, a dreadful battle between Henry IV. and the League, in which the latter were defeated.—*MEZERAY*, vi. 23.—*Henriade*, ch. viii. ver. 65. Long. 1. 28. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

JUTLAND, a peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, divided into north and south. The soil is fertile in corn and pasture, and it feeds many horses and beeves, &c.

JUTERBOCH, a town of Upper Saxony, a few miles from Wittenberg. It is memorable for a battle gained by the Swedish general Torsensohn over the Imperial general Gallas in 1644; and for the defeat of Ney, one of the emperor Napoleon's generals, by Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, in Sept. 1813. It is called the battle of Donnewitz.

IVY BRIDGE, a village in Devonshire, which has a manufactory of paper.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name (otherwise called Jaypour, Jaynagur, Joinagur, or Jyenagur), in the eastern quarter of Agimere, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated Rajah Jeffing, who also erected an observatory here, and invited Claude Boudier to it in 1734. Jyepour was a place of great wealth and consequence in 1779, being the staple of the principal part of the

goods that are brought from every quarter of India.

IZTACCIHUATT, or the WHITE WOMAN, a mountain 15,700 feet in height, situated between the capital of Mexico and the small cities of Xalappa and Cordoba.—*HUMBOLDT'S Polit. Essay on New Spain.*

## K.

KAJAAGA, or GALLAM, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Senegal, and on the S. E. by Bambook. The inhabitants are jet black, and are called Serawoollies.

KAIFONG, or CAI-FONG, a city of China, and the capital of Honan, situated about 2 leagues from the river Hoang-ho. As the river is higher than the city, it is subject to great inundations; for the prevention of which, strong dykes have been raised, which extend more than 30 leagues. On occasion of a siege in 1642, by an army consisting of 100,000 rebels, the commander of the troops sent to relieve it determined to drown the enemy, by breaking down the large dyke of Hoang-ho; the stratagem succeeded, the city was overflowed, and 300,000 inhabitants perished. It has been rebuilt since this calamitous event, but in a style far inferior to that of its former magnificence.—*Cyclop.* Long. 114. 14. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

KAIGUEZ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the south coast of Natolia. It is the ancient Caunas; which see. Long. 28. 18. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

KAIRVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population; and is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary. It is situated south



from Susa. Long 10. 20. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

**KAISARIETH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. It was formerly called Mazaca, and then Cæsarea of Cappadocia. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. Pausanias, who wrote some declamations, and who is often confounded with the historian, was born here. Long. 35. 18. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

**KALISCH**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W. by that of Posnia, on the E. by Siradia, on the N. by Western Prussia, and on the S. by Silesia. It was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia in 1793.

**KALISCH**, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Prosna, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access. At Kalisch, in 1706, the Russians and Poles under the command of Menzicoff\* defeated the Swedes under general Mandlerfeld. Augustus II. king of Poland, was in the Russian camp. —**BUSCHING**, i. 590. —**VOLTAIRE'S Charles Douze**, Berlin edit. 1776, 130. Long. 18. 0. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

**KALLUNDBORG**, a town of Denmark, in Zealand. It has a good harbour; and in its castle, now fallen to decay, Christian II. the Nero of the North, died in 1559, after 27 years captivity. —**BUSCHING**, i. 105. —*Hist. and Gen. Dict.* — *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, ii. 97. Long. 11. 15. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

**KALPE**. — See **CALPE**.

**KALUGA**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province

in the government of Moscow. It contains twelve districts, and its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the river Occa.

**KAMA**, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, 24 miles below Kasan.

**KAMAKURA**, a famous island of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, lying on the southern coast of Nippon. It is here that they confine their great men when they have committed any fault. The coast of this island is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes. Long. 139. 0. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

**KAMALIA**, a town of Africa, in Manding, the inhabitants of which are partly Pagan and partly Mahometan. It is about 40 miles S. W. of Sibidooloo, and lies nearly midway between the Joliba and Senegal rivers. At Kamalia, Mr. Park, in his return home, was taken ill of a fever, and owed his recovery and subsequent safe return to Pisania to the tender solicitude and unwearied hospitality of a worthy negro, whose name was Karfa Taura, and his family, who accommodated him during the space of six months.

**KAMERAN**, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia, governed by a dola, subordinate to the dola of Loheja. The soil is fertile, and it has a good harbour, which affords refreshment to vessels that touch at it in their voyage from the Indies to Jidda. Long. 43. 10. E. lat. 15. 22. N.

**KAMINIECK**, a strong town of Russian Poland, near the river Smetricz, which falls into the river Dniester. It is the capital of Podolia, sometimes called Kaminiack, and was taken by the Turks in 1672, who restored it in 1690. Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

**KAMMA**, a river of Russia, which is the largest of all those that unite

\* Of this court favourite, who was, during twenty years, the prime minister of czar Peter, and after his death was exiled, an interesting account is inserted from La Harpe's *Œuvres Choiesies*, in No. II. of the *Literary Panorama*. — *Coxe's Travels*, ii. 378.



their streams with the Volga. It rises in the government of Perme, forms the boundary of the governments of Viatka and Ufa, and falls into the Volga about 40 miles below Kasan.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula on the eastern coast of Asia. Many wholesome vegetables are found here. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam. Fish is certainly the staple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninsula, who cannot possibly derive any considerable part of their sustenance either from agriculture or cattle. The habitations of the natives consist of three different sorts, which they call jourts, balagans, and loghouses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jourt resembles a round squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a waggoner's frock. If for summer's wear, it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins. Travelling in this dreary country is only practicable, during the winter, in sledges drawn by dogs. During captain King's stay at Kamtschatka, a courier, with dis-

patches, accomplished a journey of 270 miles in less than four days. Capt. Clerke, the companion of capt. Cook in his last voyage, died soon after succeeding that officer in the command of the *Discovery*, within view of the coast of Kamtschatka, in the 38th year of his age — KIPPIS's *Life of Cook*, 480. — *La Perouse's Voy.* iii. 23. — *Trav. in Kamtschatka* by M. DE LESSEPS. — DEPPING's *Even. Entert.* i. 23.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the way from Fezzan to the capital of Bornou. The inhabitants are Musulmen and Pagans, and are employed in breeding cattle, and raising innumerable horses for the service of the king. Long. 21. 40. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

KANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, situated on a river of the same name. It is a place of considerable trade, and in its neighbourhood a great number of those trees grow from which varnish distils. Long. 114. 30. E. lat. 25. 32. N.

KAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-Tong. It is a commercial place, and abounds with peacocks, vultures, and fine marble quarries. Lobsters are caught on the coast, and it has also a pearl-fishery. Long. 110. 0. E. lat. 21. 40. N.

KARAKAKOOA BAY, on the western side of the island of Owyhee, where captain Cook was killed in 1779. — *Naval Chron.* ii. 358. — *Cook's last Voyages.* Long. 156. 30. W. lat. 19. 26. N.

KARAKU, near Otrar, Tartary, north of the river Jaxartes, which runs into the Aral lake. It is memorable for a great battle between the armies of Mohammed the Great, king of Charazm and India, consisting of 400,000 men; and of Gengis Khan, emperor of the Moguls, amounting to 700,000 men.



This battle was fought in 1218, and the Mogul emperor remained master of the field.—MAURICE's *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*. Long. 62. 0. E. lat. 42. 32. N.

KARECK, or GARAK, an island situated on the E. coast of the Persian gulf, has a pearl-fishery.—NIEBUHR's *Travels*, ii. 154. Long. 50. 10. E. lat. 29. 12. N.

KARLY, a village situated on the road between Bombay and Poonah, having in its vicinity a lofty hill in which are many excavations. It is supposed to have been a cavern temple dedicated to Budha or Boodh.—Lord VALENTIA's *Travels*.

KAS, CAPE, a cape of Egypt, on the Mediterranean sea.—See CASSIUS. Long. 33. 20. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

KASAN, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Wolga.

KASAN, the capital of the government of Kasan. It has manufactories of cloths and leather. The amiable wife of prince Menzicoff expired here, after she had lost her sight from continual weeping at her husband's disgrace.—See BEREZOW and KALISCH.—*Literary Panorama*, No. ii. 336. Long. 48. 8. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

KASANKAIA, a town of Russia, on the river Don, inhabited by Cossacks. It is one of the largest stanitzas or cantons belonging to them, and the first within their territory.—CLARKE's *Travels*, i. 224.

KASHAN.—See CASHAN.

KASSINA, or CASHNA, a kingdom of Africa, situated N. of the river Niger, between Bornou and Tombuctoo. It is a very large country, and furnishes exclusively the bishnah, a species of Indian corn that differs from the gamphuly in the blended colours of red and white which distinguish its grain.—

Monkies and parrots (animals seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous, and of various species. They trade in salt, gold dust, senna, slaves, cotton cloths, goat skins, of the red and yellow dyes, ox and buffalo hides, and civet; and in return for these, the inhabitants of Kassina receive cowries, horses, red woollen caps, check linen, light coarse woollen cloths, baize, barakans or alhaiks, small Turkey carpets, plain Mesurata carpets, silk wrought and unwrought, tissues and brocades, sabre blades, knives, scissors, coral, beads, small looking-glasses, tiches, or a paste prepared in Fezzan from dates and the meal of Indian corn; and which, whenever they travel, is in great request among the people of Fezzan; and Gooroo nuts, which are brought from the negro states, from the S. of the Niger, and which impart a pleasant bitter to any liquid in which they are infused. The river Niger traverses the empire of Kassina with such rapidity, that no vessel can ascend its stream, nor are any seen to attempt to navigate *with* it.

KASTINHOY, a town of Russia, 20 miles below Woronetz, near the river Don. Gemlin here observed one of those deposits of elephants' bones, of which there exist such wonderful remains in Siberia, at the mouths of rivers which fall into the Icy sea. These bones are described as lying in the greatest disorder; teeth, jaw-bones, ribs, vertebræ, &c.—CLARKE's *Travels*. Long. 39. 44. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

KATIF.—See ELCATIF.

KATZBACH, a river of Silesia, which, passing by Lignitz and Parchwitz, falls into the Oder S. of Steinau. In 1813, a series of successful operations were executed near this river by marshal Blucher against Bonaparte, which terminated in the tyrant's total defeat.



**KAYE'S ISLAND**, in the North Pacific ocean, near the west coast of N. America, was discovered by captain Cook in his third voyage, May 1778; and thus named in honour of Dr. Kaye, late dean of Lincoln. It is 11 or 12 leagues in length; but its breadth is not above a league. It is uninhabited.

**KEDEMOTH**, in the eastern part of the tribe of Reuben, Holy Land.—See *Scripture Atlas*. From the wilderness of Kedemoth Moses sent to Sihon, king of the Amorites, to allow him to pass through his country; and on his refusal he was driven out.

**KEHL**, or **KEIL**, an important fortress of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, but united to the French empire in 1808, and made a part of the department of the Lower Rhine. It is about 2 miles from Strasburg, and has been frequently taken and retaken. Long. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

**KEITH**, a village S. of Fochabers, in Banffshire. It gave birth to the eminent mechanic and astronomer Ferguson in the year 1710.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, iv. 476.—**BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.** His taste for mechanics appeared very early in life; but, being unable to subsist without employment, he was engaged in tending a flock of sheep. In this situation, he began the study of astronomy, devoting a great part of the night to the contemplation of the stars. He died in 1776.

**KELLS**, a small town in the county of Meath, in the province of Leinster, Ireland. Mr. Barker, the ingenious inventor of the Panorama\*, an effort which gives unlimited space to the art of painting, and leads the observer to fancy him-

\* Panorama is compounded of two Greek words: *Pan*, signifying *all*, and *ora*, *seeing*.

self upon the spot represented, was born at Kells. He died in 1806.—*Lit. Panorama*, i. 1380. Long. 6. 47. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

**KELSEY**, a village N. of Lincoln, was the birthplace of Anne Askew, about the year 1520. She was condemned to be burnt, by some sanctified barbarians, in the reign of Henry VIII. for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation; and suffered at the stake in 1546, rather than, as she said, deny "her Lord and Master."

Pour renoncer au Dieu que l'on croit  
dans son cœur,  
C'est le crime d'un lâche, et non pas une  
erreur;  
C'est trahir à la fois, sous un masque  
hypocrite,  
Et le Dieu qu'on préfère, et le Dieu que  
l'on quitte,  
C'est mentir au ciel même, à l'univers,  
à soi.

*Alzire* de VOLTAIRE, act. v. sc. 5.  
O si sic omnia dixisset!

**KELSO**, a neat and populous town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with a good market for corn, and a handsome bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near its confluence with the Tiviot. The abbey, the magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of Kelso are very fine. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

**KEMBACK**, a village in the county of Fife, in Scotland, has profitable mines of lead. Long. 2. 44. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

**KEMPSEY**, a village of England, 5 miles S. of Worcester. Here king Henry II. had a palace, and Henry III. was kept a prisoner a little while before the battle of Evesham.—*CRUTWELL'S Gaz.*

**KEN**, or **KAN**, or **KENT**, a river of Westmorland, which rises in the moors on the N. of Kendal, and



empties itself into the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morcambe bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which renders it incapable of navigation; so that the village of Milthrop, situated on a little creek, near the mouth of the Ken, is the only port in Westmorland; and this is capable of receiving very small vessels only. Hence are exported the fine Westmorland slates, to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.—*SKRINE'S Account of Rivers*, 160.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which, descending from the mountains in the north of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows in a southerly direction to the town of New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, about 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The river Dee, which descends from the west, joins the stream that issues from this lake. Their united waters take the name of that river, and fall into the Irish sea near Kirkcudbright.

KENDAL, a large, handsome town of Westmorland, on the river Ken. Kendal has been long noted for its woollen manufactories; particularly woven and knit stockings; a thick stuff, called cottons, for the clothing of the negroes, and for sailors' jackets, and linsey-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool-cards, are manufactured here. The mills for scouring, fulling, and frizing cloth; for cutting and rasping dyeing wood, &c. are well worth seeing. Catherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII. was born here\*. — See *SUDLEY*. — *Female Worthies*, ii. 174. There are a number of persons employed in polishing marble; and it is thought

\* Green's Norton, a village in Northamptonshire, is said to be the place generally supposed to have been C. Parr's birthplace.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 87.

by some to be superior to that imported from Greece and Italy.—Gunpowder is also manufactured here. Chambers, the author of the *Cyclopedia*, was born at Kendal. He died at Canonbury, Islington, in 1740. Dr. Shaw, the famous traveller, was born here; and Romney, an eminent painter, died here in 1802.—*Dr. REES'S New Cyclop.*—*NICHOLS'S Lit. Anec.* ii. 287. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

KENELWORTH, S. W. from Coventry, Warwickshire. Its castle was the residence of many noble peers, among whom it may boast

“——the bold Lancastrian line,  
A royal train! from valiant Gaunt  
deriv'd\*;

“——till *Eliza's* hand  
Transferr'd its walls to Leicester's fa-  
vour'd earl.

He long beneath its roof, the *Maiden Queen*

And all her courtly guests, with rare  
device

Of mask, and emblematic scenery,  
Tritons and sea-nymphs, and the floating  
isle,

Detain'd. Nor feats of prowess, joust,  
or tilt

Of harness'd knights, nor rustic revelry  
Were wanting; nor the dance and  
sprightly mirth,

Beneath the festive walls, with regal  
state

And choicest lux'ry serv'd. But regal  
state,

And sprightly mirth, beneath the festive  
roof,

Are now no more.”

*JAGO'S Edge Hill*, 4to. 65.

This castle was demolished during the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament. In the castle of Kenelworth, Edward II. resigned his ensigns of royalty, and thus terminated his reign in the 43d year of his age; it having lasted 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days.—See *BERKELEY*, *CAERNARVON*, *FLINT*, and *GLOUCESTER*.—*RAPIN*, i. 402.

\* See *GHENT*.



KENERA, or KENEREH, a mountain on the island of Salsette, near Bombay, celebrated for the number and extent of its excavations. Its principal cavern is supposed to have been a temple of the god Bodha, or Boodh.

KENING HALL, a village in the southern part of the county of Norfolk. Thomas Howard, the great duke of Norfolk, built a magnificent palace here; but it was pulled down in the 16th century. The lord of the manor claims the office of chief butler at the coronation of the kings of England. Queen Mary, hearing at Hunsdon, on her way to London, of lady Jane Grey's accession to the throne, retired to Kening Hall, whence she wrote to the council, asserting her right to the throne. From this place she removed to Framlingham.—RAPIN, ii. 28.

KENNET, a river which rises near Merdon, in Wilts, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden from Newbury to Reading, through which it takes its course in several considerable streams, and abounds in gudgeons, pikes, eels, dace, and trout, the latter of which grow to an amazing size.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, with a royal palace, in which king William, who had purchased it of the earl of Nottingham, queen Anne\*, and George II. expired. The elegant and virtuous

\* — Illustrious Anne, our island's boast,  
Victorious sov'reign, dread of Gallia's  
host,  
Whose arms by land and sea with fame  
were crown'd,  
Whose statesmen grave for wisdom  
were renown'd;  
Whose reign with science dignifies the  
page;  
Bright noon of genius—great Augustan  
age.

IRELAND'S Neglected Genius, p. 27.

Addison died at Holland-house in 1729\*.—BUTLER'S *Chron. Ex.*—See MILSTON. Dr. Jortin, a learned, liberal, and pious clergyman, author of a Life of Erasmus, died at Kensington in 1770.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* ii. 570.—DYER'S *Hist. of Cambridge*, ii. 81. Mr. Robert Nelson, an eminently pious layman, died at Kensington Jan. 16, 1715, aged 59, and left his whole estate to pious and charitable uses, particularly to charity-schools.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* iv. 189.

KENT, a maritime county in the S. E. part of England.

Kent, in the commentaries Cæsar writ,  
Is term'd the civil'st place of all this  
isle;

Sweet is the country, because full of  
riches;  
The people liberal, valiant, active,  
wealthy.

SHAKSPEARE, 2d part of *Henry VI.*

This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries\* and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber in the woody parts; and birch-twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney marsh. The

\* Addison is a name which stands high in English literature; and it ensures a more than ordinary attention from those who interest themselves in the promotion of liberal studies.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 938.

† The Romans introduced this delicious fruit into our island, about 130 years after Lucullus had brought it out of Pontus to Rome, which was about 60 or 70 years B. C.—See KERESOUN.—PENNANT'S *Journey to the Isle of Wight*, i. 51.



principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENTAIFFE, or KENTAISSÉ, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains on the south part of Thibet, from which the Ganges and Burrampooter flow.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America. It has many rivers, and the soil is fertile. The air is temperate, and more healthy than many parts of America. It abounds with fruits, flowers, vegetables, fowls, animals, and all the necessaries of life. Kentucky is the native country of the tulip-tree. When first the settlement was formed in 1780, the Indians carried on a war of extermination against the settlers; from which circumstance it acquired the name of Kentucky, which, in the native language, signifies the land of blood. — MICHAUX'S *Travels*.

KENTUCKY, a river of North America, which rises with three heads from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N. branch, which interlocks with Cumberland river, runs half way in a W. direction, and N. W. the other half, and falls into the Ohio in lat. 38. 27. N.

KENWITH, or KENWIC CASTLE, in Devonshire, once a renowned fortress; but its situation is now unknown. A sally was made from it against the Danes by a small band of brave men about the year 878. The ferocious Danes were defeated; and the immortal Alfred, after a concealment of six months, was by this means brought forth from his hiding-place to command his army, and to conduct the government.

KEPHT, a city of Upper Egypt, anciently Coptos. It is about 3 miles distant from the Nile, and

connected with it by a navigable canal. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. Long. 32. 15. E. lat. 25. 40. N.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND, a group of islands near the N. E. coast of New Holland, discovered by capt. Cook in 1770.

KEPSE, a town of Syria, situated on the Mediterranean sea, on the N. side of the river Orontes, about a mile from the sea. It was the ancient Seleucia Pieriæ, built by Seleucus, the first king of Syria. Long. 35. 50. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

KERBELAI, a town of Persia, about 25 miles from Hilleh. It is very populous, and contains the tomb of Hosein, grandson of Mahomet. — Dr. VINCENT'S *Neurchus*, i. 511.

KERCH. — See KERTSCH.

KERCOLANG, an island of Asia, in the Indian ocean, S. E. of Mindanao. It is between 80 and 100 miles in circumference, and, in general, of a very good height. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well built and neatly thatched. Their fishing-hooks and lines are mostly European; and the inhabitants are Malays. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of calico, though some wear silk, and most of them have a kind of turban round their head. Long. 126. 30. E. lat. 4. 28. N.

KERESOUN, anciently Cerasus, a seaport of Natolia, whence cherries were brought by Lucullus into Europe about 60 or 70 years B. C. — ROLLIN. x. 144. 8th edit. Long. 39. 0. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

KERGUELEN, an island in the South sea, called by captain Cook, who landed here in 1770, Desolation



Island. It is inhabited by sea fowl, penguins, and sea-lions. Long. 69. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

KERMAN, anciently CARAMANIA, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. Here are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name. It is about 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Long. 56. 30. E. lat. 29. 58. N.

KERMANCHACH, a town of Persia, situated 70 leagues N. E. of Bagdad, is the capital of a very extensive province, but contains only about eight or nine thousand inhabitants. It is tolerably well fortified, but less ornamented than most of the Persian towns. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and dirty; and the houses, which are all constructed of earth, never exceed a single story, but for the most part consist only of the ground floor. The adjacent territory, however, is well watered, very fertile, and produces, in the greatest variety and profusion, fruits, potherbs, and grain. The vine, too, here thrives remarkably well, provided it be buried in winter, and thus screened from the frost; for the cold is very severe during the months of December, January, and February; and the ground in that season is generally covered with snow to the depth of several feet.—*Mon. Rev.* 63. from OLIVIER'S *Travels in the Ottoman Empire*. Long. 44. 0. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

KERRERA, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, near the coast of Argyle, where in 1249 Alexander II. died, when he was endeavouring to wrest the islands

out of the possession of the Norwegians. Long. 5. 32. W. lat. 56. 23. N.

KERRICH, a parish in the county of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. About a mile and a half from the Solway Frith, in this parish, is a fine ruin of Dundrennan castle, which has acquired celebrity as the asylum of Mary queen of Scots after the battle of Langside in 1568, and from which she escaped to England.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Thomond; and on the S. by part of Cork and the ocean. It is 57 miles long and 45 broad, and is a mountainous country; but in many places there are good corn-fields. Ardfert is the capital.

KERSAL, about 3 miles from Manchester, was the birthplace of Byrom in 1691. He was a poetical writer, and the inventor of a new short-hand. Falkner, who wrote a history of Patagonia, published by Mr. Pennant, was born here; he died in 1774.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 284. Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

KERTSCH, or KERTCHY, a fortress situated on the eastern coast of the Crimea, and near the straits of Caffa, in the province of Tauris. This fortress, and that of Yenikalé, are of the greatest importance; as they command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black sea.—See PANTICAPÆUM. Long. 36. 14. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

KESCH, KESH, CASH, or SEBZ, a town of Great Bucharía. It is a pleasant city, about 30 miles S. of Samarcand, and was the birthplace of Timur, A. D. 1336, who made it



his usual summer residence.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, i. 202.; ii. 3. He conquered India, overran Egypt, and contemplated the conquest of China, when death arrested his projects; and his successors lost all his possessions.—*Histoire de Tamerlane*, Paris, 1759. Long. 64. 10. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

KESCHEM, or KESEM, a seaport town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramut, and the residence of a sovereign prince. The English sometimes visit this port; and the inhabitants are said to be highly civilized, and to receive strangers hospitably.

KESHO, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Tonquin, and the royal residence, is situated on the navigable river Songkoy, or San-Koy. It is very populous and commercial. The houses are built with wood, and covered with straw, reeds, or large weeds. Long. 105. 0. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains, in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East; as well on account of the goodness of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life.

KESSELDORF, 3 miles from Dresden, is noted for a victory gained by the Prussians over the Saxons in 1745.—*Dr. Towers's Fred.* i. 275.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta. It was known formerly for its copper-mines, which rendered it a considerable place. Keswick is particularly noted for black-lead for drawing-pencils.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iii. 26. Henry William Bunbury, universally celebrated for his genius and skill in the fine arts, and more particularly as a caricature-painter, died at Keswick in 1811,

somewhat more than sixty years old. Long. 3. 16. W. lat. 34. 35. N.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a delightful spot in the southern part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of nature. Here is the lake of Keswick, or, more properly, the lake of Derwentwater. To the N. of this romantic piece of water soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England, and the haunt of eagles and other birds of prey. To the S. is the dreary region of Borrowdale. The water of the Derwentwater is subject to violent agitations, and often without any apparent cause.

KETHICK, about 2 miles northward of Brechin, in Forfarshire. Here are the traces of a Roman camp; and it is probable, that near it the battle between Agricola and the Caledonians was fought.—*Dr. Playfair's Geog.* ii. 658. Long. 2. 38. W. lat. 56. 42. N.

KETSKOMET, a town in the comitat of Pest, Hungary, S. E. from Buda. Silk has been cultivated here with great success.—*Lit. Panorama*, ii. 1023. Long. 19. 43. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

KETTERING, a town in Northamptonshire. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, and is a pretty good place, with a session-house. The chief manufactories are those of lace-making, wool-combing, and spinning, weaving tammies and lastings. Gill, an eminent divine and scholar, was born here in 1697. Long. 0. 40. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

Kew, a village of Surry, on the banks of the Thames, about 7 miles W. by S. of London. It was formerly a hamlet to Kingston; but, in 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, forming Kew and Petersham into one vicarage. Here is Kew-house, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. In the



church-yard repose the remains of Gainsborough, an artist of distinguished merit.—See **SUDBURY**.

**KEXHOLM**, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Wilburg. It is seated on two small islands of the river Woxen, which here falls into the lake Ladoga. It is not very large, but is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built with wood. Near it is a considerable salmon-fishery.

**KEYNTON**, or **KINETON**, a village about 14 miles S. E. from Warwick. Here the first battle, commonly called the battle of Edge Hill, was fought between Charles I. and the parliament in 1642.—**RAPIN**, ii. 461.—*Mem. of Col. Hutchinson*, i. 171.

**KHARASAM**, **CHARASM**, or **KHARIZM**, a country of Asia, bordered on the N. by Turkestan; on the E. by Great Bucharia; on the S. by Chorasán, and on the W. by the Caspian sea. Its chief town is Khiva.

**KHARKOF**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodkaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

**KHATMANDA**, the capital of the kingdom of Nepaul, and the residence of the rajah. It stands on the E. bank of the Bishnumutty, along which it stretches in length about a mile; its breadth no where exceeds half a mile. It contains several temples. The houses are of brick and tile, with pitch or pent-roofs, and the streets are excessively narrow and filthy.—**Col. KIRKPATRICK's Acc. of Nepaul**.

**KHERSON**, or **CHERSON**, the capital of the Russian government of Catharinenslaff.—See **CHERSON**.

**KHIRTPOOR**, a town of Nepaul, which cost its conqueror so much trouble in its reduction, that he

ordered all the men's noses to be cut off; and, to perpetuate this inhuman action, the sovereign ordered the name of the place to be changed to Naskatapoor, which signifies "the town of men without noses."

**KIAB**, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, on the Karasu, 120 miles N. of Bassorah. Long. 47. 40. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

**KIA-KING**, a city of China, of the first rank in Tche-kiang. The city is large and populous, and silk-worms are bred in every house. Long. 120. 14. E. lat. 30. 50. N.

**KIAKTA**, a town of Russia, S. E. of the sea of Baikal, in the government of Irkutsk, on a small stream that runs into the Selenga. It has lately become the centre of the Russian and Chinese commerce. Long. 107. 0. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

**KIAN**, or **BLUE RIVER**. It runs from the western part of China, and falls into the Yellow sea.

**KIANG-NAN**, a province of Asia, in China. It is very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. Nang-king is the capital. **Sir G. Staunton** says (*Embassy to China*, iii. 252.) the land in this neighbourhood was chiefly cultivated with that particular species of the cotton shrub which produces the cloth usually called nankeens in Europe. The down enveloping the seed constitutes what, in the language of trade, is called cotton-wool, which is of a white colour in the common plant; but in that growing in the province of Kiang-nan, of which the city of Nang-king is the capital, the down is of the same yellow tinge which it preserves when spun and woven into cloth. The colour, as well as the superior quality of this substance, in Kiang-nan, was supposed to be owing to the



particular nature of the soil; and it is asserted, that the seeds of the nankeen cotton degenerate in both particulars when transplanted to another province, however little different in its climate.—See FONG-KIANG-FOU.

KIANG-SI, a province in the S. E. of China. It is watered by lakes and rivers, and has mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable in the empire.—Nantchang is the capital.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town in Worcestershire, on the river Stour, which has a famous carpet-manufacture. The celebrated Baxter was minister of this place many years, and was ejected from it by the infamous Bartholomew act in 1660. Long. 2. 18. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

KIDGWA, a town about 30 miles N. W.\* from Allahabad, in Hindoostan. Here, in 1658, a fierce and sanguinary battle was fought between Aurunzeb and Sujah, one of his brothers; the former of whom gained a complete victory by stratagem. An officer, bribed, as supposed, by Aurunzeb, informed Sujah that the enemy was retreating from him, and conjured him to descend from his elephant, and mount a horse in pursuit of them. His troops supposed him to be taken prisoner, or slain, and immediately disbanded in great multitudes.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, ii. 458. Long. 80. 40. E. lat. 26. 5. N.

KIDRON, a brook in the valley E. of Jerusalem, between that city and the mount of Olives, which discharges itself into the Dead sea.—*Scripture Atlas, Tribe of Benjamin*.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmar-

\* On Rennell's map, nearly 90 British miles.

thenshire, on the river Gwendruth. It exports coal. Long. 4. 20. W. lat. 52. 44. N.

KIEL, a town of Holstein, situated on a bay of the Baltic, which forms a good harbour. It was one of the Hans towns, and its trade now is considerable. Zoega, a learned Dane, was born here in 1751. He died at Rome, at the age of 58.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxiv. 129. Anna Petrowna, the eldest daughter of Peter I. of Russia, and the mother of Peter III. died at Kiel in 1728, in the 22d year of her age. Long. 10. 8. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

KIEOU-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangsi, on the lake of Poyang. Although 300 miles distant from the sea, salmon, dolphins, and sturgeons, are taken near it. It is the rendezvous of the barks that go and come from this province and those of Kiannang, &c. Long. 115. 41. E. lat. 29. 53. N.

KILBURN, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslaf. It stands opposite to Oczakow, on a narrow slip of land at the entrance of the bay, formed by the Hypanis (the Bog), and the Borysthenes (Nieper), which was appropriated to the pedestrian exercises of Achilles. Its ancient name is still preserved, almost literally, in the barbarous translation of Kilbournou, or Kilburn, which signifies literally Achilles's *ness*. Its ancient name was Dromos Achilleos, or Cursus Achillis.—THORNTON'S *Pres. State of Turkey*, ii. 407. The Russians defeated the Turks at Kilburn in 1788, and several thousands were slain.—SEGUR'S *William II.* ii. 12.—COXE'S *Travels*, iii. 417. Long. 30. 30. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

KILCOLMAN.—See KILKOLMAN.

KILDA, St. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 18 leagues to the W. of North Uist. A



great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. Long. 9. O. W. lat. 57. 50. N.

KILDARE, a fertile county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster.

KILDARE, a town in the county of Kildare, Ireland. It is small and ruinous, and has little trade. Long. 6. 54. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

KILDARE, a bishopric in the province of Dublin. The bishop has no place of residence in his diocese, but resides generally near Dublin.

KILFENORA, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united to Killaloe.

KILERIN, near Thomas-town, in Kilkenny, Ireland, was the birth-place of Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne. His character was singularly amiable and excellent.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Long. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

KILGARREN, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a remarkable salmon-leap. Near this place are works for fabricating tin plates.—*See LLURGD.* Long. 4. 37. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and trading towns of Ireland. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen cloths, fine blankets, and considerable quantities of starch. In the neighbourhood are made beautiful chimney-pieces of marble. Constantia Grierson, a very learned woman, was born here in 1706. Long. 6. 55. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in Leinster. It produces corn, wool, marble, and coal.

KILKOLMAN, about 2 miles E. of Buttevant, in the county of Cork, Ireland. Here are the ruins of a castle, once the residence of Spenser, where he completed his *Fairy*

*Queen*. The river Mulla, so often mentioned by him, ran through the grounds of the house in which he resided.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Wye*, 80.

Ill-fated swain! what boots it to have  
sung

Of knights, of dames, of halls with trophies hung;

Of tournaments, and necromantic pow'rs,  
And damsels sleeping in enchanted bow'rs;

Fays, giants, goblins, dwarfs of horrid mien,

And all the glories of thy Fairy Queen!  
Slow chilling penury, the poet's fate,  
And disappointment, on thy evening wait;

Hope for the morrow; evil for the day;  
To stoop to those who smile but to betray;

To know of sad dependance all the fears,  
To court the bounty of reluctant peers;  
From barb'rous spoilers not a remnant save;

Worn down with cares, to sink into the grave:

Such was the suffering of Eliza's bard;  
This, Poesy exalted, thy reward.

SMEDLEY'S *Erin*.

Spenser acquired the favour and praise of queen Elizabeth, by his picture of the ghastly visit paid by Duessa to Night. For this stanza she ordered him £100. "What," said the economical Burleigh, "all this for a song?"—"Give him, then, what is reason," said the queen, who had already repented of her generosity. Spenser, to whom this colloquy had been told, waited for some time with patience, but at length presented this petition:—

I was promised on a time to have reason  
for my rhyme,

From that time unto this season I've  
received nor rhyme nor reason.

The queen perused the sarcastic complaint, frowned on Burleigh, and ordered the £100 to be paid. Soon after fortune smiled on our bard; he wedded a rich wife, was made secretary in Ireland, and had a large grant of lands. During his residence there he finished his



admired Fairy Queen. Desmond's revolt utterly rooted up his happiness. His plantations were destroyed, his house and one of his children in it burnt, and himself forced to fly to England. Even thither misfortune accompanied him. Sidney was dead, and Spenser had no other patron, and is believed to have languished and died in actual penury\*. The subsequent affecting lines, in Mother Hubbard's Tale, are supposed to have given disgust to lord Burleigh:—

Full little dost thou know, that hast not  
try'd,  
What hell it is, in suing long to bide.  
To speed to-day; to be put back to-  
morrow;  
To feed on hope; to pine with care and  
sorrow;  
To have thy prince's grace, yet want her  
peer's;  
To gain thy asking, yet wait many years;  
To fret thy soul with crosses and with  
care;  
To eat thy heart thro' comfortless de-  
spair;  
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to  
run;  
To spend, to give, to wait, to be undone.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. About 900 French, under the command of general Humbert, landed here in 1798, but were soon made prisoners by the British under general Crawford.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 346.—GORDON'S *Hist. of Ireland*, ii. 468. Long. 9. 11. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, with a bishop's see, and seated on the river Shannon,

over which is a bridge, of 19 arches; and here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 miles N. W. of Limerick. Long. 8. 27. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the side of the lake of the same name.—Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Agadee. Kelly, who from a stay-maker became an author, was born at Killarney in 1739.—SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE'S *Tour in Ireland*, 126. Long. 9. 18. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

KILLARNEY, LAKE OF, is situated nearly in the centre of the maritime county of Kerry, on the confines of a chain of lofty mountains. Sir Richard Hoare, in his *Tour*, says, that he never saw a spot more adapted for the school of a landscape-painter than Killarney.—WEBB'S *Illustrations of Killarney*.

KILLEARNE, in the county of Stirling, Scotland, was the birth-place of Buchanan, preceptor of James I. He was born in 1506\*.—IRVING'S *Mem. of Buchanan*.—ANDREWS'S *G. Britain*, ii. 101.—Long. 4. 38. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

KILLIBEGS, a town in the county of Donegal. It has a very good harbour. Long. 8. 26. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, in Scotland, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts. Near the north end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by

\* Camden's account of Spenser has been here, perhaps, too implicitly followed. Mr. Malone, in his interesting remarks on Shakspeare, edit. 1790, gives good reasons, for doubting both the distress of the poet and the date of his decease. What then will be the explanation of "The thrice three misses mourning for the death of learning, late deceas'd in beggary," in the *Midsummer's Night's Dream*? — ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Britain*, ii. 190.

\* Queen Elizabeth being asked whom she preferred as a Latin poet, Buchanan or Haddon, escaped the suspicion of partiality by the happily evasive reply: "Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum nemini postpono."

DYER'S *Hist. of Cambridge*, ii. 144.



the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, refusing to march further: for it appeared to them, as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.—BELSHAM's *Hist. Great Brit.* i. 143. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

KILLILEAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of the lake of Strangford. It suffered much in the calamitous war of 1641; but is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory. The celebrated sir Hans Sloane was born in this town in 1660: he died 1753. Long. 5. 36. W. lat. 54. 24. N.

KILMAINHAM, a decayed sort of town, situated on the W. of Dublin. Iron goods are manufactured here, and it has a session-house and gaol. Long. 6. 7. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town in Ayrshire, noted for its manufactures of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, and other woollen goods. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

KILMODDAN, a village of Argyleshire, Scotland, on the sea, opposite to the mouth of the Clyde. Flax, oats, barley, and potatoes, are raised here. Maclaurin, a most excellent mathematician and philosopher, was born here in 1698.—Long. 4. 40. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

KILPATRICK, or KIRKPATRICK, a village a few miles from Glasgow, Scotland. It is the reputed birth-place of St. Patrick, who converted the Irish to Christianity. In 493 he died, and, according to some accounts, was buried at Down, in Ireland; but upon that point the Irish and Scotch disagree, both nations laying claim to the honour of his burial-place. At Kilpatrick, the Roman wall erected by Agricola, extending from the Forth to

the Clyde, was terminated. Long. 4. 45. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonshire. The castle has been much improved, or rather new built, in an elegant style. Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided some time in this castle, and here she died in 1536.—See AMPHILL.—*Jan. 6th*, BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—AIKIN's *Eng. Del.* 199.—HUME. Long. 0. 18. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

KIMCOTE, a village  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Jago the poet was rector of this village. — NICHOLS's *Lit. Anec.* iii. 51.

KINBURN.—See KILBURN.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, a county of Scotland.

KINCARDINE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is situated on the Forth. Vessels of 300 tons burden are built here, and many vessels trade from this place. At Kincardine Baliol made his submission to Edward I. in 1296.—PLAYFAIR's *Geog.* ii. 689.—RAPIN, i. 375. Long. 3. 43. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a village west of Aberdeen, has manufactories for spinning lint and knitting worsted stockings. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the west coast of North America, at the mouth of a great river. But the natives called it Nootka; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea-coast the land is tolerably high and level; but within the sound, it rises into steep hills, which have a uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts



of pine. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous. Some British merchants, resident in the East Indies, had formed the project of opening a trade to this part of the world, for the purpose of supplying the Chinese market with furs. The principal point to which these little expeditions were directed was Nootka Sound; and the adventurers, being in some degree satisfied with their traffic, took measures, in 1788, to secure to themselves a permanent settlement. The Spaniards conceived some jealousy of the intrusion of the English into a part of the world which they had long been desirous to regard as their exclusive property, and accordingly a Spanish frigate was sent from Mexico, and commenced hostilities in 1789. However, a negotiation ensued; and the affair was at last amicably terminated by a convention between their Britannic and Catholic majesties, signed Oct. 28, 1790.—BELSHAM'S *Geo.* III. iv. 292. Long. 126. 48. W. lat. 49. 33. N.

KING'S COUNTY, in the province of Leinster. This is neither so fertile nor so populous as some of the other counties of Ireland. Considerably more than a third part of the whole county is occupied by bog and mountain. This county was part of the whole district of Ophaley; which, having been confiscated in the reign of Mary, was called the King's County, and its chief town Philip's-town, in compliment to her husband, Philip II. of Spain.

KINGHORN, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, nearly opposite to Leith. It had a castle,

which was one of the usual seats of the Scottish kings. It has long been famous for thread stockings; and the spinning of cotton and thread is also carried on here.—About half a mile betwixt the town and Petticur is a basaltic rock running into the sea. Alexander III. king of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. king of England, was killed by his horse rushing down the Black rock near Kinghorn, 1285. At Kinghorn Edward Baliol landed in 1332, when he was induced by the persuasions of Edward III. to dethrone David Bruce, then a minor.—RAPIN, i. 414. Long. 3.10. W. lat. 56.5. N.

KING'S CLIFFE, a village in the northern part of the county of Northampton, about 6 miles S. of Stamford, in Lincolnshire. It was the birthplace of William Law, a learned and pious divine of the church of England. He was the author of "The Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," and "A Practical Treatise on Christian Perfection." The former work was much commended by Dr. Johnson, who said it was the first piece of hortatory theology in any language.—BOSWELL'S *Life of Johnson*, i. 341.—GIBBON'S *Misc. Works*, i. 15.

KING'S LANGLEY, a village in Herts, 5 miles from St. Alban's. It has the ruins of a castle built by Henry III. from whom it received its name. Gaveston, the infamous favourite of Edward II. was buried here, with great pomp, in 1315, though he had been previously interred at Oxford.—RAPIN, i. 393. Richard II. was buried here, but was removed to Westminster by Henry V.

I Richard's body have interred anew,  
And on it have bestow'd more contrite  
tears

Than from it issued forced drops of blood.

SHAKESPEARE

—See RICHMOND. Long. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 46. N.



KING'S MOUNTAIN, in the west part of North Carolina. A party of English troops were attacked here by the Americans in 1780, when major Ferguson was killed, with 300 men; and the rest, about 800, surrendered to the Americans. — HOLMES'S *Am. Annals*, ii. 356.

KINGSTON, a large city in the island of Jamaica, containing 30,000 inhabitants. There are in it some handsome houses in the West India style. There are also some very laudable institutions here for charitable purposes; particularly the free-school, and asylum for deserted negroes. Kingston is a place of considerable trade. — *Account of Jamaica*, by a Gentleman long resident. Long. 76. 51. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. — See HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a market-town in Surrey, where the assizes are sometimes held. It is situated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge. Some of the Saxon kings were crowned here; and close to the north side of the church is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the same side was a chapel in which were the figures of the Saxon kings, which were destroyed by the falling of the chapel in 1730: at which time Abraham Hammerton and his daughter were buried in the ruins; the latter, though buried seven hours, survived, and was her father's successor. Long. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

KING-TCHEOU, a city of China, on the Yang-tse river. It is fruitful, populous, and pleasant. Long. 111. 37. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

KING-TE-CHING, a village belonging to the district of Jaotcheou, in China, in which are collected the best workmen in porcelain. This

village is reckoned to contain one million of inhabitants, who consume every day more than 10,000 loads of rice. It contains about 500 furnaces for making porcelain; and to those who approach it at night it appears like a large city on fire. Long. 116. 56. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

KING-HOA, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Rice grows here in great plenty, and the wine made of it is much esteemed. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in large dried plumbs and hams. There are a great number of little shrubs, which produce tallow that makes very white candles, which will not stick to the hands, nor make any noxious smell when extinguished. — CRUTWELL. Long. 120. 10. E. lat. 29. 16. N.

KINNAIRD, near Stirling, in Scotland, is memorable for the death of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, in 1794.

KINROSS, a borough of Scotland. The manufactures of this town are linen and cutlery. About 3 miles from this place\* Michael Bruce, a poet of considerable ability, was born in 1746, and in the twenty-first year of his age perished under the scourge of our isle, pulmonary consumption. — *Literary Hours*, ii. 11. — *Mirror*. — CURRIE'S *Life of Burns*, i. 172. Long. 3. 22. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

KINROSS, a shire or county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, its length and breadth being nearly equal. It boasts of the beautiful lake of Loch Leven, and sends one member to parliament alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a seaport of Cork, at

\* KINNESWOOD. — *DRAKE'S Literary Hours*, iii. 516.



the mouth of the river Bandon. It is a populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour. Don John D'Aguilar, or Aquila, landed with about 4000 troops at Kinsale in 1602, which had been sent by Philip III. to assist Tyrone in his rebellion; and, according to his manifesto, to deliver them from the heretical queen of England.—WATSON'S *Philip III.* i. 113. The remainder of the troops soon after landed at Baltimore, were joined by Tyrone, and defeated in their way to Kinsale by lord Mountjoy, viceroy of Ireland; and D'Aguilar was glad to retire from the country, on condition of being conveyed to Spain in an English fleet, with his troops, cannon, and ammunition. Tyrone was brought to England, and was pardoned by queen Elizabeth. Thus was finally accomplished the conquest of Ireland by the arms of Elizabeth.—GORDON'S *Hist. of Ireland*, i. 18. James II. landed here in 1689, when he attempted to regain the throne\* with the assistance of France. O'Bryen, whose real name was Cotter, but more known by that of the Irish Giant, was born at Kinsale in 1760. He was 8 feet 5 inches in height.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

KIN-TCHIN, a city and capital of the islands of Lieoukieou. This city is situated in the S. E. part of the large island called Chesuli, where the court resides. Here is a large palace, which commands an extensive prospect. Long. 146. 26. E. lat. 26. 2. N.

KIN-YANG, a city of China, in the province of Chensi; which, being regarded as a barrier against

the Tartars, is strongly fortified. The adjacent country is fruitful, and produces a kind of herb called Kinsee, i. e. "golden silk," to which is ascribed some medicinal virtues; and also a kind of bean, which is said to be an admirable specific against any sort of poison. Long. 107. 19. E. lat. 36. 6. N.

KINASTON, or KINVERSTON, in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, was the birthplace of Dr. James, well known by his excellent fever-powder. He was born in 1703, and died in 1776.

KIOF, or KIOW, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the east side of the river Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the west side. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are, the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psol, and Trubesh.

KIOF, or KIOW, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the west side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiow, being subject to Russia.—Theophanes, an historian, was born here in 1681.—JONES'S *Biog. Dict.* Long. 31. 51. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

KIO-FOU, a town of China, in the province of Chang-Tong. The celebrated Chinese philosopher, Confucius, was born here about 551 years B. C. He was contemporary with Pythagoras, and a little before Socrates. Long. 119. 0. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

KIOGE, a seaport town of Denmark, situated on the island of Zealand. It was formerly a place of great trade, with manufactories of valuable tapestry. Long. 12. 12. E. lat. 55. 58. N.

KIOS, KEMLEK, or GHEMLEK, a village of Natolia, Asia, is situated,

\* At parting, the king of France, embracing him with demonstrations of high regard, said, "The best thing I can wish your majesty is, that I may never see you again."—BELSHAM'S *Hist. G. Brit.* i. 149.—RAPIN, iii. 80. fol.



in the form of an amphitheatre, at the head of the gulf of Mundania. The inhabitants, for the most part Greeks, are occupied in the culture of the land. The Turks have established, a quarter of a league from it, a dock-yard for the construction of ships of the line—OLIVIER'S *Travels*, ii. 6. Long. 29. 15. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

KIRBY MOORSIDE, in the north riding of Yorkshire, and about 28 miles N. from the city of York, famous for the death of the profligate and witty duke of Buckingham, April 16, 1688 (HINDERWELL'S *History of Scarborough*); an event affectingly described, though with some exaggeration, by Pope, in the subjoined lines:—

“In the worst inn's worst room, with  
mat half hung,  
The floors of plaster, and the walls of  
dung,  
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with  
straw,  
With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to  
draw,  
The George and Garter dangling from  
that bed,  
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty  
red,  
Great Villiers lies—Alas! how chang'd  
from him,  
That life of pleasure, and that soul of  
whim!  
There, victor of his health, of fortune,  
friends,  
And fame! this lord of useless thousands  
ends.”

Long. 1. 15. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

KIRBY STEPHEN, a town of West-morland, on the river Eden, S. of Appleby. It is noted for the manufacture of yarn stockings. Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch's *Lives*, &c. &c. was born here. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

KIRJATH-JEARIM, a place about 9 miles from Jerusalem, in the road to Diospolis (i. e. Lydda). Here the ark abode 20 years, from the time it was sent away by the Phi-

listines, till it was removed from hence by David. Long. 35. 11. E. lat. 31. 46. N.

KIRCAGACH, a large and populous town of Anatolia, some miles south of the river Sousighirli, the ancient Granicus. Kircagach is celebrated through all the Levant for the superiority of its cotton.—CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Travels*, i. 316.

KIRKCALDY, a seaport in Fife-shire, Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, with a dock-yard for small vessels, and manufactories of low-priced checked goods, used for seamen's shirts, and for clothing for the negroes in the West Indies. Coarse low-priced checked handkerchiefs are also manufactured to a very considerable extent. The chief article of export is coals; and the importation consists of corn, flax, flax-seed, linen yarn, wood, iron, ashes, tallow, bark, hides, &c. Near Kirkcaldy, in the 13th century, was born Michael Scott, the Friar Bacon of Scotland.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, iv. 115.—*Biog. Scotica*. Robert Adams, an eminent architect, and Adam Smith, author of the “*Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations*,” were natives. Long 3. 9. W. lat. 56. 7. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a county of Scotland, which in general is hilly, but well cultivated. The coast is remarkably bold and rocky, and at low water presents some grand and picturesque appearances; tremendous and rugged precipices; high and pointed spires, under the bases of which are passages resembling the form of rude arches; large and regular amphitheatres, leading into caverns, the extent of which no human being has yet ventured to explore.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a town of Scotland, on the river Dee. It has but little trade. Paul Jones, a notorious rebel, was a native of this place,



and during the American war landed here. Long. 4. 8. W. lat. 54. 55. N.

KIRKHARLE, in Northumberland, about 10 miles N. of Hexham, was the birthplace of Lancelot Brown, who carried ornamental gardening to great perfection. He was born in 1715.—JONES's *Biog. Dict.*—Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

KIRKLEES, a village in the west riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, 3 miles from Huddersfield. In the park, near it, is the funeral monument of that generous highwayman, Robin Hood, and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.—See SHERWOOD FOREST. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

KIRKLINGTON, a village in Cumberland, about 3 miles from Longton. Graham, a celebrated mechanic and watch-maker, and the inventor of the orrery, was born here.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 113.—*Mon. Rev.* xxvi. 76.—BUTLER's *Ex. on Globes.* Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 58. N.

KIRKNEWTON, about 12 miles from Edinburgh, in Mid Lothian. Dr. William Cullen was buried here in 1790.

KIRKOSWALD, a market-town of Cumberland, 7 miles N. E. from Penrith, on the E. side of the river Eden. A church was erected here by sir Hugh Morville, one of the four knights who assassinated Thos. Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in expiation of his crime.—HUTTON's *Rom. Wall*, 34. A few miles from it are the remains of a famous druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkoswald is seated at the confluence of the Croglin with the Eden. It consists of a circular arrangement of unhewn stones. The circumference of the circle is about 350 yards. Some of the stones are 10 feet high,

and from 12 to 15 feet in girth. The stone called Long Meg, about 17 feet out of the circle, is 18 feet in height, and nearly 14 feet in circumference.—WARNER's *North. Tour*, ii. 84. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

KIRKPATRICK.—See KILPATRICK.

KIRKPATRICK FLEMING, a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 4 miles from Gretna Green. Dr. James Currie, an eminent physician and an elegant writer, was born here in 1756: he died in 1805. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 55. 5. N.

KIRKWALL, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. The cathedral of St. Magnus here is a stately building. Long. 3. 27. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

KIRRIEMUR, or KILLAMoor, a town of Angus-shire, Scotland, near the small river Garie, about 6 miles from Forfar. The town contains some considerable manufactories for osnaburgs and coarse linens.

KISLAER, the chief city of Circassian Tartary, in the government of Caucasus, near the mouth of the river Terek, which falls into the Caspian sea. Its houses are badly built with wood; but it has a fortress. It has a hot spring, which, according to professor Pallas, will boil a fowl in a short time. Long. 46. 44. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

KISSAMOS, a small town, formerly the harbour of Aptera, which gives name to a district or province in the north-western part of the island of Crete. This province is one of the best cultivated and most productive of the islands; it furnishes a tolerably large supply of wine and oil, honey, wax, and silk; but little barley and wheat. On the gulf of Kissamos is a quarry of beautiful gypsum.

KISTNAH, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Visiapour, about 20 miles from



Sattarah; and running from W. to E. discharges itself by several mouths into the gulf of Bengal, between Masulipatan and Nizapatam.

KITTIS, a dreary abode, situated to the N. of Tornea, and the gulf of Bothnia, Sweden. It was one of the stations fixed upon by Maupertuis, and the other French philosophers who accompanied him, in 1736, to measure a degree, to ascertain the true figure of the earth.—*BONNYCASTLE'S Astronomy*.—*Cyclop.* art. *Degree*. Long. 24. 30. E. lat. 66. 40. N.

KITZIL-IRMAK, or the RED RIVER, the ancient Halys. It rises in mount Taurus, not far from Erekli, though some say more to the east; and pursuing a winding course to the north, nearly across the whole of Asia Minor, falls into the Black sea on the west of the gulf of Samsoon.

KIUN-TCHEOU, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan. Long. 109. 38. E. lat. 20. 0. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough in the north riding of Yorkshire, 17 miles from York. It has a manufactory of linen; is delightfully seated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a castle, and is famous for its petrific waters. Not far from this place Mother Shipton, so renowned in English necromancy, drew her first breath in 1488.—*WARNER'S North. Tour*. Eugene Aram, a very learned man, was hanged in chains here in 1758, for a murder committed 14 years before. Long. 1. 23. W. lat. 54. 0. N.

KNAISH, a small village in Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, 3 miles from Gainsborough. This place is rendered famous for having given birth to the munificent founder of the Charter-house, Thomas Sutton, esq. who was born here in 1532.—See HACKNEY.—*Beaut. of*

*Eng.* ix. 662.—*BEARCROFT'S Hist. Account of Thomas Sutton*, 3. Long. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

KNIGHTON, situated on the eastern border of Radnorshire, 7 miles N. of Presteign. Near it Caractacus was defeated by Ostorius; and his wife, daughter, and brothers, were taken prisoners by the Romans. Caractacus himself was soon after betrayed by Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes, into the hands of his enemies, and carried prisoner to Rome; where his manly eloquence and dignified deportment so affected the congenial Claudius, that he was liberated, and permitted to return to Britain. Long. 2. 38. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

KNIN, a small town of Bohemia, situated on the Moldau, about 10 leagues S. from Prague. Count Daun, a celebrated Austrian general, who, after gaining several victories\* over Frederick III. was defeated by him at Torgaw in 1760, was born here in 1695. Long. 14. 18. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

KNIFE, N. W. of Kendal, in Westmorland. It was the native place of Edmund Gibson, translator and editor of Camden's *Britannia*.—*Dr. PLAYFAIR'S Geog.* ii. 471. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

KNIPHAUSEN, a seaport town of Germany, 37 miles east of Embden. It has an ancient castle and a considerable trade. Long. 8. 0. E. lat. 53. 29. N.

KNOLE, or KNOYLE, a parish in Wiltshire, W. from Salisbury. Here the celebrated architect, sir Christopher Wren, was born.—See BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* art. *St. Paul's Cathedral*, note. Long. 2. 3. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

KNOXVILLE, a town on the river Holton, in Tennessee, United States of North America. It has only a

\* See KOLIN and HOCHKIRCHEN.—*TOWERS'S Fred.* III. ii. 3.



few tanneries, as the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Long. 83. 44. W. lat. 35. 48. N.

KNUDSTORP, or KNUDSTRUP, in Schonen, Gothland, Sweden. Tycho Brahe, an eminent astronomer\*, was born here in 1546.—COXE's *Travels*. v. 240.—AIKIN's *Mem. of Huet*. Long. 12. 45. W. lat. 56. 2. N.

KNYSSIN, or KNYSZIN, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolachia, or Bielsk, S. W. from Grodno. Here king Sigismund-Augustus II. ended his days on the 7th of July, 1572. In him the male line of the Jaghellon family became extinct. They had reigned nearly two hundred years: Jaghellon, great duke of Lithuania, having mounted the throne in 1386. Sigismund II. was succeeded by Henry of Valois, afterwards Henry III. of France.—BUSCHING, i. 606.—JONES's *Hist. of Poland*, 114.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, ii. 74. Long. 23. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

KOEICHANG, or QUEYAU, the capital of the province of Koei-Tcheou. Long. 106. 19. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

KOEI-TCHEOU, one of the smallest provinces of China; but it produces the best horses.

KOKURA, a seaport town of Japan, on the N. coast of the island of Ximo; surrounded with walls, and having a citadel, it is a place of extensive trade; but the harbour is nearly choked with sand. Long. 130. 20. E. lat. 33. 50. N.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, and the capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near the bay of the same name in the Frozen ocean. It is resorted to

by the English for furs. Long. 32. 26. E. lat. 68. 34. N.

KOLIN, a town on the river Elbe, in Bohemia. Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, was defeated here by count Daun, 1757.—TOWERS's *Frederick*, ii. 6.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 238.—MAYO's *Comp. of Un. Hist.* i. 148.—COXE's *Austria*, ii. 406. Long. 15. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

KOLLONNA, or KOLOMNA, a large town of Russia, in the government of Moscow.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby, near the mouth of the Berda. This country has very productive silver-mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the rivers Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

KOM, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. It was once large and populous, but has now only about fifty houses standing, near the principal mosque, which contains the sepulchres of Shah Sophy, and his son Shah Abbas II. and that of Sidy Fatama, grand-daughter of Mahomet. This mosque is visited by great numbers of pilgrims once a year. Kom is noted for manufacturing the best sabres in Persia. It is about 150 miles N. of Ispahan.—OLIVIER's *Travels in the Ottoman Empire*. Long. 51. 14. E. lat. 34. 20. N.

KOMORN, or COMORRA, on the banks of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Its fortress is famed for having never been taken. Joseph II. ordered it to be demolished. This town has had the honour of giving birth to Tobias Angerer, a turner, who resided thirty-six years

\* The province of Scania, or Schonen, formerly belonged to Denmark, but was ceded to Sweden in 1659. Tycho Brahe is therefore properly called a Danish astronomer.



in London, and had the good fortune to instruct the present reigning sovereign, George III. in his art; and by his probity to keep himself constantly in his favour.—TOWNSON'S *Travels in Hungary*, 58. Long. 18. 12. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

KONGSBERG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, celebrated for its silver-mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, contains about one thousand houses, and, including the miners, six thousand inhabitants. These mines lie about two miles from the town.—COXE'S *Travels*, v. 44. Long. 9. 50. E. lat. 59. 40. N.

KONGSWINGER, a fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. The town contains about fifty small wooden houses, seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least Charles XII. who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

KONG-TCHANG, a city of China, in the province of Chensi, seated on the banks of the river Hoei. This city is very populous, and has a great trade. A tomb is shewn here, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi, the first king of China.

KONIAH, a celebrated city of Nativolia, in Asia. It was the Iconium of the ancients, and is now regarded as the principal mart of the interior of Asia Minor. Long. 31. 10. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

KONIGSFELDEN, near Bruck, in the Argau, between the rivers Aar and Reus, canton of Berne, Switzerland. Here Albert I. was assassinated by his nephew John, in 1308\*. Elizabeth his wife, and Agnes his daughter, founded a su-

\* Mr. Coxe, in his *History of Austria*, i. 94, observes, that the persons concerned with John in this base deed died miserably.

perb monastery where he was killed, and buried him in it. Many princes and princesses have been buried here, among whom were Agnes the wife of Albert; and Leopold, killed at the battle of Sempach.—*Delices de la Suisse*, i. 150.—BUSCHING, iii. 633.—*Geo. Un. de HUBNER*, ii. 155.—MEZERAY, ii. 801. Long. 8. 8. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

KONIGSBERG, or KONINGSBERG, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, with a university, a magnificent palace, and a handsome library\*. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. The town is five miles in circumference, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Small vessels only can come up the river Pregel; so that large ships anchor at Pillau, on the Baltic. Frederick III. elector of Brandenburg, who took the name of Frederick the *First* when he became king of Prussia in 1701, was born at Koningsberg in 1657. Kant, highly esteemed on the continent for his metaphysical acuteness, was born here in 1724. Grabe, a learned writer, was born here in 1666.—*Mon. Mag.* xix. 354. Konigsberg was taken by the French in 1807, after the battle of Friedland.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 12. It was retaken by the Russians in 1813. Long. 20. 45. E. lat. 54. 43. N.

KONIGSBERTTER, a town of Lower Saxony, 10 miles E. of Brunswick, on a small river called the Lutter, near Northeim. In 1626 the Danes were defeated near this town by the Imperialists under Tilly, and a peace was soon after concluded at Lubec between Christian IV. and the em-

\* In this library Mr. Wraxall saw the original safe-conduct given by Charles V. to Martin Luther.—WRAXALL'S *Tour*, 318.



peror Ferdinand II.—VOLTAIRE'S *Ann. of the Empire*, 481.—*Precis d'Hist. de ZOFF*, iii. 749.

KONINGSBERG, in Franconia, 70 miles N. W. from Nuremburg. Regiomontanus, whose real name was John Muller, was born here in 1436. He rendered great services in the mathematics, particularly to astronomy.

KONINGSTEIN, a very small city, 21 English miles from Dresden, south-east by east, close to the Elbe; contains about one thousand inhabitants, but is remarkable, far beyond the two great cities of Dresden and Leipsic, for its wonderful fortress, the strongest in the world, by nature as well as by art, situated on a stupendous rock, or rather a succession and series of rocks, heaped one upon another, close to the Elbe, which is here two hundred yards across, with an elevation of about eight hundred yards. The ascent to this wonderful and impregnable fortress is only by one road, and that is not practicable for any carriage. There is a vast and beautiful prospect for a circuit of 50 miles, to the Bohemian mountains, the Prussian dominions, the cities of Dresden and Meissen, from the summit of this stupendous mass of rocks, whose perpendicular rise is full two hundred and forty yards. This place, so wonderfully contrived by nature and art for the preservation and defence of a country having no other security, is the depôt of arms, ammunition, and stores of all descriptions; cannon, mortars, balls, shells, &c. A vast cask, or reservoir of wine, is shown here. It is in the shape of a barrel, the bulge or belly part downwards; the staves five inches thick and seventeen ells long; it is thirteen ells high in the bulge, and ten ells at each end, bound with thirty-two iron screw hoops, which weigh

eleven tons. This cask was three years in building, and is said to contain two thousand five hundred pipes of wine. On its top is a dancing-room, extending over its full length and diameter, capable of containing fifty couples of dancers, with an orchestra of one hundred musicians, and seats for one hundred spectators to sit around with perfect convenience, and without incommoding the dancers. Koningstein has also a well eight hundred and eight feet deep, sunk and blasted with gunpowder through this solid rock. It was forty years in completing. No supply of water could be had till they had sunk eight hundred feet, on a level with, or underneath the surface of the Elbe, whose waters filtering through the crevices of the rocks, at last furnished an abundance. This well is fifteen feet in diameter, and has two iron-hooped wooden buckets, each holding twelve gallons; the one working up while the other is going down. Long. 13. 43. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

KONOS.—See COLOSSE.

KOOLIKORRO, a considerable town near the Niger, in Africa. It is a great market for salt. When Mr. Park was at Koolikorro, his landlord, hearing that he was a Christian, made him write a saphie, or charm; and, that he might be certain of having the whole force of it, washed it from the board on which it was written into a calabash with a little water; and, having said a few prayers over it, drank this potent draught. Long. 5. 30. W. lat. 13. 0. N.

KORAX, or KORAKA, PETRA, a rock on the southern extremity of the island of Ithaca, or Theaki, which Homer mentions as contiguous to the fountain of Arethusa, and to the habitation of Eumæus, the faithful swineherd of Ulysses.

Go first the master of thy herds to find,  
True to his charge, a loyal swain and  
kind;



For thee he sighs; and to the royal heir,  
And chaste Penelope, extends his care.  
At the Coracian\* rock he now resides,  
Where Arethusa's sable water glides.

KORASAN, a province of Persia, the ancient Bactriana. It produces grain and silk, and its sword-blades are highly esteemed.

KORNA, a town of Arabian Irak, in Asia, about 20 leagues above Bassora. Here the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates is formed. The Tigris is navigable from Bagdad to Korna; but the rapidity of the current renders the navigation difficult. In this district all the ground lying between the two rivers is intersected by innumerable canals, which fertilize the soil to such a degree, that the grain grows almost spontaneously. Some suppose the garden of Eden to have been situated here. The whole of this region is occupied by two Arab tribes.—*Crit. Rev.* xxi. 499. Long. 48. O. E. lat. 30. 45. N.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire.

KOVERIPAU, about 15 miles from Arcot, in the Carnatic, Hindoostan. Here the English under Clive defeated the French. Long. 79. 38. E. lat. 12. 54. N.

KRAANENBURG, a town W. of Cleves, in the duchy of Cleves. Its name, which signifies Crane-hill, is derived from the number of cranes that used to assemble round the castle. Long. 5. 50. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

KRAW, ISTHMUS OF, the narrow part of Lower Siam, between the Indian sea and the gulf of Siam, about 70 miles wide.

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\* This rock was so called from a young man whose name was Corax, who, in pursuit of a hare, fell from it and broke his neck. Arethusa, his mother, hearing of the accident, hanged herself by the fountain, which afterwards took its name from her, and was called Arethusa.—POPE'S *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiii.

KREMELITZ.—See CREMELITZ.

KRASNOI, a town of Russia, S. of Smolensk. Here the French, on the 16th of Nov. 1812, after a long and severe conflict, were defeated by the Russians under marshal Kutusoff, who took 9000 prisoners. At the close of the battle, Bonaparte, who had been an eye-witness of it, fled with his suite across the Dnieper. The attack was renewed by Kutusoff on the following day; when, after a comparatively feeble struggle, 12,000 men laid down their arms. Bonaparte retreated to Wilna.—*Christ. Obser.* xi. 815.

KUFFSTEIN, a very important fortress on the river Inn, in the Tyrol. Long. 12. 14. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

KUMUK, a province bordering on the Caspian sea.

KUNASSYR, one of the Kurile islands, entirely surrounded by mountains with lofty summits; but in the middle of the islands are low plains. At the southern extremity, a flat sandy beach extends from the lofty mountains, where the sea brings up a species of pearl-bearing mussel in vast abundance; some of the size of a dessert plate. The island has lakes abounding with fish.

KUPELE, at the foot of mount Himmaleh, where it was supposed formerly the Ganges took its rise. Near these straits Timur was in extreme peril of his life, which was only saved by his shooting with an arrow Malek Sheyka who had made an unexpected attack upon him. By the victory gained here, the fate of India was unalterably decided. All was Timur's, from the most western branch of the Indus to the presumed source of the Ganges.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist of Hindoostan*, ii. 28.

KUR, or CYRUS, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Caucasus, and falls into the Caspian sea.



It abounds with sturgeon, and other large fish.

KURILES, a chain of islands extending from N. lat. 51. to 45. in Asia.

KURSK, a government of Russia, which was formerly part of that of Bielgorod. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Orel, and on the E. and S. by that of Voronetz and Kharkof. Its capital is of the same name on the river Tugar. Long. 36. 24. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

KUSZNACHT, a large village on the Waldstadtersee, in the canton of Schweitz. — BUSCHING. Here the brave assertor of his country's rights, the immortal Tell, shot the imperious Geisler, who had a short time before endeavoured to make him bow to his hat. — See ALTDORF. — *Delices de la Suisse*, ii. 318. — Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

KYLSITHE, a village in Stirlingshire. At this place that unfortunate monarch, James III. was defeated by his rebellious subjects. In his flight he fell from his horse, and, bruised by his fall, was drawn into a neighbouring mill, and soon after assassinated by a priest called in to receive his confession and afford him spiritual assistance. — PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1769, 238. Long. 4. 59. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

KYMMENE, a river which rises in Finland, and falls into the gulf of that name, near Frederickstadt. It is only remarkable as a frontier river between Russia and Sweden. — ODDY on *Com.*

## L.

LAAB, or LAVA, a town of Austria, on the river Taya. In the year 1278 a battle was fought here, between the emperor Rodolphus, and Ottocar king of Bohemia; in which the latter was slain. In 1645,

it was taken by the Swedes. Long. 16. 16. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

LABRADOR, a country on the E. side of Hudson's bay. Is is extremely cold during winter. Wine freezes, brandy coagulates, and the breath falls on the blankets of a bed like a hoar-frost.

“Oh! think on Labrador's bleak icy shore,  
How the poor Indian hoards his scanty store,  
Watches with anxious eye, through drifted snow,  
The famish'd wolf, or hunts the bounding roe;  
Roams o'er the frozen sea by hunger bold,  
Springs on the bear, nor heeds the chilling cold:  
Unfriendly climate! through whose frozen skies  
The flying bird, arrested, droops and dies.”

ABB. WILKINSON, M. D. — *Mon. Mag.* vi. 121.

It has various sorts of animals and birds, which, as in other countries, vary in the colour of their skins and plumage; but in the winter they become white. This is a surprising phenomenon. But what is still more surprising, and one of the most striking things that draw the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. The Esquimaux, who inhabit the northern part of Labrador, are good-tempered and docile. The business carried on by the English is the same with that on the island of Newfoundland. The exports are cod-fish, salmon, oil, whalebone, and furs; but the latter are much better than any of the same kind obtained upon that island; nor do



many parts of the world produce better. On the coast of this desolate country there were only a few factories, till the Moravian clergy formed small settlements, particularly at Nain, about the year 1764.

**LACCADIVE ISLANDS**, a group of small islands in the Indian sea; the nearest being about 15 miles from the coast of Malabar. They are thirty-two in number. Their principal traffic consists of the produce of the cocoa-palm, such as the oil, cables, and cordage; and also of fish. Long. 71. to 73. E. lat. 10. to 12. N.

**LACEDEMONIA**, or **SPARTA**, an ancient city of Greece, situated on the river Eurotas; the chief city of Laconia. It is now called Misitra.

**LACINIUM**, a promontory of Italy, now called Capo delle Colone, at the eastern part of Brutium, and bounding on the S. the gulf of Tarentum. This cape was much celebrated on account of a temple of the Lucinian Juno. The Romans report, that Hannibal, when he was forced to quit Italy by an order of the senate of Carthage, assembled in this place all his Italian allies, and massacred all who would not accompany him into Africa. — Long. 17. 30. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

**LACONIA**, an ancient province of Greece, in the S. E. part of the Peloponnesus, now the Morea. It was also called Sparta and Lacædemon.

**LADOCO**, **LOS CODOS DE**, mountains which commence in Portugal, and are continued into Spain; separating Galicia from the Asturias.

**LADOGA**, a lake in Russia, situated between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad, and is thought to be the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. It is full of quick-sands, which, being

moved from place to place, by the frequent storms to which it is subject, cause several shelves along its course, which often prove fatal to the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the Great to cause a canal to be cut from the S. W. extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finished in 1732; and is 67 miles long, and 70 feet broad.

**LADOGA**, a town of Russia, situated on the lake of the same name.

**LADRONE ISLANDS**, islands of the North Pacific ocean. They are eleven in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140. E. long. and between 11. and 28. N. lat. forming a chain of 200 leagues, and are said by some to be nine, by others sixteen in number. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or Islands of Thieves. Towards the middle of the 17th century, in the reign of Philip IV. of Spain, these islands were called the Marianas, in honour of Mary-Anne, the queen of Philip. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. — The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota. — *SALMON'S Pres. State of all Nations*, i. 369. — *SMOLLET'S Comp. of Voyages*, iii. 45. — *BURNEY'S Hist. of Dis. in S. Sea*. 59. Long. 145. to 148. E. lat. 13. to 21. N.

**LAERTA**, or **LAERTES**, an ancient town in the S. W. part of Cilicia, was the birthplace of Diogenes Laertius, a Greek biographical writer who lived under Severus, and has been styled the historian of philosophers, from his having writ-



ten the lives of some of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity. Long. 31. 52. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is cape Lagos; near which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet commanded by M. de la Clue; and, after a fierce conflict, the French admiral's own ship the Ocean, of eighty guns, and three other capital ships, struck their colours to the English.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 326.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 285.—MAYO'S *Com. of Un. Hist.* i. 200. Gilianez, who first sailed beyond cape Bojador, in 1433, was a native of Lagos. Long. 8. 33. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

LAGULLAS, the most southern cape of Africa. Long. 20. 10. E. lat. 34. 55. S.

LAGUNA, the capital of the island of Teneriffe. It is situated on an eminence in a large and fertile plain, abounding with vines, fruits, corn, and maize. It has a good supply of water. Long. 16. 20. W. lat. 28. 28. N.

LAHO, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coast, which extends a league along the coast. The trade consists of ivory, stuffs, and provisions. The negroes of this part are singularly skilful in swimming and diving; for if any pieces of coral, iron, glass, &c. are thrown over-board, the negroes will dive after them with such rapidity, as to catch them before they reach the bottom.

LAHORE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the Panjab, or country of the Five Rivers, or five eastern branches of the Indus. It is situated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, or Hydrastes. It is a place of high antiquity, and was the residence of the Mahomedan conquer-

ors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. Here they have manufactories of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. From Lahore to Agra, near 500 English miles, there was an avenue of shady trees,—PINKERTON, ii. 299. Lahore has been supposed to be the Bucephala of Alexander.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, i. 244. Long. 73. 48. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

LAHORE, a province in Hindoostan, and often called Panjab. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugars, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt-mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock-salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxko is the capital. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 in its medial breadth. Long. 11. 5. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

LAMALMON, a lofty mountain and spacious district of Abyssinia. It abounds with springs, and seems to be the great reservoir from which arise most of the rivers that water this part of Abyssinia. A multitude of streams issue from the summit in all directions; the springs boil out from the earth in large quantities, capable of turning a mill. The soil is particularly fertile.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthievre, and gave the title of princess to the beautiful and unfor-



fortunate lady who was massacred at Paris in September 1792, in consequence of her inviolable attachment to her unhappy mistress, the queen of France. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment. The brave la Noue, called *Bras de Fer*, from having an iron arm to supply the place of the left, which he lost at the siege of Fontenai, was killed at the siege of Lambale in 1591, fighting for Henry IV. of France.—HENAULT, 382.—*Dict. Hist.* Long. 2. 21. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

LAMBESC, a small town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, late province of Provence. This place produces that valuable oil called oil of Aix; and in its neighbourhood is a quarry which produces red, yellow, and black marble, which is in great esteem.—MILLIN'S *Travels*. Long. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

LAMBETH, a village of Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is an asylum for female orphans, and the Westminster lying-in hospital. Here also is a manufactory of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone-carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornament. Here likewise are extensive vinegar and home-made wine works, a woollen-yarn and a patent shot manufactory, and numerous timber-wharves. Hardicanute's death happened at Lambeth in 1041, while he was celebrating the marriage-feast of a noble Dane. Here also Harold, who usurped the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, is said to have placed the crown on his head with his own hands. Among

the numerous sepulchral monuments in the church, those of Tenison, Hutton, and Cornwallis, are the most worthy of notice; and a marble slab to the memory of the famous antiquary Ashmole.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on a plain near the Douro, and surrounded with mountains: the adjacent country produces excellent wines.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington.

LAMPEDOSA, an uninhabited, but pleasant and fertile island in the Mediterranean. The Catholics and Mahometans visit a building upon it, which is divided into a church and a mosque. Near it is a magazine, containing the deposits of the visitants, which are taken up by some Sicilian monks, and applied to the hospital at Trepani. The island is about 12 miles in circumference; has a good port, is well supplied with water, and has an excellent fishery. In 1552 the emperor Charles the Fifth's fleet was wrecked near it. Long. 12. 24. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

LAMPSACO, now an inconsiderable place in Natolia, seated on the sea of Marmora. It was saved from destruction by the craftiness of Anaximenes, a native, when besieged by Alexander.—ROLLIN, vi. 26.—*Gen. Atlas*, 149. Lampsaco was assigned by Artaxerxes to furnish wine for Themistocles.—See GÜZELHISAR. Anaxagoras died at Lampsacus 428 years B. C.—See CLAZOMENE. Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 40. 22. N.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county in the northern part of England. The air, in general, is very healthful. The county comprises a variety of soil. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only,



in many parts, from the nature of its soil, but from the remarkable wetness of its climate. The land, however, is singularly fitted to the growth of the potatoe. All the rivers afford salmon. It has many valuable manufactories, and is extremely commercial. The chief rivers are, the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, and Lon.

LANCASTER, the county town of Lancashire. It is an ancient, well-built, and populous town; is seated on the river Lon, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lon; the view toward the sea extending to the Isle of Man. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. Lancaster was the birthplace of Weever, author of a work entitled "Funeral Monuments," which, though not faultless, is of great use to antiquaries and historians.

LANCASTER, the county town of a county of the same name, in Pennsylvania. Its trade is already large, and must increase in proportion as the surrounding country populates. Besides its churches, and other public buildings, it contains an elegant court-house, and a college founded in 1787, and named Franklin college, after the late celebrated Dr. Franklin. The trustees of this liberal institution consist of an equal number of Lutherans, Calvinists, and members of the church of England. Lancaster is seated on the Conestogo creek, near the river Susquehanna. Long. 76. 32. W. lat. 40. 2. N.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary islands, Africa. It abounds in grain,

fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and asses. One great branch of its trade is, the skins and flesh of goats. In September 1730, a volcanic eruption took place in Lancerota, and the explosion was heard at the distance of 50 leagues. The ejected sand and ashes in many places covered the soil to the depth of four or five feet. In this soil the vines flourish in a remarkable manner.—*LE DRU's Voyage to Teneriffe*. Long. 13. 26. W. lat. 29. 8. N.

LANDAFF, a very small and mean place of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, but honoured with the appellation of a *city*, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Taafé. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

LANDAU, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, late province of Alsace, on the river Queich. It has been several times taken and retaken. In 1793 it was besieged by the Austrians and Prussians, without effect. In 1794 the arsenal was burnt; when an explosion of gunpowder destroyed almost the whole town. It has manufactories of wines, tobacco, beer, candles, and soap. Long. 8. 10. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

LANDEN, a town in the department of Ourte, or province of Austrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French over the allies, in July 1693. Here likewise was fought a decisive battle, March 18, 1793, between the Austrians and French, by which the latter were soon compelled to evacuate all the Austrian Netherlands. Landen is seated on the river Beck. Long. 4. 58. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marsan, in Gascony. It takes its name from a district called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. This is a barren sandy



country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made.

**LANDGUARD FORT**, a fort on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, the entrance of which it commands.

**LANDRECY**, a town in the department of the North, province of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712; but was taken by the allies in 1792, and retaken by the French in 1793. Landrecy is seated on the river Sambre. Long. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

**LAND'S END**, the most western extremity of England, in the county of Cornwall. Long. 5. 38. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

**LANDSBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 25 miles S. of Koningsberg. The famous Andrew Grunheyde, who used to swallow knives, was buried here in 1645. A knife which he had swallowed was taken out of him by incision, without the loss of his life.—**BUSCHING**, i. 550.—*Geo. de HUBNER*, iii. 205. One of the most extraordinary instances of the original impunity, but ultimate fatality, of such a practice occurred in Guy's hospital, in the person of an American sailor, who, between the years 1799 and 1805, had swallowed upwards of thirty clasped knives, which caused his death in 1809, after a long series of sufferings.—See *Ann. Medical Reg.* for 1808, i. 380.—*Cyclop.* art. *Gastrodynia*. Long. 15. 20. E. lat. 52. 48. N.

**LANDSHUT**, a small town of Silesia, on the river Zeider. Gen. Laudohn, in 1760, made a violent attack at this place on 12,000 Prussians under general Touquet, who was wounded; and all his men, except about 300, were killed or taken prisoners.

—*Dr. TOWERS'S Mem. of Frederick III.* ii. 196.—*WRAXALL'S Memoirs*, i. 197. Long. 12. 5. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

**LANERK**, a borough of Lanerks-shire, seated on the Clyde. It has considerable manufactories of muslins and stockings. Here the gallant Wallace, in the reign of Edward I. made his first effort to redeem his country from the tyranny of the English; taking the place and slaying the governor, a man of rank. Lithgow, a famous pedestrian traveller, was born here\*.—*PENNANT'S Tour in Scot.* 1772, 119.—*MAWMAN'S Excursion*, 185. Long. 3. 49. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

**LANERKSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, the southern part of which is generally called Clydesdale.

**LANGELAND**, an island in the strait called the Great Belt. It produces plenty of corn, and belongs to Denmark. Long. 10. 45. E. lat. 55. 0. N.

**LANGETS**, a small town S. W. from Tours, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine. It is noted for exquisite melons. Charles VIII. was married to Anne of Bretagne here in 1491, though she had been promised to Maximilian of Austria. She survived her husband, and was afterwards married to his successor, Louis XII. Long. 0. 30. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

**LANGHOLM**, a small town in Dumfries-shire, about 15 miles N. of

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\* He travelled on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and was imprisoned and tortured at Malaga, near the close of the sixteenth century. On his arrival in England from Malaga, his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a skeleton, was carried on a feather-bed to court, where he was seen by king James and nearly the whole nobility. In his travels he states, that he walked above 36,000 miles.—*MAWMAN'S Excursion*.



Carlisle. It was the birthplace of the poet Mickel in 1734\*.

LANGLEY.—See KING's LANGLEY.

LANGO.—See STANCHIO.

LANGOE, an island of Norway, in the river Dramme, government of Aggerhuys, is famous for its marble-quarries.

LANGRES, a considerable town of Upper Marne, late province of Champagne. It is the most elevated situation in France, and in its vicinity three rivers rise, whose waters flow into different seas; the Meuse, the Marne, and the little river Vingeanne, which is received by the Saone. The chief commerce is in grain and grindstones, and it has manufactories of serges and cottons. Diderot was born here in 1713, who was the first that conceived the design of a *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*. He was a man of great learning, but a confirmed infidel. Long. 5. 19. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANGSIDE, about 6 miles from Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, is noted for the defeat of Mary queen of Scots' army by the Protestant party under E. Murray, regent for her son the young king, in 1568. Hence she fled, in wild despair, a fugitive and defeated queen, from her country for ever. — *Miss SPENCE's Sketch of Manners in Scotland*. — ROBERTSON's *Hist. of Scot.* i. 457. — *Beaut. of Scotland*, iii. 20.

LANGTON, a village in Lincolnshire, about 3 miles from Horncastle, and about 17 E. from Lincoln, is famous for having been the birthplace of three distinguished characters:—the first, Stephen Langton, was created a cardinal, and promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury by Pope Innocent III. This

circumstance produced the rupture between that pontiff and king John, and led to the compulsive conduct of the barons, which so happily terminated in obtaining for the people of England that revered bulwark of their liberties *Magna Charta*. Dr. Wm. Langton, president of Magdalene college, Oxford, in the time of James I. was born here, and died in 1626; and the late Bennett Langton, esq. whose name is associated with that of Dr. Johnson, both by epistolary and literary productions. — *Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 714.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, Herault, Tarn, Lozere, Ardeche, and Upper Loire. Toulouse was the capital.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welch language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts in the fifth century. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 48. 44. N.

LANJAN, or LANJANG, a city of Laos, capital of the southern division of the kingdom, and the usual residence of the king. The palace and houses of the grandes are large and elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. Long. 101. 38. E. lat. 18. 30. N.

LANDSOWN, an extensive plain of England, in the county of Somerset. A monument was erected on it by lord Lansdown, grandson to sir Beville Grandville, who fell in an engagement which took place here between the troops of Charles I. under the marquis of Hertford, and the parliament forces under sir Wm. Wallace.—RAPIN, ii.

LANUVIUM, an ancient town of

\* See anecdotes of him prefixed to his poems and tragedy, and Mr. JONES's *Biog. Dramatica*.



Italy, in Latium, S. E. of Rome, situated on the brow of a mountain near the Appian way. Milo, who killed Clodius, was born in this town\*. Long. 12. 37. E. lat. 41. 52. N.

LAODICEA.—See DEGNIZLU and LATAKIA.

LAON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle and late bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; and it is noted for excellent artichokes. In 1814. the emperor Napoleon was defeated near Laon by the allied army of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Laon was the birthplace of Marquette, who discovered the Mississippi river in 1677, and who died near the Illinois river, which he had also discovered. —

*Geographie par DUBROCA*, 209.—MENTELLE, iv. 261. Long. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China; on the S. by Cambodia; and on the W. by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very super-

\* The oration which Cicero made in defence of his friend Milo is regarded as his master-piece; but it is said, that the continual clamour of the friends of Clodius, and the sight of an armed soldiery which surrounded the seat of judgment, so terrified the orator, that the beautiful harangue supposed to have been delivered by him received all its beauty and fire some time after the sentence was passed. —GUTHRIE'S *Trans. of Cicero's Or.* Soon after Milo's condemnation and banishment to Massilia (Marseilles), Cicero sent his exiled friend a copy of the oration, in the form in which we have it now; and Milo, after he had read it, exclaimed, "O Cicero! hadst thou spoken before mine accusers in this manner, Milo would not now be eating figs at Marseilles."

stitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will. He shows himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. of Europe, bounded on the N. by the North sea and the Frozen ocean, on the E. by the White sea, on the S. by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia, and on the W. by Norway. It is situated between 69. and 75. of N. lat. and is but thinly peopled, on account of its barren soil and inhospitable appearance.

Lo! broken rocks, a rugged scene,  
With green and grassy dales between;  
Midst forests dark of aged oak,  
Ne'er echoing with the woodman's  
stroke;

Where never human art appear'd,  
Nor ev'n one straw-roof'd cot was rear'd;  
Here nature seems to sit alone,  
Majestic on a craggy throne.

WARTON'S *Ode to Fancy*.

Spring and autumn are hardly known to the Laplanders; and the severe winters and sudden change to the heat of summer, are also unfavourable to its population.

"Here on the chill Lapponian's dreary land,

For many a long month lost in snow profound,

When Sol from Cancer sends the season bland,

And in their northern cave the storms are bound;

From silent mountains straight, with startling sound,

Torrents are hurl'd; green hills emerge; and lo!

The trees with foliage, cliffs with flowers are crown'd:

Pure rills through vales of verdure warbling go;

And wonder, love, and joy, the peasant's heart o'erflow.

BEATTIE'S *Minstrel*.

LAR, or LAAR, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan. It is situated in a country abounding with orange, lemon, and tamarind-trees. A



great trade is carried on in silk. Long. 54. 10. E. lat. 27. 20. N.

LARACHA, or LARESH, a seaport of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near the Atlantic ocean. Here the emperor's vessels usually winter. Long. 6. 2. W. lat. 34. 58. N.

LAREDO, a small town in Biscay, with a good harbour. The emperor Charles V. landed at this place on his return from the Seven United Provinces, after his resignation.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* iv. 225.—See BRUSSELS and ZUITBURG.—Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

LARGO, a small seaport of Fife-shire, Scotland, was the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures gave rise to the entertaining and instructive romance of Robinson Crusoe. Selkirk was born in 1676.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, iv. 158.—*Sel. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 210.—*Mon. Rev.* xxxiv. 221.—See JUAN FERNANDEZ. Long. 2. 40. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

LARISSA, an ancient town of Turkey, on the river Peneus, in the province of Janna. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the river Peneus. It was the city of Achilles, whom Homer has immortalized in his *Iliad*. Long. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

LARISTAN, a small province of Persia, formerly a kingdom, conquered by Abbas the Great in 1612. The air is insalubrious, and varies frequently from extreme heat to extreme cold. Water fit for use is scarce; that which is drained being found to breed worms in the legs and thighs of those who use it. Camels are the principal articles of trade.

LARNE, a seaport and post-town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It has a good yarn-market once a month. There are great salt-works here; and its exports consist of salt, lime, and limestone. Long. 5. 55. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city; but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About 7 miles on the E. side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit the palace of the Grand Lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

LATACUNGA, a town of South America, and a jurisdiction in the audience of Quito. This jurisdiction is called Assiento Latacunga; assiento denoting a place less than a town, but larger than a village. As this assiento is only 6 leagues distant from the mountain of Copaxi, it is generally covered with ice or snow. Great quantities of pork are salted here for exportation to Quito and Riombamba.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, exports great quantities of tobacco to Damietta, and imports rice. Latakia suffered severely from an earthquake in 1796.—*Monthly Rev.* lxxiii. 460.—OLIVIER'S *Travels in the Ottoman Empire*. Long. 34. 30. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

LATHAM, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. In the civil wars of the 17th century, Latham-house was gallantly and heroically defended by Charlotte, countess of Derby, who was besieged here by colonels Egerton, Rigby, Ashton, and Holcroft, from the 28th of July, 1644, to the 27th of May following.

LAVAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of the same name. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green



marble, or black veined with white. It has two castles, and is seated on the river Maine. Laval was the birthplace of Parè, who was surgeon to Henry II. Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. of France. He was saved, though a Protestant, from being murdered in the Parisian massacre by Charles IX. who concealed him in his own chamber, and he died at Paris in 1590. Long. O. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

LAUBACH, the capital of Carniola, Germany, on a river of the same name, in which are found the largest cray-fish in Europe. Laubach was captured by Bernadotte, a French general, in 1797. Long. 14. 25. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village near Maestricht, where the French gained a victory in 1747. Long. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large clothing town. Its church is one of the finest in the county; the steeple is one hundred and thirty-seven feet high. Long. O. 51. E. lat. 52. 39. N.

LAVER, HIGH, a village about 4 miles from Ongar, in Essex. In this parish John Locke died.—See OATES and WRINGTON.

LAUFFEN, a village about a league from the town of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which Mr. Coxe thinks to be about fifty or sixty feet, and the breadth three hundred. Long. 8. 40. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

LAVORA, TERRA DI, a fertile and delightful province of Naples, diversified with hills and plains, anciently called Terra Laboria, Campania, and Campus Laboricus. It received its present name, in 1091, from Richard II. prince of Capua,

on account of the fitness of the soil for every kind of cultivation. It is populous, and abounds in corn, wine, and oil. The capital of this province is Naples.

LAUNCESTON, a borough of Cornwall, is seated on the river Tamar, and is the county town. It had a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town stands the old priory. Long. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LAURENCEKIRK, in the county of Kincardine, Scotland. It was the natal place of Dr. Beattie, author of the *Minstrel*, &c. He was born 1735, and died 1803.—*Eclectic Rev.* i. 173.—*BOWER'S Life of Beattie*. Some manufactories of lawns, cambric, &c. have been lately established here. Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 56. 41. N.

LAURISTON, in the parish of Cramond, in Mid Lothian, or Edinburghshire, was the birthplace of John Law, who, not a century ago, astonished all Europe by his projects, his success, and his ruin.—*Mon. Rev.* xvii. 187. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

LAURO, or LAURON, a city of Spain, about 5 leagues W. from Valentia. Here Sertorius gained a victory over Pompey.—*PLUTARCH*.

LAUSANNE, a large town of Switzerland, capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college, and a bishop's see. Lausanne contains about seven thousand inhabitants. It is built upon such a steep ascent, that, in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. But these inconveniences are amply compensated by the most sublime views in nature. The church of Lausanne contains the tomb of Amadeus, the



eighth duke of Savoy\*. Gibbon wrote the greater part of his elaborate history here. Long. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

LAUTERBRUENNEN, a valley of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, 6 miles S. of Interlachen, and about 15 miles in circuit, embossed in the midst of the Alps, and celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery. In this delightful valley, many streams of the clearest water gush from the earth like small rivers, and numberless torrents precipitate themselves from the mountains. From this circumstance the valley derives its name; Lauterbruennen signifying in German many springs.

LAWRENCE, ST. the largest river in North America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of seven hundred miles to the Atlantic ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec and Montreal, which is 560 miles; but beyond that it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger. At Quebec it is 5 miles wide, and at Montreal from 2 to 4 miles broad. It received its name from Jacques Cartier, who in 1535 ascended as far as Montreal.—*HERIOT's Travels*.

LEA, a river which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. to Hertford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Essex from part of Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. Another branch falls into the river Thames at Limehouse. By this river there are large quantities of

corn and malt brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEACHLADE, a small town in the S. E. of Gloucestershire. Here the Thames becomes navigable, and here the junction of the Thames and the Severn is completed by the canal.—*Beaut. of England*, v. 625. Long. 2. 10. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

LEADHILLS, a village of Lanerkshire, in Scotland, situated among the mountains of Clydesdale, by some said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. They are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village. The ruins of the cottage in which Allan Ramsay, the Scottish Theocritus, was born in 1686, are still pointed out to the inquisitive traveller.—*CURRIE's Life of Burns*, i. 281.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, 167. Long. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

LEAO-TONG, a province of Chinese Tartary, more usually called Chenyang, or Mougden. It is extremely fertile. In the winter season, great quantities of game and fish preserved in ice (according to the Chinese expression) are carried to Peking.

LEATHERHEAD, a large parish, formerly a market-town, of Surry, 19 miles from London. It has a great fair on the 10th of October. The river Mole passes through this parish, and emerges to this day here, after having been hidden in a subterraneous channel, from the foot of Box-hill. At this place it is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. Leatherhead is particularly noted for several picturesque and beautiful seats.

LEBADE, a town of Greece, in Bœotia, built upon a plain upon the small river Hercyna. It was so

\* He was styled the Solomon of his age, but is more known by the name of the antipope Felix V. He exhibited a singular instance in the annals of Europe, of a personage twice abdicating the pomp of sovereignty, and twice retiring to a private station.—*COXE's Travels*, ii. 85.—See *REPAILLE*.



called from Lebadus, an Athenian, who built it. Ceres, surnamed Europa, had a temple here, and Jupiter Pluvius a statue.

LEBANON.—See LIBANUS.

LEBEDA, the ancient Leptis Magna, a town with a good port on the Mediterranean sea, in the kingdom of Tripoli. It is very commercial, and was the birthplace of the emperor Severus, who possessed excellent qualities and very great defects. He was born A. D. 149. Long. 13. 56. E. lat. 32. 40. N.

LEBRIXA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Andalusia. It abounds in grain, vines, and olives, and its oil is the best in Spain. This town gave birth to Antonio de Nebrixa, the restorer of letters in Spain, and the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella.—*Geo. Comparée*. Long. 5. 57. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

LECCE, a town of Naples, Italy, in the province of Otranto. The wool, oil, and almonds of this place are esteemed. Ammirato, an eminent historian of the sixteenth century, was born here, and died at Florence 1601.—*Cyclop.* Long. 18. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube. Count Tilly was killed in disputing its passage with the Swedes in 1632.—See INGOLDSTADT, and RAIN.—*Mod. Europe*, iii. 111.—*Hist. Spain*, iii. 85.

LECHÆUM, a town and promontory of Greece, on the gulf of Corinth, which served as a port to Corinth. Here Plutarch describes an entertainment which Periander gave to the seven wise men of Greece; and observes, at the same time, that the decent simplicity of it, adapted to the taste and humour of the persons entertained, did him much more honour, than the greatest magnificence could have done.

The subject of their discourse at table was sometimes pleasant and gay, and sometimes grave and serious. One of the company proposed this question: "Which is the most perfect and popular government?"—"That," answered Solon, "where an injury done to any private citizen is such to the whole body."—"That," says Bias, "where the law has no superior."—"That," says Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor."—"That," says Anacharsis, "where virtue is honoured, and vice detested."—Says Pittacus, "Where dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the wicked."—Says Cleobulus, "Where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."—Says Chilo, "Where the laws are more regarded, and have more authority, than the orators." From all these opinions Periander concluded, that the most perfect popular government would be that which came nearest to aristocracy, where the sovereign authority is lodged in the hands of a few men of honour and virtue.—ROLLIN, iii. 85.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, about the extremity of the Malvern hills, near a small river called Leden, by the side of a navigable canal, newly made from Gloucester to Hereford. It is a well-built town, inhabited by many clothiers; and it has considerable manufactories of ropes, lines, and sacks. Dr. Thomas Thornton, the preceptor, benefactor, and friend of Camden, was buried in the church of Ledbury, and is commemorated in his epitaph as the tutor of sir Philip Sidney.—*Lit. Pan.* v. 1098. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Leon, situated 4 or 5 leagues from the mouth of the Tormes. In its vici-



nity is a warm bath, reckoned good for the cure of different diseases, particularly the itch.

LEE, a village near Blackheath, in Kent. Dr. Halley, an eminent astronomer, and Parsons, an excellent comic actor, are interred here. Charnock, the author of "Hist. Memoirs of the Lives, &c. of the Officers of Great Britain," was buried at Lee in 1807.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 1352. Lady Dacre, a remarkably benevolent lady, but particularly famed for her conjugal affection, was buried here in 1808.—*Europ. Mag.* liv. 241.—*Lit. Pan.* v. 1259. Sir Francis Baring, an eminent merchant, died at Lee in 1810. Long. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which issues from a lake called Gougane Barra, on the borders of Kerry, and flows into the sea by Cork.

LEECH LAKE, a lake of North America, situated in the latitude of 47 deg. 42 min. N. is the main source of the river Mississippi. On this lake there is a small establishment belonging to the North-west company.—*PIKE's Travels in N. America.*

LEEDS, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire. It is the principal of the clothing towns in the county. Here are also mills for the cutting of tobacco, a great pottery, manufactories of camlets and carpets, and in its neighbourhood are large collieries. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

LEESTOWN, a flourishing town of Kentucky, on the E. bank of a river of the same name, and its best crossing-place.

LEETAKO, a large and populous city of Africa, the capital of a tribe called Booshopanos, and the residence of their chief, is situated at the distance of sixteen days journey from the Cape of Good Hope. The whole population, including men, women, and children, are estimated

at from ten to fifteen thousand persons. Long. 27. 0. E. lat. 26. 30. S.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominica and ending at Porto Rico.

LEGHORN, a strong, handsome, and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean, which causes it to be visited by a prodigious number of strangers. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley-slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The commodities that we import thence are, silk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the English and Neapolitans in 1799, and again by the French in 1800. Smollett died here in 1771. Its manufactories of velvet and silk were formerly celebrated and still maintain reputation. Long. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

LEICESTER, the county town of Leicestershire, on the river Soar. The stocking manufacture is the chief employment of its inhabitants. Richard III. was buried here, after the battle of Bosworth; and its abbey is remarkable for having been the last short residence of the fallen Wolsey, who died here in 1530.

"With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,

He seeks the refuge of monastic rest;  
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,

And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings.—*Dr. JOHNSON.*

The character and death of this great man are admirably delineated by Shakspeare, act iii. sc. ii. and act



iv.sc.ii.*Henry VIII.* In 1813, the Rev. Thomas Robinson died at Leicester suddenly. He was the author of "Scriptural Characters," a work which has gone through two editions, and is now publishing by Matthews and Leigh in periodical numbers. Long. 1. 3. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England. The air of this county is extremely healthful, and the soil, in general, strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. This county, indeed, has been long famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and its reputation has been much extended by the great skill of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, near Loughborough, who bred every species of domestic quadruped to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in this county. Its chief rivers are the Avon; the Soar, anciently the Leire; the Wreke, Anker, and Welland.

LEIGH, or ABBOT'S LEIGH, between Worcester and Pershore. This parish is remarkable for the large old manor-house where Charles II. lay concealed by Mrs. Lane, after the battle of Worcester. —*Europ. Mag.* lii. 354. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

LEIGH, a seaport of Essex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, opposite the eastern extremity of Canvey island. It is noted for oysters. Long. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom. Dublin is the capital. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, and Liffey.

LEIPSICK, or LEIPZIG, a strong town in Upper Saxony, Germany.

It has three great fairs every year, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1631 a great battle was fought near Leipsick, between the Imperialists under Tilly, and the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus; when the former were defeated.—Coxe's *Austria*, i. 851. Leipsick was taken by the Austrians in 1632, and in 1642 by the Swedes; in 1745 and 1756 by the Prussians; in 1758 by the Austrians, but restored to the elector in 1763. Bach, a famous organist, died here 1754; and Breitkopf, a celebrated printer, in 1719. Leibnitz was born here in 1646. The larks which are caught about Leipsick are famous all over Germany, as being of a most delicate flavour.—*Animal Biog.* iii. 339. In Oct. 1813, the combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, gained a complete and signal victory over Bonaparte in the neighbourhood of Leipsick. The town was taken by storm, with the king of Saxony and all his court, the garrison, part of the French army, and 30,000 wounded. Bonaparte narrowly escaped; as he fled from the town at nine o'clock, and the allies entered it at eleven. Long. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEIRIA, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. Long. 7. 34. W. lat. 39. 39. N.

LEITH, a seaport on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh. Its commerce is considerable. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass, linen, and woollen stuffs. They import from the West Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Ships of considerable size are built at this port, and here are several extensive rope-walks. There is also a flourishing manufactory of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet-manufactory, a soap-work, and some iron-forges. There



are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Mary, queen of Scots, landed here when she came from France, after the death of her consort Francis II.; and here James VI. landed on the 1st of May, in 1590, with his newly-married queen, from Denmark.—See CHRISTIANIA. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

LEITMERITZ, a city of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name, seated on the Elbe, well-built and populous, the see of a bishop suffragan of Prague. This circle, distinguished by its beauty and fertility, is called the Bohemian Paradise. It is famous for the wines produced near Dusti, and called Podskalsky, and for the salubrious mineral waters of Topolitz.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It is mountainous, but fertile, and produces great herds of black cattle. Towards the sea there is an assemblage of wild and lofty mountains, which are divided from one another by deep vallies. Iron-ore is found here in great quantities. The soil is exceedingly diversified; but the mode of agriculture adopted by the farmers is injudicious in many instances. Potatoes, barley, rye, and wheat, are reared in small quantities, and oats in abundance, for consumption. There are several bleaching-grounds here, and potteries are very numerous. Long. 8. 30. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

LEITRIM, the county town of Leitrim, is seated on the Shannon.

LEIXLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, with a castle, beautifully seated on the banks of the Liffey. It is a noble edifice, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon-leap, there being plenty of that fish here\*. Long. 6. 11. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

\* When the salmon repair from the sea

LEMAN LAKE, or LAKE OF GENEVA; which see.

LEMAN, DEPARTMENT OF, a division of France formed out of the country of Geneva and Gex, and its dependencies.

LEMBURG, or LEOPOLD, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The square, churches, and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman Catholic archbishop, and an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm by Charles XII. of Sweden. It is seated on the river Peltu. Stanislaus Leczinski, crowned king of Poland at Warsaw, in 1705, by Charles XII. of Sweden, was born at Lemberg in 1677.—See LUNEVILLE.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, ii. 79.—*JONES's Hist. of Poland*, 273. 275. Long. 24. 0. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

LEMNOS, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It is situated near the entrance of the Dardanelles, and its capital is of the same name. It is above 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. The poet made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called

up the rivers, scarcely any thing can stop their progress. They will ascend rivers 500 miles from the sea, and force themselves against the most rapid streams. They are frequently taken in the Rhine as high as Basil; they gain the sources of the Lapland rivers, notwithstanding their strong torrents, and surmount the perpendicular fall across the Liffey, at Leixlip, 7 miles above Dublin, though nearly 30 feet in height.—*Art. Fishery, Cyclop.*



Lemnus Pater, and, according to mythology,

"Where, in her rage, avenging Juno  
hurl'd  
Ill-fated Vulcan from th' ethereal world;  
There his eternal anvils first he rear'd;  
Then, forg'd by Cyclopean art, appear'd  
Thunders, that shook the skies with  
dire alarms,  
And, form'd by skill divine, Vulcanian  
arms."—FALCONER, 62\*.

In this island is found a particular sort of earth, much esteemed by some, and which is said to have cured Philoctetes. The ancient priests of Lemnos were reckoned famous for the cure of wounds. For this reason, the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy left here Philoctetes, after he had been wounded in the foot by one of the arrows of Hercules. Finding, however, by

\* Homer, to give a surprising idea of the height of the celestial mansions, has represented the falling of Vulcan from thence to the island of Lemnos as continuing a whole day:—

Once in your cause I felt his matchless  
might,  
Hurl'd headlong downward from the  
ethereal height:  
Toss'd all the day, in rapid circles round;  
Nor, till the sun descended, touch'd the  
ground;  
Breathless I fell, in giddy motions lost;  
The Sinthians raised me on the Lemnian  
coast.—*Iliad*, book i.

Our English Homer seems to have had the above passage in his mind when he composed the following verse:—

————— In Ausonian land,  
Men call'd him Mulciber: and how he  
fell  
From heav'n, they fabled; thrown by  
angry Jove  
Sheer o'er the cristal battlements, from  
morn  
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy  
night;  
A summer's day: and with the setting  
sun  
Dropt from the zenith, like a falling  
star,  
On Lemnos, th' Egæan isle.

the oracle, that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, which were in his possession, Ulysses, accompanied by Diomedes, some say by Pyrrhus, went to the isle of Lemnos, to persuade him to come to Troy and put an end to the tedious siege:—

'Tis sung in ancient lore,  
While Philoctetes nurs'd his rankling  
wound,

Heroes divine that archer found,  
And drew from Lemnos' shore.

PINDAR.—ELTON'S *Specimens of the  
Class. Poets*.

This conduct was advised, according to Ovid, by the crafty Ulysses:—

That Philoctetes is on Lemnos left,  
Wounded, forlorn, of human aid bereft,  
Is not my crime, or not my crime alone;  
Defend your justice, for the fact's your  
own:

'Tis true, th' advice was mine; that  
staying there  
He might his weary limbs with rest  
repair,  
From a long voyage free, and from a  
longer war.

He took the counsel, and he lives at  
least;

Th' event declares I counsel'd for the  
best.—GARTH'S *Ovid*.

The island is hilly, but extremely fertile: it yields corn, cotton, oil, and silk.

LENA, a large river of Russia, which waters the E. part of Siberia. It rises on the N. side of the lake of Baikal, in lat. 52. 30. N. and discharges itself by several branches into the Icy sea.

Though the above descriptions were intended to give an idea of the amazing distance that he fell, if the computation of modern astronomers be true, he would have taken more years in falling than he was minutes, supposing the celestial mansions to have been as far from our earth as Sirius, the nearest fixed star; and that he fell with the usual velocity of a cannon-ball, which flies at the rate of 480 miles per hour.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest. art. Fixed Stars*.



LENNOX. — See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENTINI, anciently LEONTINI, or LEONTIUM, was once a spacious, rich, and celebrated city of Sicily, and the rival of Syracuse; but is now reduced to a population of 4000 persons. It is situated in Noto, on a river of the same name, about 5 miles from the sea. The air of the adjacent country, which abounds in marshes, is so insalubrious, that it prevents the increase of inhabitants, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, and the variety of its productions. About 3 miles from Lentini is a large lake, estimated at about 20 miles in compass, called Bivieri, or the lake of Lentini, belonging to the prince of Butera, which produces £1500 a year for the lease of the fishery, which abounds in all sorts of fish. The vicinity also yields great plenty of game.—See LEONTINI. Long. 15. 0. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

LEOBEN, a town of the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr, 68 miles S. W. of Vienna. It has a considerable trade in iron. In 1797, an armistice and preliminaries of peace, by which the emperor of Germany ceded Belgium, &c. &c.\* were signed here between general Bonaparte and the archduke Charles.—*Campaign of Gen. Bonaparte*, translated by Richtie, 354. Long. 14. 55. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough on the Lug, in Herefordshire, famous for its fine wool. The cyder and hops are held in high estimation. After the defeat of the earl of March by Owen Glyndwr, at Wigmore, he took possession of Leominster, and confined Mortimer in a common dungeon, now converted into a stable. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

\* See CAMPO FORMIO.

LEON, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Asturias; on the W. by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S. by Estramadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into two almost equal parts by the river Douro.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, capital of the province of that name, possesses the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between the two sources of the Exla, which are called the rivers of Torio and Bernesja. Long. 5. 37. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

LEON, an island of Spain, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. The form is irregular, the length about 10 miles, the breadth scarcely in any part three. The city of Cadiz is built at its N. W. extremity. Long. 6. 25. W. lat. 36. 27. N.

LEON DE NICARAGUA.—See NICARAGUA.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of North America.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the river Vienne. Long. 1. 32. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

LEONTARI, in the Morea, the ancient Megalopolis, 52 miles N. W. from Misitra, was the birth-place of Polybius, the profound and accurate historian; and here he died in the 82d year of his age, about 124 years B. C. by a fall from his horse. When Perseus was conquered by the Romans, Polybius



was carried to Rome among a thousand Achæans, to be punished for the zeal with which they had defended their liberties. He became the friend of Scipio; followed that hero to Carthage and Numantia; and on his death, which happened soon after, returned to his native place. Philopœmen, one of the greatest heroes that Greece or any other country ever produced, was born at Megalopolis. Under him Polybius learned the art of war.

LEONTINI, or LEONTIUM, now LENTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, called also Xuthia, a name given probably to the small district in which it was situated. The adjacent territory was very fruitful, and Cicero calls it the grand magazine of Sicily. This was the birthplace of the celebrated rhetorician Georgias, whose eloquence astonished even the Athenians, and who persuaded them to undertake the unfortunate expedition under Nicias. The rich country of Leontium is now called the plain of Catania. It is 12 miles wide, by 20 in length, and was formerly the country of the Lœstrigons, divided and bathed by the Simæthus, the largest river in Sicily, which rolls along its stream a quantity of black and yellow amber. Long. 15. O. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

LEOPOLD.—See LEMBURG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a strong town of Upper Hungary, built in 1665, seated on the river Waag, E. N. E. of Presburg.

LEPANTO, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia. It was near this town that don John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571\*.

\* This victory, which filled Constantinople with the deepest melancholy, was celebrated at Venice with the most

The Roman gallies, commanded by the gallant Colonna, led the Christian fleet, and were acknowledged to be the principal agents on that glorious day, which checked the victorious career of the sultan, and broke his naval strength for ever.—*Rev. J. C. EUSTACE's Clas. Tour*, ii. 165. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco.—*POUQUEVILLE's Travels*. Long. 22. O. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

LEPERS' ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, situated between Espirito Santo and Aurora island; 8 leagues from the former, and 3 from the latter, and nearly under the same meridian as the S. E. end of Mallicollo. It derived its name from Bougainville, who visited it in 1768, and found the inhabitants in general devoured with the leprosy. The inhabitants are of two colours, black and white. Their lips are thick, and their hair is a kind of yellow wool. Long. 168. 4. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

LEPTIS, two ancient cities in Africa, of this name. Leptis Magna, now Lebeda (which see); and Leptis Minor, not far from Carthage.

LERIDA, a town in Catalonia, with a university and bishop's see. After the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, it declared for Charles III. but was retaken by the duke of Orleans, in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. Lerida was taken by the French in 1810, after a vigorous resistance by the inhabitants. Long. O. 25. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

splendid festivals; and Pius V. was so transported when he heard of it, that he exclaimed, in a kind of holy extacy, "There was a man sent from God, and his name was John;" alluding to don John of Austria. In this battle Saavedra, the immortal author of *Don Quixote*, lost his left hand.—*Mod. Europe*.—*MILLOT, Hist. Gen.*



LERNA, LAKE OF, a lake now called Molini, near Argos, where Hercules slew the dreadful Hydra: He rais'd a hundred hissing heads in air;  
When one was lopt, up sprung a dreadful pair.

GARTH's *Ovid*, book ix.

The labour of Hercules in cutting off the heads of the monster, which regularly arose again, is easily explained, by the growth of the rushes cut down or burned for the purpose of opening a free passage to the water.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxi. 343.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland islands. It is the rendezvous of the fishing-busses from Britain, Holland, and Denmark.—Long. 1. 18. W. lat. 60. 13. N.

LESBOS, an island of the Archipelago. Barbarossa was the son of a potter of this island.—See METELIN.

LESKEARD, a borough of Cornwall, where great quantities of yarn are made. Long. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LESNAU, or LESNO, a village of Poland, in Volhynia. Here a bloody battle was fought between the Russians commanded by Peter the Great, and the Swedes commanded by general Levenhaupt: the latter was defeated with great loss.—VOLTAIRE's *Charles XII.* Berlin, 1776.

LESTOFF, LEOSTOFF, or LOWESTOFF, a seaport of Suffolk. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. In 1804, Mr. Potter, vicar of this place, was found dead in his bed at his vicarage. He distinguished himself by some valuable translations from the Greek. Long. 1. 38. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

LESPARE, a town in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, France. Transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of Medoc stones, are

found in its neighbourhood. Long. 0. 50. W. lat. 45. 19. N.

LESTWITHIEL, a borough in Cornwall, 5 miles from Fowey. Here is a woollen-manufactory, and it is one of the tin-coinage towns. Long. 4. 33. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

LEVANT, a name given to the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, bounded by Natolia on the N. Syria and Palestine on the E. Egypt and Barca on the S. and by the island of Candia, and the other part of the Mediterranean, on the W.—*Enc. Brit.*

LEUCA (CAPE ST. MARIA DI), the most eastern part of Italy, in Otranto, Naples. It was the ancient Salentinum. Long. 18. 34. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

LEUCATA, or LEUCATE, now CAPE DUCATO, a promontory in the island of Lefcathia, or St. Mauria, anciently Leucadia, in the Ionian sea. According to the strange opinion of some of the ancients, the leap from this promontory was a potent remedy against the violence of love. Artemisia, queen of Caria, who gave great proofs of courage at the battle of Salamis, and Sappho, the poetess, perished in the waves by leaping from this promontory. The tomb of the former was shewn here. At Leucate there was a temple of Apollo, where a solemn sacrifice was made annually; and to avert the divine wrath, some criminal was thrown into the sea, with feathers of various kinds, and living birds suspended from his body, to lighten his fall. If he escaped, he was banished from the country.—*Anacharsis*, iii. 354. 4th edit. The appearance of this temple was formidable to mariners, because it was customary to sacrifice some one of them; or rather from the danger generally experienced in sailing round the promontory.—ADAMS's *Geog.*



At length Leucate's cloudy top appears,  
And the sun's temple, which the sailor  
fears.

DRYDEN'S *Virgil*, iii. *Eneis*.

Long. 18. 34. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

LEUCE, an island in the Euxine, or Black sea, now called by the Greek and Turkish mariners Ilan Adase, or Phidonisi, Serpent's island. It is situated opposite to the mouth of the Danube. This island, according to mythologists, was the residence of the ghost of Achilles.—

THORNTON'S *Pres. State of Turkey*, ii. 405. Long. 30. 40. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

LEUCOSIA, or LICOSA, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Salerno, Naples. It received its name from one of the companions of Æneas, who was drowned there; or from one of the Sirens, who was thrown there by the sea.

Leucosia, cast on Neptune's shelvy  
coast,

Shall grasp the rock that long her name  
shall boast;

There points the rock, where Is with  
current strong,

And Laris, roll their neighbouring tides  
along.—*Europ. Mag.* lx. 12.

Long. 14. 58. E. lat. 40. 15. N.

LEUCTRA, a village of Bœotia, S. W. of Thebes, now forming a part of Livadia, Turkey. Here the famous column of Epaminondas obliged 24,000 Lacedemonians, the bravest troops in Greece, to yield the honour of the field to 6000 Thebans, 371 years B. C. Such was the filial affection of the victorious general, that he acknowledged it afforded him singular pleasure that his father and mother had lived to witness the glory he now acquired.—Mr. TOMKINS'S *Rays of Genius*, i. 39.—ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.*—LEMPRIERE, *B. Clas.*—RUTHERFORD'S *View of Ancient Hist.* ii. 485. Long. 23. 10. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Kinross-shire, 12 miles in cir-

cumference. It has several small islands, on one of which is a castle, where the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell. Hence, however, she escaped in 1568, by the assistance of the brother of the governor of the castle\*. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species, called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provision.—PENNANT'S *Tour in*

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\* The queen's escape is thus related by Mr. Gilpin:—The castle belonged to a gentleman of the name of Douglas, to whose care she was intrusted. George Douglas, his younger brother, a youth of eighteen, lived in the family, whom Mary singled out as the instrument of her deliverance. When she had secured his heart, she employed his abilities. A plan was laid between them, and executed on Sunday night, the 2d of May, 1568. Young Douglas contrived, as his brother sat down to supper, to secure the keys of the castle. The queen stood ready at the gate, which her faithful conductor locked behind her and threw the keys into the lake. A boat had been prepared, and the oars of all the other boats were thrown adrift. Every possibility of immediate pursuit being cut off, the queen reached the shore in security, where lord Seaton and sir James Hamilton stood ready with swift horses to receive her. For further particulars we refer the reader to Dr. ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of Scotland*, i. 452, &c. See also, *Langside-Hill, Dundrenan, Workington, and Fotheringay Castle*. Loch-Leven castle has been the receptacle of several state prisoners; one of whom was the earl of Northumberland, who was detained here from the year 1569 to 1572; when he was carried to York, where he received the punishment of his rebellion.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of Scot.* ii. 38. He suffered shortly after the duke of Norfolk, whose cause he espoused.—HUME, v. 200.—*Beaut. of Scot.* 24.



1769. 68.—GILPIN'S *Scotch Tour*, i. 92.

LEVEN, a river of Dumbartonshire, in Scotland, which issues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering course through a delightful vale, adorned with farms, seats, woods, and plantations, empties itself into the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful little ode by Dr. Smollett, who was born on its banks, and on the W. side of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E. of Vesoul. Here is a cavern thirty-five paces deep and sixty wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is fifty feet high, descends masses, or rather columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook which runs through a part of this grotto is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

LEUK, a town of Swisserland, in the Upper Valais. It is seated on an eminence near the Rhone, which is here very rapid. It is one of the independent *dixains*, or commonwealths of the Upper Valais, and is remarkable for its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs. Long. 7. 39. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

LEULINGHEM, a village in the department of the straits of Calais, remarkable for a conference held here in 1389, for an accommodation between France and England, which held nine days; and another conference in 1401, on restoring the dowry of the queen of Richard II. In 1413, a third conference was held on the business of peace, in the

reign of Henry V. It is between Calais and Boulogne.—CRUTWELL'S *Gaz.*

LEUTHEN, a village a few miles from Breslau. Here the king of Prussia, in 1757, on the 5th of Dec. (just one month from the day on which he had gained his victory at Rosbach) obtained a complete victory over the Austrians commanded by marechal Daun, whose army amounted to 60,000 men, while that of the king of Prussia did not exceed 33,000. This is sometimes called the battle of Lissa (which see). Long. 17. 4. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LEUTMERITZ, a circle and town of Bohemia. It has good pastureage, and produces excellent wine. The chief place is Leutmeritz, or Leitmeritz.

LEWARDEN, the capital of Friesland, in Holland. The buildings are good; and it carries on an extensive trade, owing to the canals which communicate with the sea. Long. 5. 43. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

LEWES, a borough of Sussex, and the principal town of that county. It is a well-built populous place, containing six parish churches, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. Near this town was fought a bloody battle in 1263, when Henry III. and his son prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a rich varied country. Long. 0. 5. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

LEWIS, one of the most considerable of the Western islands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with Harris, forms but one island, about 60 miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and



north end. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea. The country in general is barren of wood; the hills are covered with heath, which afford shelter for various sorts of game; and the lakes and streams abound with salmon, trout, &c. In this island died, in 1810, Flora Macdonald, who is supposed to have been turned of 100 years. Her faithful attachment to the chevalier, Charles-Edward, after the battle of Culloden, was similar to that of the Pendrills and the Lanes, in facilitating the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.—*Lit. Pan.* viii. 1585. Long. 6. 40. W. lat. 58. 12. N.

LEXINGTON, the capital of the state of Kentucky, at the head of the river Elkhorn. It has printing-houses, tan-yards, rope-walks, machines for making nails, pounding and cleaning hemp, and for sawing wood and stone.—*MICHAUX'S Trav.* Near this town are to be seen some curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons. Long. 85. 10. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

LEXINGTON, near Boston. Here the first blood was spilt which severed America from the British empire, in 1774.—*STEDMAN'S Hist. Am. War.* Long. 70. 35. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

LEYDEN, a city of Holland. It has several magnificent buildings, and a famous university\*. The printer Elzevir lived here. It has manufactories of cloths and stuffs. Leyden is famous for a siege that it sustained in 1573 against the Spa-

\* When William I. went to Leyden, to express his admiration of the behaviour of its inhabitants during the siege in 1573, he gave them their option, either to be exempted, for a time, from taxes, or to have a university founded: they wisely chose the latter.—*Sketch of a Tour* by J. E. SMITH, M. D.

niards\*; when the women, animated by the example of Kennava, performed all the duties of soldiers.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, v. 20. This city gave birth to Bucold, a tailor, commonly called John of Leyden, and to the famous critic Isaac Vossius. In the French church Scaliger is interred, and Boerhaave in that of St. Peter's. In Jan. 1807, a great part of the town was destroyed, with many hundreds of lives, by the explosion of one hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder on board a ship in the harbour. Rembrandt and Boerhaave were born near Leyden.—*Mon. Rev.* lxi. 120. Long. 4. 20. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LEYTA, one of the Philippine islands, about 250 miles in circumference. The soil is very fertile; and the mountains abound in cows, hogs, fowls, and deer. The air is pure and healthy, and the inhabitants are very hospitable to strangers.

LIAMONE, a department of France, in the island of Corsica, which takes its name from a river that runs into the sea 10 miles N. of Ajaccio, which is the chief place of the department.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Proper Syria and Palestine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below there

\* *BLAINVILLE'S Trav.* i. 23.—*KEYSLER'S Trav.* iii. 137.—*HANWAY'S Trav.* ii. 47. During this siege three pigeons were employed to convey intelligence from the inhabitants to William prince of Orange, and to return with his answers. After their deaths they were embalmed, and are still preserved in the town-house; and one was further honoured by two poetical panegyrics in Latin and Greek by the famous D. Heinsius.—See HARLEM.



are very pleasant and fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now there are scarcely any remaining.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* ii. 21.

LIBETHRA, a town of Greece, placed by Pausanias on mount Olympus, on the side of Macedonia. It is said to have been the place where Orpheus was born, and whence his monument was transferred to Dion by the Macedonians, when Libethra was destroyed by an inundation of the river Sus.

LIBAU, or LIEBAU, a seaport of Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic. It has a commodious harbour for light vessels, and trades in hemp, linseed, &c. Long. 21. 39. E. lat. 55. 28. N.

LIBYA, the name anciently given to that part of the world called Africa, comprehending in its whole extent Egypt, Marmorica, Cyrenai-ca, the Syrtic region, Libya Proper, Numidia, Mauritania, Libya, or Africa Interior, Ethiopia, &c. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, or Arabian gulf; on the S. by the Ethiopian sea; and on the W. by the Atlantic sea. It was, in general, considered as a dreary, inhospitable part of the world, without pasture, and containing many sandy deserts:—

From golden sands her pride could Libya  
raise;  
Could she, who spreads no pasture,  
claim our praise;  
Loath'd were her wealth, where rabid  
monsters breed;  
Where serpents, pamper'd on her venom,  
feed.  
No sheltering trees invite the wanderer's  
eye,  
No fruits, no grain, no gums, her tracts  
supply;  
On her vast wilds, no lovely prospects  
run;  
But all lies barren, though beneath the  
sun.

SAVAGE.

LIEYSSA, or GEBISSE, 20 miles

W. from Nicomedia, famous for the death and tomb of Hannibal\*.—*Bib. Classica.*—*Geo. Antiqua & Nova.*—*Geog. Universelle* de HUBNER, iv. 14.

LICHFIELD, a neat well-built city of Staffordshire. It is a city and county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It contains three parish churches, beside the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. Here are a free-school and two hospitals. Lichfield is seated in a fine champaign country. Many eminent characters have been born in it; as Ashmole, a celebrated antiquary, and the founder of a famous library at Oxford; Dr. Samuel Johnson, the incomparable moralist†; bishop

\* Hannibal's death happened 182 B. C. which was also remarkable for the death of Scipio and Philopœmen.—See LINTERNUM and MEGALAPOLIS.

† The late Mr. Cumberland has thus described this leviathan of literature:

“Herculean strength, and a stentorian  
voice,

Of wit a fund, of words a countless  
choice:

In learning rather various than pro-  
found,

In truth intrepid, in religion sound:  
A trembling frame, and a distorted sight,  
But firm in judgment, and in genius  
bright;

In controversy rarely known to spare,  
But humble as the publican in prayer;  
To more than merited his kindness,  
kind,

And, though in manners harsh, of  
friendly mind;

Deep-ting'd with melancholy's blackest  
shade,

And, though prepar'd to die, of death  
afraid—

Such Johnson was: of him with justice  
vain,

When will this nation see his like again?”

Cowper, the poet, has also thus celebrated him:—

Here Johnson lies—a sage by all allow'd,  
Whom to have bred may well make  
England proud;

Whose prose was eloquence by wisdom  
taught,

The graceful vehicle of virtuous thought;



Newton, the author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies; and from its having been the residence of several literary characters,

"Its gales have been inur'd to spring  
With notes Aonian on their wing.  
Ah! witness many a sparkling rhyme  
By Garrick rung in tuneful chime,  
Ere yet on Britain's stage he shone,  
And shar'd the wreath his Shakspeare  
won.

And witness Johnson's loftier strains,  
Proud glory of his native plains:  
And theirs the learn'd and lucky pair,  
Ordain'd to fill the prelate chair;  
For modest Green, in Lichfield grove,  
With Newton strung his lute to love;  
And many a Muse delighted shed  
Her myrtle on each rival head,  
Ere yet the mitre's envied round  
Their brows with graver honours bound."

See a *Poem* subjoin'd to Shaw's History of Staffordshire, by Miss SEWARD.

The authoress of these lines, a poetess of distinguished elegance, died here in 1809.—*Europ. Mag.* lv. 244. Long. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

LICOLA, or LAGO-DI-LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine lake, and was famous for oysters.

LIDDAL, or LIDDEL, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which runs in a direction from N. E. to S. W. forming the boundary with England for 4 or 5 miles, till it joins the Esk several miles before that river falls into the Solway Frith. The

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Whose verse may claim—grave, masculine, and strong—  
Superior praise to the mere poet's song;  
Who many a noble gift from heaven possess'd,  
And faith at last along with all the rest:  
O man immortal by a double prize!  
By fame on earth, by glory in the skies.  
HAYLEY'S *Life of Cowper*.

scenery on its banks is highly picturesque. The celebrated Dr. Armstrong, a native of the parish of Castletown, through which it runs, thus celebrates its beauties in his classic poem on Health:—

————— Such the stream  
On whose Arcadian banks I first drew  
air,  
Liddal; till now, except in Doric lays  
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-sick  
swains,  
Unknown in song; tho' not a purer  
stream,  
Thro' meads more flow'ry or more romantic groves,  
Rolls toward the western main. Hail,  
sacred flood!  
May still thy hospitable swains be blest  
In rural innocence; thy mountains still  
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful  
woods  
For ever flourish; and thy vales look  
gay  
With painted meadows, and the golden  
grain!

—*Gaz. of Scot.* The southern angle of the county of Roxburghshire takes the name of Liddisdale from this river.

LIEGE, a late bishopric and electorate of Germany. It is now united to France, and forms the department of the Ourthe.

LIEGE, a city in the department of Ourthe, in the circle of Westphalia, Germany, on the Mense. The public structures are, the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the arsenal. On the sides of the river are fine walks. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. The manufactures of this place are arms, nails, leather, serge, and beer. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege at the approach of the duke of Marlborough. It has been since taken and retaken several times; last by the French in 1794. In St. William's convent, without the city, is the tomb of the famous



traveller sir John Mandeville, from whom all lying travellers have been since proverbially called Mandevilles.—*CAMPBELL's Journey*, 59. Henry IV. emperor of Germany, a great, but calamitous prince, died at Liege in 1106, and was interred by the bishop of the city; but, as he was excommunicated by Gregory VII. his body was dug up and carried to Spire, where it remained exposed till the pope permitted it to be buried.—*Mod. Un. Hist.* xxxix. 59.—*Precis d'Hist. de ZOFF*, ii.

LIEOU-KIEOU, the name of certain islands subject to China, situated between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. Besides those articles of commerce, with which their manufactories of silk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utensils, &c. furnish them, they also export mother of pearl, tortoise and other shells, coral, and whetstones, which are in great request, both in China and Japan.—*Encyclopædia Brit*—The centre of the great Lieou-Kieou, or Liqueo, the principal of the group, is situated in long. 129. 50. E. lat. 28. 0. N.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, and runs by Dublin, below which it falls into the Irish sea.

LIGER, the ancient name of the river Loire.

LIGURIA, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

LIGURIA, a country of ancient Italy, which had on the W. a part of the maritime Alps, and the river Varus; on the N. the Po; on the E. a part of Gallia Cispadana, and a small portion of Etruria.

LI-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, near the source of the river Yan-gong-kiang. This place is said to be occupied by descendants of some ancient colonies of Chinese. The mountains that sur-

round it separate it from the land of Lamas, and are said to contain mines of gold. Amber and pine-apples are plentiful. The adjoining land is fertile, and is well watered.

LILIENTHAL, a small place near Bremen, in Lower Saxony, Germany. A new planet was discovered by M. Harding in 1804 at this place, to which he has given the name of Juno.—*Europ. Mag.* xlvii. 401.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E. side of the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1793 and 1794. Long. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LILYBÆUM, now MARSALA, a town of Sicily, S. of Drepanum, and near the promontory of the same name, now called cape Bocco. It was the principal fortress of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and the only city that resisted Pyrrhus when he passed into this island in the 475th year of Rome; but having been ineffectually besieged for five years, it was ceded to the Romans after the victory of Lutatius, A.U.C. 511. It was from this port that the formidable fleet, commanded by Scipio Africanus, sailed, when he set out for Africa in the second Punic war, A. U. C. 548. The beauty of this harbour induced the Saracens to call it "Marsala," signifying the "Port of God."—See MARSALA. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

LIMA, or LOS ROYES, the middle division of the viceroyalty of Peru.

LIMA, or LOS REGES, the capital of Peru, is built on the banks of a river named Rimac, or Limac. It is about 10 miles from the sea, having a port named Callao at the mouth of the river. This city obtained the name of the City of the Kings, from its foundation being laid on the day of Epiphany, or feast of the three kings. The adjacent country abounds with corn, oil, flax, sugar,



and fruits. It has an archbishop's see and a university. It is surrounded with walls. The houses are only one story high, on account of earthquakes; and the roofs are of linen or reeds. The inhabitants are rich, profligate, and superstitious. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was assassinated in the centre of this city (which he had founded) in the middle of the day, and in the midst of his guards, 1541.—See TRUXILLO.—RAYNAL'S *E. and W. Indies*, ii. 497.—*Comp. of Voy.* SMOLLETT, ii. 236. Long. 76. 44. W. lat. 12. 1. S.

LIMASOL.—See LIMISSO.

LIMBURG, a late principality of Germany, and a province of the Netherlands. It is now annexed to France, and forms part of the department of Ourthe. It contains some of the best iron-mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn and pastures.

LIMBURG, a town in the department of Ourthe, late capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1675, and by the allies in 1702; but afterward ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloths; and the town is famous for its excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain near the river Verse. Long. 5. 57. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LIMBURG, or LIMPER, in Brisgau, in the circle of Swabia, on the confines of Alsace. At its castle Rodolph the Great was born in 1218.—COXE'S *Hist. of the House of Austria*, i. 8.—See HAPSBURG and GERMERSHEIM.

LIMERICK, or LOUGH MEATH, a city of Ireland, in the county of the same name. It is the metropolis of the province of Munster, and was the strongest fortress in Ireland. It is a commercial, rich, and populous place. Its export of corn is the

most considerable in Ireland. The linen, woollen, and paper-manufactories, are carried on here to a great extent; its gloves are noted; and the export of provisions is very considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honourable capitulation. Ireton died of the plague at this place in 1651 (CLARENDON, ii. 73.), and Rapin was wounded at its siege.—BELSHAM'S *Hist. G. Brit.* i. 192.—*Biog. Dict.* —GRANGER, iii. 16. Mr. Hayley has styled Rapin the British Polybius; and adds,

Thy sword, thy pen, have both thy name  
    endear'd;  
This join'd our arms, and that our story  
    clear'd;  
Thy foreign hand discharg'd th' histo-  
    rian's trust,  
Unsway'd by party, and to freedom just.

Long. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by Kerry, on the S. by Cork, and on the E. by Tipperary. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous.

LIMISSO, a seaport in the S. part of the island of Cyprus. In its vicinity is made the real and delicious wine of Cyprus; some of this pours like oil, and may be kept to a great age.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 309.—Richard I. in his way to the Holy Land, had three of his vessels wrecked near this port, and the crews were imprisoned by Isaac, the reigning prince, in 1191. Richard, soon after, landed on the island, took Isaac prisoner, loaded him with silver chains, and sent him to Tripoli, in Syria, to be confined.—RA-



PIN, i. 248.—MARITI'S *Travels*.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 458. Long. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 45. N.

LIMMAT, a river of Swisserland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the N. W. extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course N. W. flows through the lake of Zurich, and, watering Baden, falls into the river Aar, below that town. About a mile from Baden, where the Limmat flows with the greatest rapidity, is a beautiful wooden bridge, two hundred and forty feet long, and suspended about twenty feet from the surface of the water. It was the last work of Grubenman, the self-taught architect, and is far superior in elegance to the famous bridge of Schaffhausen, which was destroyed in 1799.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the river Vienne. Limoges was taken by storm in 1371 by the English under the Black Prince; when the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were put to the sword, and about four thousand perished. This was the last exploit of that prince.—MEZERAY, iii. 87. Aguesseau was born here 1668, and died in 1751. He was procureur general in the reign of Louis XIV. and, after that monarch's death, appointed chancellor by the duke of Orleans. He never passed a day, from his childhood, without reading some parts of the Scripture; and he was heard to say, that this was the balm of his life.—See AUTEUIL. Long. 1. 20. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France. It is covered with forests of chesnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the department of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

LIMOUX, a commercial town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufactory of cloth, and its environs produce an excellent white wine, called *La Blanquette de Limoux*, the perry of Limoux. It is seated on the river Aude. Long. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

LINAREZ, a village of Andalusia, on a little river which falls into the Guadalquiver, famous for its lead-mines.—BOURGOING'S *Travels*.

LINASKEA, or LISNAKEA, S. E. of Lough Neagh, is memorable for the defeat of six thousand Irish in the interest of the bigoted James II. by two thousand Inniskilliners.—RAPIN, iii. 84.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Witham. The cathedral is admired for its interior architecture. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, weighs 11,200lbs. The chief trade is in coal, oats, and wool. Here is a small manufactory of camlets. Lincoln green was a favourite colour in England at a very early period.

“She had on her holiday kirtle and gown,

Which were of a bright *Lincoln green*.”

ROBIN HOOD'S *Garland*.—*Europ. Mag* lviii. 445.

It was before this city that king Stephen, when his whole army was routed, almost alone maintained the fight against the enemy, till his battle-axe and sword were both broken, and himself taken prisoner, 1140.—KIMBER'S *Hist. of Eng.* 91.—*Mod. Europe*, i. 284.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix.



606. Louis, dauphin of France, afterwards Louis VIII. king of France, was defeated at Lincoln, by the English, in the reign of Henry III. in 1217, and soon after returned to France.—RAPIN'S *Hist. of England*. Catherine Swinford, the third wife of John of Gaunt, was buried at Lincoln cathedral. The famous cardinal Beaufort was a son of that marriage. Dr. Willis, deservedly celebrated for his treatment of insanity, was born at Lincoln in 1740. An annuity of £1000 was granted to him for his unre-mitted and successful attention to his majesty George III. during his illness in 1788 and 1789.—GIF-FORD'S *Life of Pitt*, ii. 485. Long. O. 25. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. E. by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; on the S. W. by Rutlandshire; and on the W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. Its principal rivers are the Trent, Humber, Witham, and Welland. The air is various, according to its three grand divisions, Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme swiftness; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufacture.

LINDAU, a town of Suabia. The French took possession of this town in 1796. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance. Long. 9. 41. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

LINDHOLM, near Malmoe, in Schonen, Sweden, has a castle, in which Albert and his son were confined seven years, after the battle of Falkoping.—*Hist. de Danemarck* par MALLET, i. 362. Long. 13. 5. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

LINDISFARNE, or HOLY ISLAND; which see.

LINDKOPING, an inconsiderable town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, near the lake Wenner, on the river Stang, 25 miles S. S. W. of Nordkoping. Here Sigismund III. king of Sweden, was deposed in 1599, and compelled to retire into Poland, of which he was also the sovereign.—JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*. Long. 13. O. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

LINDLEY, a village about 4 miles N. W. from Hinckley, in Leicestershire. Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was born here in 1576. Long. 1. 17. W. lat. 52. 39. N.

LINDO, a town at the E. part of the island of Rhodes. It was the birthplace of Chares, who fabricated the famous Colossus; and of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Its harbour, though far from being spacious, is much frequented by the small craft of the country employed in trading to the neighbouring coasts. On account of the stony soil of the country, the culture principally consists of plantations of vines and fig-trees. Long. 37. 38. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

LINDSEY, the largest of the principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N. of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the most ele-



vated part of the county; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the western side. Toward the N. E. part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S. part of which is well inhabited; but the N. is very thin of people: great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract.

LINGONES, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

LING-TAO, a town of China, of the first rank, in Chensi, situated on the Tie-tan river, which falls into the Hoang-ho or Yellow river. Gold is found in great quantities in the sand of the neighbouring rivers and brooks. The country is very mountainous, and abounds in wild bulls, and an animal resembling a tiger, whose skins are very valuable. The vallies are fertile in corn, and the pastures near the rivers supply food for cattle. Long. 106. 34. E. lat. 25. 22. N.

LIN-KIANG, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Kiang-si, situated on the banks of the river Yu-ho. Its soil is good, and the climate is healthful; but it is so much deserted, that the Chinese say, one hog would be sufficient to maintain the whole city two days. One of its villages is the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. Long. 115. 0. E. lat. 27. 58. N.

LINLITHGOW, a borough of Scotland, the county town of Linlithgowshire. It stands on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at the E. end of the town. A considerable trade is carried on here in the dressing of white leather, which is sent abroad to be manufactured, and many hands are employed in dressing of flax and wool-combing. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins: but here is still shown the room in which

Mary queen of Scots was born in 1542.—PENNANT's *Tour*, part ii. 233. Murray, regent of Scotland, was shot here in 1570; and the house is still standing from which this deliberate assassination was perpetrated.—BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—GILPIN's *Scotch Tour*, i. 73. During the civil dissensions between Bruce and Baliol, this castle was taken by stratagem, through the means of one Binnock, or Binny, who secretly favoured the cause of Bruce. Binnock, being accustomed to supply the fortress with hay, was well known, and had free access at all times. Under these circumstances, he proposed to Bruce to conceal some armed men in his cart, which should be apparently loaded with hay. These being admitted, they secured the guards, and made themselves masters of the place. For this service Binnock was rewarded with some lands in the neighbourhood. In October 1488, this place was delivered to the rule of lord Hailes and Alexander Home, two of the principal leaders of the rebellion against James III.—See BANNOCKBURN.—The church of Linlithgow, which is appended to the palace, is a very fine building. Some of the windows are particularly beautiful. In this edifice, the isle is still shewn in which James IV. is said to have seen an apparition, warning him of the impending fate of the battle of Flodden, in which that monarch and the flower of his nobility were slain. As there is no doubt but a person, in an unusual habit, did accost that prince, when attending the evening service in the church, it is supposed to have been a stratagem of the queen's, to dissuade him from his intended enterprize against England, which a credulous and superstitious age converted into a



supernatural and prophetic admonition. Long. 3. 34. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST-LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by Edinburghshire, on the S. W. by Lanerkshire, and on the W. by Stirlingshire.

LINTERNUM, an ancient city of Campania, now Naples, Italy, at the mouth of the Glanis, of which at present no vestige remains; was the place to which Scipio Africanus the elder retired from the mean envy of his countrymen; and here he died, and, according to some, was buried, 182 B. C.

Scipio, the gentle chief, humanely brave,  
Who soon the race of spotless glory ran,  
And, warm in youth, to the poetic  
shade,

With friendship and philosophy, retired.  
THOMSON'S *Winter*.

—See LIBYSSA. Long. 14. 2. E. lat. 40. 52. N.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Austria, has several manufactures. The French took it in 1741, and a second time in 1800. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and the Traen. The celebrated Montecuculli, cotemporary of marechal Turenne, died here in 1681. — COXE'S *Austria*, i. 1029. Long. 14. 13. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LION MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, deriving its name from a supposed resemblance to the lion. Its summit is 2160 feet high, and signal-flags are erected at different parts.

LIONS, 8 miles from Rouen, in the department of Eure, late province of Normandy, France. It was the birthplace of the poet Benserade, who died in 1690, at the age of 78 years. His death is ascribed to an artery being opened,

instead of a vein.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* Long. 1. 40. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

LIPARI ISLANDS, islands in the Mediterranean sea, which lie to the N. of Sicily, and formerly called Æolian islands. They produce alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia. In these islands Vulcan kept his forges, and in Sicily and Lemnos.—See LEMNOS. Lipari, the largest, is 19 miles in circuit; and it is the most populous, containing 9000 inhabitants. Æolus, according to mythologists, resided in Stromboli, or Lipari, and was god of the winds.

For, him the mighty sire of gods assign'd  
The tempests' lord, the tyrant of the  
wind;

His word alone the list'ning storms obey,  
To smooth the deep, or swell the foamy  
sea.—*Odyssey*, book x.

and, according to Virgil, he seems to have been indebted to Juno for his dignity:—

By you, I sit a guest with gods above,  
And share the graces and the smiles of  
Jove;

By you, these realms, this sceptre I  
maintain,  
And wear these honours of the stormy  
reign.

*Eneid*, i. PITT'S translation.

Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, 22 miles N. of Temeswar. It has been several times taken and retaken. Long. 22. 0. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

LIRIS, a river of Italy, which anciently bounded the territory of Latium towards the south. This river is now called Garigliano. It is related, that, in the year of Rome 666, Marius, pursued by the faction of Sylla, concealed himself in these marshes, with his body under water, and his head covered with rushes, but was discovered and



conveyed to Minturnæ. — PLUTARCH.—GOLDSMITH'S *Rome*, i. 358.

LIS.—See LYS.

LISBON, a considerable city of Europe, and capital of Portugal, on the river Tagus. Its population, according to Link, may be estimated at 300,000. It has a university, and a tribunal of inquisition, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1755.—(See an account in MAYOR'S *Un. Hist.*) The harbour is capable of containing 10,000 sail. In 1640, Vasconcellos, a Portuguese by birth, but the prime minister of Philip IV. of Spain, was assassinated in the palace, and his body thrown out of the window by the Portuguese, who proclaimed the duke of Braganza king, under the title of John IV. John was not very desirous of being raised to the throne, and needed the exhortations of Louisa de Gusman, his wife, to inspire him with sufficient courage to comply with the desires of the conspirators. "Accept, sir," said she, "the crown that is offered to you. How desirable it is to die a king, though you were one but a quarter of an hour." His death occurred at Lisbon in 1656.—VERTOT'S *Rev. of Portugal*. The poet Camoens, who wrote the *Lusiad*, and yet died in poverty and distress, was born here in 1517.—*Asiatic An. Reg.* ii. 32.—MICKLE'S *Lusiad*, 108.—The eminently pious Doddridge died here 1751. He was the twentieth child of his father's marriage, and born in London 1702.—(See an excellent "Life" prefixed to his *Family Expositor*). Fielding, the novelist, expired here in 1754. Lobo, a Jesuit, who wrote the account of Abyssinia, was born at Lisbon, and died in 1678. In November 1807, the royal family of Portugal left Lisbon for the Brazils, to avoid the tyranny of Bonaparte. At a short distance from the

city of Lisbon is the noble aqueduct thrown across the vale of Alcantara, which supplies the city with the waters of the Pusilippo. This princely specimen of modern architecture is above a mile in length, and is supported on 70 fine grand arches; the centre and principal one being upwards of 200 feet in height, from the bed of a small river which runs under it\*. Its amazing strength enabled it to resist the effects of the great earthquake on the 1st of November, 1755.—*Captain STOTHERT'S Narr.* 11. Long. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISBURN, a borough in Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It was burnt down about 50 years ago: but has been rebuilt in a neat, handsome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen cloth. It is seated on the river Laggan. Long. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 41. N.

LISIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, late Normandy. It has a good trade in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and the Orbec. The invention of the air-gun is ascribed to one Marin, a burgher of this place, who presented one to Henry IV.—See a description of it in "*Scientific Dialogues*." John Hennuyer, bishop of Lisieux, when ordered to assist in the horrible Bartholomew massacre, nobly resisted; declaring, that he never read any thing in the Gospel which could justify such rigour; and that true religion was established by persuasion, and not by murder and by fear.—*Galerie Historique*. Long. 0. 19. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

LISLE, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late

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\* Mr. Twiss, in his *Travels*, page 8, says, that the largest arch is 332 feet in height, and 249 in width.



province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. Among the public structures most worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital. They have manufactures of all sorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Lisle was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months' siege, and the loss of many thousand men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk.—*Modern Europe*, iv. 328, 333. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of a superior French army. It is seated on the river Deule. Baptiste, a celebrated painter of flowers, was born here in 1635. Long. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

LISMORE, a town on the river Blackwater, in the county of Waterford, Munster, Ireland. Below the town is a rich salmon-fishery, which is the greatest branch of trade here. It was the birthplace of the eminent philosopher Robert Boyle, who was born in 1626, the same year in which lord Bacon died. Boyle was a celebrated chemist, and a man of exalted piety. He died in 1691. Long. 7. 55. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

LISNEGARVY, not far from Drogheda, in the county of Down, Ireland. It is memorable for being the place where Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, died in 1667. To eminent piety and learning this distinguished prelate united great candour and liberality. —

*Biog. Dict.* in 15 vols. Long. 6. 5. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fishery of sardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine. Long. 16. 17. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

LISSA, a small town of Poland, in Posnania. It was burnt by the Russians in 1707, but has been rebuilt since. Long. 17. 12. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

LISSA, or LESZNO, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslau, remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 262.—*Mem. of the Life and Reign of Frederick*, by Dr. TOWERS, ii. 82.—*JOHNSON'S Life of the King of Prussia*, 201.

LISSANOURE, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, was the birthplace of lord Macartney in 1737. He served in several official capacities, and went on an embassy to China.—*Edin. Rev.* xi. 291.—*Mon. Rev.* lvi. 339.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe. It is bounded on the S. by Volhynia; on the W. by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N. by Livonia and Russia, which last also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth; and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Neman, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, their hoofs being very hard. Amber is found in it. Jews are very numerous in this country. By the infamous



partition of Poland, it became part of the spoil of Russia.—See JONES's *Hist. of Poland*, 8vo. 1795.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. It includes ancient Greece; and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.—See ATHENS. In this country are the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon.

LIVADIA, a city of European Turkey, on the gulf of Lepanto. It is populous, and has a good trade. Near the ancient Lebadia, now Livadia, on the side of a stream called Hyrcina, was a celebrated oracle of Trophonius, the same with Mercury. Particular sounds were heard by those who consulted this oracle, which usually made them grave through the rest of life; hence it was said of a person remarkably melancholy and gloomy, "He comes from the cave of Trophonius."—ADAMS's *Geo.* 305. — Long. 23. 26. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

LIVERPOOL, a considerable seaport in Lancashire, and, with respect to extent of commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, with large docks secured by flood-gates. It contains nearly 78,000 inhabitants. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. One very considerable branch of trade carried on from this port was that of slaves\* on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the West India islands, the Carolinas, and other parts of North America. The trade to Ireland,

\* By the humane and spirited exertions of a Clarkson out of parliament, and those of a Wilberforce and Fox in that assembly, and a loud and general cry of the nation, this infamous traffic was abolished by act of parliament in 1806.

and every part of the world, is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; and the coasting trade hence to London employs a great number of ships. Here are several manufactories of China ware, some glass-houses, and some breweries; and it is the chief market in the kingdom for cotton. Stubbs, an eminent delineator of animals, was born at Liverpool. John Palmer, the comedian, in the performance of "The Stranger," dropped down on the stage at this place, and instantly expired, in 1798.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxiv. 113.—*Mon. Mag.* vi. 152.—JONES's *Biog. Dramatica, Introduction*, i. 52. Mr. Joseph Johnson, many years an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard, was born at Liverpool, in Nov. 1738. He died Dec. 20th, 1809, and was buried at Fulham—*Gent. Mag.* ii. 1168. N. S. The following elegant description of this commercial town is from the pen of Mr. Roscoe:—

Far as the eye can trace the prospect  
round,  
The splendid tracts of opulence are  
found:  
Yet scarce a hundred annual rounds  
have run,  
Since first the fabric of this power  
begun.  
His noble waves inglorious Mersey  
roll'd,  
Nor felt those waves by labouring art  
control'd.  
Along his side a few small cots were  
spread,  
His finny brood their humble tenants  
fed;  
At opening dawn, with fraudulent nets  
supply'd,  
The paddling skiff would brave his spa-  
cious tide,  
Ply round the shores, nor tempt the  
dangerous main,  
But seek e'er night the friendly port  
again.  
Now o'er the wandering world her name  
resounds,  
From northern climes, to India's distant  
bounds.



Where'er his shores the broad Atlantic  
laves,  
Where'er the Baltic rolls his wintry  
waves;  
Where'er the honour'd flood extends his  
tide,  
That clasps Sicilia like a favour'd bride;  
Whose waves in ages past so oft have  
bore  
The storm of battle on the Punic shore;  
Have wash'd the banks of Greece's  
learned bow'rs,  
And view'd at distance Rome's imperial  
tow'rs;  
In every clime her prosperous fleets are  
known;  
She makes the wealth of every clime her  
own.

To the above elegant lines may be  
added a few from a recent publica-  
tion:—

Here wand'ring Mersey's rapid streams  
Rival the honours of the Thames;  
And bear on each returning tide,  
Whate'er by commerce is supply'd;  
Whate'er the winds can hurry o'er  
From ev'ry clime and distant shore.

*Dr. SYNTAX in Search of the  
Picturesque, canto xix.*

Long. 2. 56. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

LIVONIA, a large province of  
the Russian empire, which, with  
that of Esthonia, has been recipro-  
cally claimed and possessed by the  
three bordering powers of Russia,  
Sweden, and Poland; and, for more  
than two centuries, has been a con-  
stant source and perpetual scene of  
the most bloody wars. It was finally  
wrested from the Swedes by Peter  
the Great, and confirmed to the  
Russians by the peace of Nystadt,  
in 1721. It now forms the Russian  
government of Riga, or Livonia, of  
which the town of Riga is the capi-  
tal. It is bounded on the N. by  
the government of Revel, or Estho-  
nia. The land is so fertile in corn,  
that it is called the granary of the  
North; and it would produce a  
great deal more, if it were not so  
full of lakes. The fish that abound  
here are, salmon, carp, pike, flat

fish, and many others. In the  
forests are wolves, bears, elks, rein-  
deer, stags, and hares. The do-  
mestic animals are very numerous;  
but the sheep bear very bad wool.  
Here are a great number of forests,  
which consist of birch-trees, pines,  
and oaks; and all the houses of the  
inhabitants are built with wood.  
They export flax, hemp, honey,  
wax, leather, skins, and potash.

LIZARD, a cape or promontory of  
Cornwall, whence ships usually take  
their departure when bound to the  
westward. Long. 5. 12. W. lat. 49.  
58. N.

LLANBERIS, a small rude village  
a few miles from Caernarvon, in  
Wales. In its vicinity are a copper-  
mine, and a tremendous cataract:  
the waterfall of the great chasm is  
60 feet. Near it formerly resided  
the celebrated Margaret uch Evans,  
who died at the age of 105. This  
extraordinary female was the great-  
est hunter, shooter, and fisher of her  
time, fiddled excellently, rowed  
stoutly, was a good joiner, was a  
blacksmith, shoemaker, boat-build-  
er, and maker of harps, and at 70  
was the best wrestler in the country.  
—PENNANT.

LLANCARVAN, between Cow-  
bridge and Caerdiff, is celebrated  
as the birthplace of Caradoc the  
historian, who wrote the history of  
Cambria, from the abdication of  
Cadwallader to his own time.

LLANDILOVAWR, a market-town in  
Caermarthenshire. A decisive bat-  
tle is said to have been fought here  
in 1281, between Edward I. and  
Llewelyn, in which the Welch were  
defeated. This victory put a final  
period to Welch independency.  
The prince soon after lost his life at  
Bualth, and the principality has  
ever since been subject to England.  
—WYNDHAM'S *Tour*. — EVANS'S  
*Cambrian Itinerary*, 133. — HUME.

LLANGUNNOR, Caermarthenshire,



Wales. It was the residence of sir Richard Steele, and here he died. — See CARMARTHEN. — EVANS'S *Camb. Itin.* 129.—*Brit. Chronologist*, ii. 151.

LLANIDAN, a village in the eastern part of the island of Anglesea. Not far from this spot, the Romans landed under Suetonius Paulinus, who murdered the Britons by thousands.

LLANRHARADR YN MOCHNANT, a village in the southern extremity of Denbighshire, Wales. Dr. William Morgan, the first translator of the Bible into Welch, was a native and vicar of this place. He became bishop of St. Asaph, and died there in 1604. About 4 miles distant from this village is the largest waterfall in Wales. The little river Rhaidar falls down an almost perpendicular height of 210 feet.

LLANGHARNE, a little town situated at the mouth of the Towey, in Carmarthenshire. This was the birthplace of Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester, a distinguished political writer, who was born in 1713, and died Nov. 1799.—*MALKIN'S South Wales*.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxvi.

LLANRUST, a small town seated on the eastern bank of the Conwy, just within the borders of Denbighshire. The high-road from Shropshire passes through it. It has a bridge built by Inigo Jones. A small trade is carried on in harp-making. Here is preserved the stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great.—*Dr. PLAYFAIR'S Geo.* ii. 503.

LLURYD, a little village in Cardiganshire, a few miles from Kilgarren, in Pembrokeshire, Wales, containing an immense manufactory of tin plates, belonging to sir Benjamin Hammet. Near this manufactory is a waterfall of the river Tivy, generally esteemed the most

remarkable salmon-leap in Wales. —*BARBER'S Tour*, 94.

Lo, ST. a considerable town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on the river Vue; is defended by fortifications in the ancient manner, dug in a steep rock; and there is a good citadel. It has considerable manufactories of serges, shalloons, ribbands, and gold and silver lace. At Domfront, near St. Lo, Montgomeri, by whom Henry II. of France was accidentally killed in a tournament in 1559, was taken prisoner and condemned to death in 1574, having been engaged in the Protestant party against the Catholics.—*Dict. Historique*.—HENAULT.

LOANDO, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Angola, in Congo, or Lower Guinea, with a good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, containing about 3000 houses, built of stone and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of negroes' huts, made of straw and earth.

LOANDO, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Angola, Africa. It is about 12 miles long, and one wide; separated from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The soil does not produce grain; but fruits, such as oranges, figs, &c. are plentiful. It contains seven or eight villages, and on the coast are found shell-fish called Zimbi, used for money by the natives, like cowries in India.

LOANGO, a country or kingdom of Africa, situated on the W. coast, towards the Atlantic, and bounded on the N. by Benin. The inhabitants, instead of cultivating the land, content themselves with bread and fish, and such fruits, greens, and



pulse, as the soil naturally produces. Cocoas, oranges, and lemons, are not much cultivated; but the sugar-canes, cassia, and tobacco, as well as the palm, banana, cotton, and pimento trees, grow here plentifully. They have also a great variety of roots, herbs, &c. &c. The king and his court reside in a town of the same name. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are great numbers of trees, whence they draw palm wine. Their principal trade consists in elephants' teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable.

LOBAU, an island about 6 miles from Vienna. It is situated in the river Danube, and is about 4 miles broad, and 6 miles long. This island was occupied by Napoleon in 1809, previous to the battle of Asperne.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi.

LOCARNO, a town of Swisserland, and the capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It commands beautiful prospects. The canopy of the church is adorned with straw-work, and almost rivals velvet or gold fringe.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF.—See MAGGIORE.

LOCHABER, a district of Scotland, in the county of Inverness; about 40 miles long and 25 broad, of which the chief place is fort William. This is one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland, thinly inhabited, with the houses wretched. The chief produce is black cattle, with very large flocks of sheep. Here prince Charles erected his standard in 1745, upon his landing from France, with seven officers, and arms for two thousand men.

LOCHES, a town of France, on the river Indre, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It has a castle, in which was a horrid dungeon built by Lewis XI. and an iron cage. Ludovico Sforza, duke of Milan, was imprisoned here by Lewis XII. in 1500, and died in the castle after ten years confinement.—HENAULT.—MEZERAY, iv. 421. In the church was interred Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII. to whose patriotic exhortations he owed almost all his glory.—WRAXALL'S *Tour.*—MEZERAY, iii. 271. Long. 1. 2. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

LOCH LEVEN.--See LEVEN, LOCH.

LOCH LOCHIE, the most western of the fresh water lakes in Invernesshire, is about 14 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. The waters of this loch are chiefly derived from another to the northward, called Loch Archaig, which runs in a northern direction, 16 miles in length, and one in breadth. The river Lochie, which takes its rise from this lake, runs westward, and falls into the sea at fort William; its length being about 10 miles, and its breadth about 200 feet. It is navigable for small boats.

LOCH CATHERINE, a lake of Scotland, situated in the S. W. of Perthshire, and along with two other lakes gives rise to the river Teith, which flows eastward into the Forth. The access to this lake is through a very wild region; and the visitant of it has the prospect changed perpetually, by the appearance of new objects.

LOCH FINE, one of the extensive inland waters of Argyleshire, in Scotland, connecting with the sea by means of the estuary of the Clyde rivers, and by Kylbrannan sound, on the west of the isle of Arran. The principal branch of



Loch Fine extends a few miles to the N. of the town of Inverary.

LOCH OICH, a lake in Invernesshire, is about 3 miles in length; its banks form a number of small bays, and include some beautiful little islands. It gives rise to the river Oich, which flows eastward, and soon falls into Loch Ness.

LOCHMABEN, a town and royal borough, situated in the county of Dumfries, and district of Annandale, Scotland. Coarse linen is the staple production of this place; 60,000 yards being annually manufactured here and in the neighbourhood for the London market. The parish of Lochmaben extends about 10 miles along the banks of the Annan, which possesses a very valuable salmon-fishery, almost contiguous to the town. The family of Bruce, before they ascended the throne of Scotland, resided here; it is said, that king Robert I. was born here; and his grandfather, the competitor with John Baliol, died here in 1293, at the very advanced age of 85. Lochmaben and its vicinity derive no small degree of celebrity, as the scene of some of the heroic actions of the renowned sir William Wallace.—KERR's *Hist. of Robert I.* i. 50. Long. 3. 26. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

LOCKERBIE, a market-town in the parish of Drysdale, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, pleasantly situated on the Annan. It has two fairs and ten markets during the year, at which upwards of 20,000 lambs are annually sold, the greater part of which are principally sent into England. Considerable quantities of linen and woollen cloths are likewise purchased for the same part of the kingdom.

LOCRIS, one of the ancient divisions of Greece.

LODESAN, a small district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile

and populous. Its cheeses are in very high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc. It was lately a bishop's see. Its manufactories of hats and of cloth for the army render it very rich; but it is seated in a dry barren country, on the river Logue, at the foot of the Cevennes. Cardinal Fleury, the prudent and pacific prime minister to Lewis XV. was born here in 1653, and died at the age of 93.—COXE's *Mem. of Lord Walpole*.—COXE's *Hist. of Austria*.—See ISSY, in *Gaz.* Long. 3. 25. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

LODI, a large and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodesan, on the river Adda. The French, under Buonaparte, defeated the Austrians, commanded by general Beaulieu, at this place, in May 1796. In 1799, the former were totally defeated by the Russians; but the French regained the possession of it in 1800.—*Hist. of the Campaign of 1796*, i. 90.—MAVOR's *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 338. Lodi is particularly noted for that sort of cheese called Parmesan.—YOUNG's *Travels in France*, ii. Quaresimus, a Franciscan friar of Lodi, published, in the sixteenth century, a copious and elaborate description of the Holy Land.—CLARKE, ii. 414. Long. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

LOIRE AND CHER, a department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, 5 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of France, late the province of Velay.



It takes its name from the principal river in France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc; begins to be navigable at Roanne; and, watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbœuf. Le Puy is the capital.

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne.

LOIRET, a department of France, late province of Orleannois. Orleans is the capital.

LOLBAUG, a country palace situated at the other extremity of the island on which Seringapatam is built. Here is the mausoleum of Hyder, where rests all that was royal of this Mussulmaun dynasty; Hyder himself, his wife, and Tippoo.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, i. 422.—See COLAR and SERINGAPATAM.

LOMBARDY, a part of Italy which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies towards the N. and is divided into Upper and Lower. It takes the name of Lombardy, from those who founded the kingdom in the middle of the 6th century. It constituted the northern part of Italy, and was divided into several states, subject to the house of Austria, the republic of Venice, and king of Sardinia; as, the duchies of Milan and Mantua, called Austrian Lombardy; the Paduan, Veronese, Vicentin, Bressan, Comasco, Bergamasco, belonging to Venice; Montferrat and Nice annexed to Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia; with many others, as the duchies of Modena, Reggio, Parma, Piacenza, Mirandola, and some smaller states.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain, in the N. of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, about three thousand two hundred feet above the level of the

lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E. side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be 6 miles. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and Arran, Ireland, Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, &c.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 28 miles long; and in its breadth from three quarters of a mile increasing to 7. It contains several islands, some of which are inhabited. The duke of Montrose has a seat on the S. E. corner, where the Grampian hills terminate. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was violently agitated. In its neighbourhood several eminent men have been born.

“Thy banks are grac'd with names of highest note;

Immortal names, from age to age rever'd.

Napier, of judgment deep, and thought profound,

Invention happy, and conception clear,  
His country's boast, for Newton pay'd the way;

Buchanan, elegant and pure, shone forth  
By Rome adopted as her native son;

Though late appearing in degenerate times,

Master of all her elegance refin'd:

And Smollett, full of humour, who could paint

The living manners, as they rose to view  
On sea or land, and make us smiling own

The picture just. 'Twas near thy southern shore

Their infant years were spent. Along thy banks,

In playful youth, unconscious of their powers,

They sportive rov'd.”—See chap. xviii. *Family Tour*.

Lake Lomond, says Mr. Gilpin, has ever been esteemed one of the



most celebrated scenes in Scotland. Mountains are the removed part of the scene; rocks and hanging woods adorn the fore-ground. It contains not fewer than thirty islands, abounds in salmon, and was never known to freeze. It is remarkable, that in November 1755, when the city of Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated. — *Mr. GILPIN's Tour*, ii. 38. Mr. Pennant ascribes this agitation to Loch Ness, i. 220.

“Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?”

LON, LUNE, or LOYNE, a river, which rises in Westmoreland, and, flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish sea below Lancaster. The banks of this river are beautiful and romantic.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and famous for its arts, manufactures, and arms.

“Londres, jadis barbare, est le centre des arts,

Le magasin du monde, & le temple de Mars.” — *VOLTAIRE*.

As well as being the emporium of wealth and commerce, it is also the abode of virtue and vice, luxury and wretchedness.

London! the needy villain's general home,  
The common shore of Paris and of Rome. — *Dr. JOHNSON's Imitation of the 3d Sat. of Juvenal*.

In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of *The City*, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark; beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is seated on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 miles; but the

greatest breadth does not exceed 3. The most remarkable buildings are, St. Paul's cathedral, the Tower, the Mansion-house, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, and London and Blackfriars bridges. Some of its most celebrated natives were, Beckett, Betterton, Camden, Chaucer, Cowley, Doddridge, Halley, Hogarth, Milton, Morland, Nelson (Robert), Pope, Prior (some say he was born at Wimborne, which see), Purcell, Quin, Stow, Tooke, Twining, and Wentworth earl of Stafford. A dreadful plague depopulated London in 1665, and in 1666 a great part of it was destroyed by a terrible conflagration. — See *MAITLAND's Hist. of London*. — *PENNANT's Hist. of London*.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport of the state of Connecticut, in North America. It has a good harbour, and is situated on the W. side of the Thames.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the same county, in Ireland. It is famous for a long siege that it sustained against James II. in 1689; when Mr. Walker, a clergyman, commanded the garrison till relief arrived from England, which compelled the enemy to raise the siege. — *SMOLLETT's Cont. of Huene*. — *BELSHAM's Hist. of Eng.* i. 158. — *GORDON's Hist. of Ireland*, ii. 101. It trades chiefly to America and the West Indies, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge one thousand and sixty-eight feet in length. — *PINKERTON*, i. 228. Long. 7. 13. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is a fruitful champaign country.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster.

LONG ISLAND, an island of America, formerly called Manhattan, afterwards Nassau island, discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman,



in 1609, and belonging to the state of New-York. It extends from Hudson's river, opposite to Staten island, almost to the western boundaries of the coast of Rhode island. Its length is about 140 miles, and its breadth from 10 to 14 miles. It has a whale-fishery, and exports whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax seed, and beef. In 1775, the Americans were defeated with great loss by the English on this island.—WINTERBOTHAM'S *America*, i. 515. Long. 73. O. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

LONGINICO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile distant\*. It is now but a small place, seated on the river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth. Long. 21. 20. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

\* The period when the Greeks first regulated their time by Olympiads corresponds with the 3228 A. M. 776th year B. C. and is a remarkable æra in ancient history.—ROLLIN.—MAVOR'S *An. Hist.* iii. 11.—RUTHERFORD'S *View of An. Hist.* i. 352.

Who can behold Alpheus' sacred tide,  
Nor call to mind Olympia's ancient  
pride;  
For many a pile beside his yellow sand  
In awful ruin consecrates the strand.  
There, deep embosom'd in its hallow'd  
grove,  
Appears the temple of Olympic Jove;  
And scatter'd fragments faintly mark  
the place  
Once destin'd for the combat and the  
race.  
Assembled Greece beheld, with proud  
delight,  
Their hardy sons prolong the toilsome  
fight;  
Or mark'd their skill, as, in the mea-  
sur'd course,  
Their nervous arm restrain'd the foam-  
ing horse,  
And press'd with fervid wheel the sacred  
way,  
Swift as the chariot of the god of day.

LONGTOWN, in Cumberland, 7 miles from Carlisle. It is remarkable for the great trade carried on during the season of cranberries; when for four or five markets, from twenty to twenty-five pounds worth, are sold each day at three-pence a quart, and sent in small barrels to London.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scot.* 1772, 82. Long. 2. 50. E. lat. 55. 8. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a small town of France, 9 miles S. from Dieppe, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late duchy of Lorraine. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after.—BELSHAM'S *Hist.* iv. 395. Long. 5. 58. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LONSDALE.—See KIRBY LONSDALE.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté. It derives its name from the salt-springs with which it abounds. It is seated on the river Solvan, and has mines of lead, copper, iron, and silver, and quarries of marble. Long. 5. 45. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

Or who so reckless of a glorious name,  
So dead to courage, and so lost to fame,  
Unmov'd that venerable turf can tread,  
Nor think he stands before the mighty  
dead?  
For surely still their spirits here remain,  
And fondly linger round the sacred plain;  
Or from their bright, empyreal seats on  
high,  
Behold these hallowed scenes with par-  
tial eye,  
The scenes which crown'd with glory's  
bright reward  
Th' athletic victor and immortal bard.  
For oft the bard attun'd his lofty strain,  
To sing the heroes of th' Olympic plain;  
While, as he gave, himself acquir'd re-  
nown,  
And shar'd the honours of the sacred  
crown.

WRIGHT'S *Horæ Ionice*, 53.



LOOE, EAST AND WEST, two contemptible boroughs in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge of several arches. They send together as many members to Parliament as London.

LOICA, a large inland town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. The neighbourhood is fertile. It suffered severely in 1802, by the bursting of a reservoir of water, which, rushing with irresistible impetuosity, carried away flocks, herds, villages, and woods. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 37. 38 N.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in Australasia, in the Southern ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, who, from the mast-head, could distinctly descry thirty-two of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives are a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head. They have ornaments consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which fastens between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. They have holes through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, are thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs are marked in the manner described by captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands that he visited in these seas, called tatooing, and some were painted with red and white streaks. Long. 160. 0. E. lat. 5. 30. S.

LORETTO, a small but strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, about 3 miles from the gulf of Venice. It contains the Santa Casa, or House of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus resided. According

to the ridiculous story, it was first carried by angels to Dalmatia, about the year 1291, and a few years afterwards removed by them to this place\*. Many valuable presents were made to the Virgin in this chapel. The few inhabitants of the town are mostly shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets.—BUSCHING, iii. 148.—Geog. de HUBNER, ii. 406. It was taken by the French in 1797, and no vestige now remains of the celebrated collection of every thing that was valuable.—Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Classical Tour*, i. 163.—Crashaw, a poet, but little known, though the companion of Selden and the idol of Cowley, died at Loretto in 1650.—DYER'S *Hist. of Cambridge*, ii. He was the author of the fine Latin epigram on the marriage of Cana, which has not always been justly appropriated, and which concludes "Nymphapodica Deum vidit et erubuit;" the modest water saw its God, and blushed.—*Cyclop.* Long. 13. 38. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

LORIENT.—See ORIENT.

LORRAINE, a late province of France, which now forms the departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges.

LOSTWITHIEL, a borough and market-town in the county of Cornwall, England, on the river Fawey, 25 miles from Launceston. The buildings are chiefly of stone, and covered with slate, which is obtained in great abundance in the vicinity of this town.

LOT, a river and department of France. The river enters the Garonne at Agen.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including a part of the late province of Guienne.

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\* Pope Boniface VIII. encouraged an old visionary to propagate this absurd tale, to give mankind a new object of attention, and to increase the revenues of the church.—Mrs. PROZZI'S *Italy*.



**LOTHIAN**, a name given to three counties in Scotland, viz. Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgow; otherwise called East, Mid, and West Lothian.

**LOTHIAN, EAST, or HADDINGTONSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, has been generally accounted the pride of Scotland as a corn country.—See **HADDINGTONSHIRE**.

**LOUGH AGHREE**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Down, Ulster. It is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and stored with excellent trout and eels.

**LOUGH ALLEN**, a lake of Ireland, in Leitrim, province of Connaught, more than 30 miles in circuit. It has had some iron-works lately established in its vicinity.

**LOUGH CLEAN**, a small lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, province of Connaught. It is considered as the fountain of the river Shannon, which rises in a plain at the base of Quilca mountain, and flows to Lough Allen, whence it breaks forth at the southern extremity, visiting in its progress the ten following counties: Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry.

**LOUGH CORRIE**, a lake of Ireland, in Galway, province of Connaught. It is upwards of 20 miles long, and in some parts 6 broad, and is remarkable for the Gillaroo trout.

**LOUGH DERG**, a lake of Ireland, in Donnegal, Ulster.

**LOUGH FOYLE**, in the county of Derry, Ulster. This lake, or gulf, forms a commodious harbour in the North part of Ireland.

**LOUGH NEAGH**.—See **NEAGH**.

**LOUGHBOROUGH**, is a market-town of Leicestershire, about 11 miles from Leicester, on the river Soar, and has the benefit of a navigable canal. At this town was

born, in 1630, Mr. John Howe, an eminent Nonconformist divine, domestic chaplain to Cromwell, who appointed him to this office, from being struck with his person and demeanour as he accidentally\* attended divine service at Whitehall.—*NEAL'S Hist Puritans*. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

**LOUGHBRICK, or LOUGHBRITLAND**, in the county of Down, between Dromore and Newry, Ireland. Here king William took a particular review of his army previously to the battle of the Boyne, and found it to consist of thirty six thousand men.—**RAPIN**.

**LOUGHBRICKLAND**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down and province of Ulster. The name signifies the lake of the speckled trout; and it was so called from a lake near it which abounds with those fish. The linen manufacture is carried on here very extensively, and the town is a great thoroughfare, the turnpike-road from Dublin to Belfast passing near it.

**LOUISBURG**, a town of North America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It has an excellent harbour, and has been several times taken and retaken by the English and French. Long. 59. 50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

**LOUISIANA**, a large country of America, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, on the S. by the gulf of Mexico, on the W. by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. From the favourableness of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced. The timber is as fine as

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\* **PALMER'S N. Con. Mem.** ii. 17. says, that Howe was desired to preach by Cromwell, &c. &c.



any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple commodity. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adaves, or Mexicano. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541, and traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682. In 1685, Mons. de la Salle landed in the bay of St. Bernard, with about 170 men. After struggling with many hardships, both in their landing and in their endeavours to settle, some of this colony murdered La Salle, and all the rest perished, except seven, who penetrated through the country to Canada. In 1699, Mons. Iberville, of Canada, a brave naval officer, sailed from Rochfort, in France, with two ships and a number of men, and laid the foundation of the first French colony on the Mississippi. Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762; but complete possession was not obtained by Spain till 1769, when several victims were sacrificed, to atone for the delay of submission, and others were conveyed away to languish out their lives in the dungeons of the Havannah. By the treaty of Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1800, Louisiana was ceded to France, whose ruler in 1803 sold it to the Americans.

LOUISVILLE, a town of North America, in the state of Kentucky, and county of Jefferson. It is seated on the river Ohio, opposite Clarksville, at the Falls, in a fertile country, and promises to be a place of great trade. Its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded its growth. Long. 86. 6. W. lat. 38. 4. N.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Georgia, in America, on the river Ogeshe,

about 70 miles from its mouth. Savannah was formerly the capital of Georgia; but, in 1795, the legislature and records of this state were removed to Louisville. Long. 82. 4. W. lat. 32. 55. N.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is a fruitful county, and particularly suited to feed cattle. Louth is the capital.

LOUTH, a large market-town in Lincolnshire, about 26 miles N. E. from Lincoln, near the Ludd. In the rebellion of 1536, occasioned by the suppression of the religious houses, the inhabitants took an active part, under Dr. Mackrel, who was known by the name of Captain Cobler; when the prior of Barling's abbey, with the vicar and thirteen other ring-leaders, falling into the king's hands, were executed. It contains about 4500 inhabitants, and has manufactories of carpets, blankets, soap, and coarse paper. A canal is formed about a mile from the town, which joins the North sea at Tetney Lock.

LOUVAIN, a large and pleasant town in the department of Dyle, or province of Austrian Brabant, with a castle and a university. It has manufactories of cloth, and brews good beer. It was taken in 1746 and 1792; and in 1794 by the French under general Kleber. Long. 4. 35. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of Holland, seated on the W. part of an island, called the Bommel Waert, formed by the Waal and the Maese, S. E. of Gorcum. In this castle the patriotic chiefs were imprisoned by prince Maurice in 1619; whence that party has ever since been called the Louvestein party. Their principles are strongly republican. Grotius escaped from the prison of this place by the artifice of his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Regersburg. She contrived to have



him conveyed out of the castle in a large chest.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, v. 126.

LOUVIERS, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure, late province of Normandy. It has a manufactory of fine cloth, esteemed by Mr. Young the finest in the world.—*YOUNG'S France*, i.

LOWDORE, a celebrated cataract of Cumberland, on the E. side of the lake of Derwentwater, in the vale of Keswick. It is formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through an awful chasm made by the contiguity of two vast rocks. It is the misfortune of this waterfall to fail entirely in a dry season.

LOWESTOFF, a town in Suffolk built on a cliff, the most easterly part of Great Britain. It is much frequented for sea-bathing, has a manufactory of coarse china, and partakes with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring fisheries. A battle was fought off this place in 1665, between the English and Dutch; when the latter were defeated, and their admiral blown up\*.—*Naval Chron.* i. 64. Long. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, about 5 miles from London, which contains many pleasant villas. Mr. Wm. Bowyer, a very distinguished printer, was buried here in 1777.—*Sel. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 70.

LOWES-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The extremities are rivals in beauty, of hanging woods, little groves, and waving inclosures, with farms seated in the sweetest points of view. This lake, in opposition to all the other lakes, has its course from N. to S.

LOWOSITZ, a village N. of Prague,

\* Some historians mention this to have taken place off Harwich.

in Bohemia. In 1756 the king of Prussia, with 25,000 men, defeated marechal Brown, who had twice the number of Austrians under his command, at this place.—*Dr. TOWERS'S Mem. of the King of Prussia*, i. 474.—*JOHNSON'S Life K. of P.* 120.—*ENTICK'S Hist.—Mod. Europe*, v. 217. Long. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in South America, in the province of Quito. It abounds in fruit, oxen, and mules. Its trade is in fine woollen stuffs, cotton, and carpets, and particularly cochineal and Jesuits bark, the famous specific for intermitting fevers, well known by the name of Cascarella de Loja, or Quinquina. It is situated on one of the branches of the river Amazon. Long. 78. 46. W. lat. 4. 15. S.

LOZERE, a department of France, which receives its name from some mountains in the eastern part, whence the rivers Lot and Tarn issue. It was formerly a portion of Languedoc. Mende is the chief place.

LUBEC, a free and imperial city of Germany (acknowledged as such in the definitive treaty of indemnities in 1803), in Holstein, Lower Saxony. The Trave brings ships of burden into the very heart of the city; but the largest unload at the mouth of this river, 8 or 10 miles distant. It was the head of the famous Hanseatic league (but this honour now belongs to Hamburg) formed here in 1241\*, and the most

\* The word *Hanse*, in the language of Lower Germany, signifies *Corporation*. No monuments have been preserved of this famed confederacy; but the supposition, which refers its date to the latter part of the thirteenth century, cannot be very wide of the truth.—*Mon. Rev.* l. 450. The Hanseatic League was formed by several cities in Germany, for their mutual defence and commercial advantages. It was simply a defensive alliance.



commercial city in the north. It has but little trade now. Its exchange and churches are magnificent. In the cathedral are a curious clock and a large organ.--*Mod. Europ.* i. 362.—ADAMS'S *An. Geo.* 254. In 1806, when Bonaparte overran the Prussian dominions, Lubec fell into the hands of the French, and many of the inhabitants were cruelly massacred and plundered. Marshal Blucher was made prisoner, but soon after exchanged.—*Europ. Mag.* lxx. 284. Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, and Baltzar, a famous violin-player, were natives of this place. Heinetken, an extraordinary child, who spoke Latin and French fluently, was acquainted with the most important facts in history, and the principal places in geography, was a native of Lubec. He died before the commencement of his fourth year. He was born in 1721, and died in 1725. Long. 10. 44. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

LUBRONG, or TESHOO-LOOMBOO, a town of Thibet, and residence of Teshoo Lama, capital of that part of the country immediately subject to his authority. This is a large monastery, consisting of three or four hundred houses, the habitations of the Gylongs; besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the sovereign pontiff; in which are comprehended the residence of the regent, and the officers of state both ecclesiastical and civil.—TURNER'S *Thibet.* Long. 89. 7. E. lat. 29. 4. N.

They were long allowed to extend and strengthen their commercial empire in this country, and are known in our histories as the *Merchants of the Steel-yard.*—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* i. 91.—NUGENT'S *Grand Tour*, ii. 92.—MILOT.—ODDY'S *Europ. Com.* 18.—*Succinct Hist. of the Revolution of Germany*, by CHARLES BUTLER, esq. 98.

LUCAN, a village of the county of Dublin, in Ireland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Liffey. It is remarkable for a sulphureous medicinal spring, which is much frequented. It is 6½ miles W. from Dublin.

LUCANIA, an ancient country of Italy, between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas. The country was famous for grapes. It is now included in Naples. It was bounded on the N. by Campania and Apulia, and on the S. by Brutium. A ridge of the Apennines, running from N. to S. divides this province into two parts.

LUCAR, St. a seaport in Andalusia, whence Magellan sailed on his voyage round the world Sept. 20, 1519; and his ship returned hither on Sept. 6, 1522\*. Columbus sailed from this port in 1498, on his third voyage.—KERR'S *Voy. and Trav.* iii. 147. Long. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N.

LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan sea; about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chesnuts instead of bread.

LUCCA, a town of Italy. The inhabitants have a considerable manufactory of silk, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. Diodati, a famous minister and theological professor, was born here

\* Magellan sailed from Seville, but left Spain at St. Lucar.—BURNES'S *Dis. in South Sea*, i. 19.



in 1579; and Geminiani, a fine performer on the violin, in 1680.—Lucca is remarkable for being the place where the first triumvirate\* was formed, between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus,—*Geo. Moderne*. Long. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

LUCERN, LAKE OF.—See WALDSTETTER, LAKE.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuss. It has no manufactories of consequence, and little commerce. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size; “the centre pipe,” says Mr. Coxe, “being 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighing eleven hundred pounds.” The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the delightful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the Dance of Death. Long. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

LUCIA, St. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is well watered, and

\* A combination was formed A. U. C. 699, by these three Romans; by which they agreed, that nothing should be done in the commonwealth, but what received their mutual concurrence and approbation.

Rome, that ne’er knew three lordly heads before,

First fell by fatal partnership of power.

*Lucan.*

has several good bays and harbours. It has been several times taken from the French by the English, and is now in their possession. Long. 60. 45. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude, in Hindoostan Proper. It is meanly built, the houses chiefly with mud walls, and covered with the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree, palm-tree, &c. It has a palace on the Goomty, belonging to the nabob.

LUÇON, LUZON, or LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine islands, in Asia, 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The soil is uncommonly fertile. The produce of this island is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Civet cats are very common. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards. The natives are of a mild character, and their houses are built of bamboo, raised eight or ten feet above the ground. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as silver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold-dust, from China and Japan. The Spaniards send hence two large ships every year to Acapulco in Mexico with merchandize, which return back with silver. There is an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. Manilla was taken in 1762 by the English under general Draper and admiral Cornish.—SMOLLETT’S *Pres. State*, viii. 33.—SALMON’S *Do.* i. 398.—*Mod. Eur.* v. 393.—MAYO’S *Comp. Un. Hist.* i. 298. Long. 122. 0. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

LUCRINE LAKE, a lake of Cam-



pania, Naples, Italy. It was so called from *Lucrum*, gain, on account of the multitudes of fish that were caught there, and particularly for its oysters, of an excellent quality; to which Horace in his 2d epode has alluded, where, after mentioning the various pleasures of a country life, and the sacrifices he should make to enjoy it, he says,

No more should Lucrine oysters please,  
Or fish the luxury of foreign seas.

In 1538, this lake was converted into a mountain by an earthquake. —See *LICOLA*, and *MONTE NOVO*.

*LUDAMAR*, a Moorish country of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Great Desert; on the E. by *Bambarra* and *Beeroa*; on the S. by *Kaarta*; and on the W. by *Jaffnoo*. The soil is not fertile; salt is the principal article of trade. The capital is *Benown*, where Mr. Park was taken captive, and confined some weeks.

*LUDGERSHALL*, or *LUGGERSHALL*, a market-town and borough in the county of Wilts, N. E. of Salisbury. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. West of this town is *Chidbury* or *Shidbury* hill, said to be the highest eminence in Salisbury plain.

*LUDLOW*, a borough of Shropshire. It is seated on the river *Tame*, and is a large well-built town. Gloves constitute the principal manufacture; besides which, there is a considerable trade in tanning, timber, and cabinet-making. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales, and a stately church. Milton's *Masque of Comus* was first acted here, in 1634, during the presidency of the earl of Bridgewater\*;

and here the facetious Butler wrote his *Hudibras*. —*BYRNE's Antiquities of G. Britain*. Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. died at Ludlow, in 1502. —See note at *WORCESTER*. Long. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

*LUGAN*, famous iron-works, at the confluence of the *Danetz*, or *Donetz*, with the *Lugan*, in the territory of the *Don Cossacks*. From thence the emperor's artillery passes by water to the Black sea. —*CLARKE's Travels*. i. 256.

*LUGANO*, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four *Transalpine* bailiwicks. Its situation is delightful; being built round a gentle curve of the lake of *Lugano*, and backed by a fine succession of hills, rising in gentle swells to a considerable height: in front, a bold mountain, clothed with forest, projects into the lake, of which a noble branch extends to its right and left. It is the emporium of the greater part of the merchandize which passes from Italy over the *St. Gothard*, or the *Bernardin*. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. On an eminence above the town is the principal church, which has a delightful prospect from its terrace. Most of the houses are built of tufstone. Long. 8. 48. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

*LUGANO*, a lake of Swisserland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is about 25 miles in length, and

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The two sons of the earl, and his daughter lady Alice, being on their way from a house belonging to their family in Herefordshire, to Ludlow,

“To attend their father's state,

And new intrusted sceptre,”

were benighted in Haywood forest, where the lady was lost for a short time. The adventure being related to the earl on their arrival at the castle, Milton, at the request of his friend Mr. Lawes, who taught music in the family, wrote the masque, which Lawes set to music.

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\* This exquisite effusion of Milton's genius was founded on a real incident.



from 2 to 4 in breadth; its form irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the lakes of Como and Locarno.

LUGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the river Minho. It has medicinal springs, and its inhabitants are occupied in the woollen manufacture.

LUMPHANAN, near the village of Kincardine O'Neil, in Aberdeenshire, is memorable for the death of Macbeth, the usurper of Duncan's throne, who was killed in a sally by Macduff.—*Beaut. of Scot.* iv. 127.—*Enc. Brit.* xviii. 594.—See DUNKELD, in *Gaz.*

LUND, or LUNDEN, an ancient town of Sweden, the capital of Schonen, in Gothland, with an archbishopric and a university. It contains scarcely more than 800 houses, and has little trade. The cathedral has a curious clock, similar to those at Lyons and Strasburg.—BUTLER'S *Ex. art. Clock.* In 1676, Charles XI. king of Sweden, defeated Christian V. near this place. Long. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

LUNDY ISLAND, situated in the mouth of the Bristol channel, about 12 miles from the coast of Devonshire, England. It is about 12 miles in length, about 1 in breadth, and contains about two thousand acres. It is environed by steep rocks, which render it difficult of access. It commands fine views of the English and Welch coasts. About four hundred acres of this island are in cultivation, of which three hundred are arable and the rest pasture; wheat is the chief produce. Rabbits and rock birds are numerous; and in the season, lobsters, crabs, and other fish, may be obtained in abundance.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sax-

ony, watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile. By the treaty of Tilsit, this duchy was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

LUNENBURG, a large fortified town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, now in Westphalia.

LUNENBURG, a large fortified town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish-churches, the ducal palace, three hospitals, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes, and in which is a famous table, eight feet long and four wide, plated over with chased gold, with a rim embellished with precious stones, of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho, and presented to this church; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, with a large diamond, and most of the gold, so that but a small part of it remains. These robbers were in number twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and broken upon the wheel. The salt-springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ilmenau. It also carries on a great trade in wax, honey, wool, flax, linen, and frize. Long. 10. 31. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

LUNEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine. In its castle Stanislaus of Poland resided, and here he died in 1766\*. His death was occasioned by

\* Louis XV. was married, in 1725, to Maria Leczinski, the daughter of Stanis-



his robe de chambre accidentally taking fire.—*Dict. Hist.* In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxix. 221. Long. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

LUSATIA, a country of Saxony, in Germany, bounded on the E. by Silesia.

LUSITANIA, one of the two provinces into which Hispania Ulterior was divided; the other being Bœtica. Its limits have been variously described, but are generally supposed to have comprehended the present kingdom of Portugal.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, 3 miles from Dunstable. It was the birthplace of Pomfret, the poet, in 1667: he died of the small-pox, aged 35.

LUTSCHINSEN, a river in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, which in rainy seasons forms a torrent that carries away with it vast fragments of rock.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, 14 miles S. W. of Leicester. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine lofty steeple. Here the famous Wickliff, who may be considered as the great precursor of the Reformation, was rector: he was struck with paralysis while preaching; and as his parishioners were conveying him home in a chair, he died, in 1385, but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Avon*, 52.—*NICHOLS'S Leicestershire*. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTTON, a hamlet 3 miles from Holbeach, in the division of Hollaus, the dethroned king of Poland. The loyal French invented for him the surname of *bien aimé*, the well-beloved; of which he was as worthy as many other princes are of similar appellations.—*Crit. Rev.* xix. 456.

land, Lincolnshire. It was the birthplace of Busby, 55 years master of Westminster school, which office he held with singular reputation. He was born in 1606. Long. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed, in the moment of victory. He was in his 38th year, and has been characterised as the terror of Austria, the hope of the Protestant religion, and the admiration of all Europe. It is seated on the river Elster.—*HARTE'S Gus. Adol.—Mod. Europe*, iii. 112.—*Hints for a Princess*, ii. 98. 133.—*COXE'S Austria*, i. 877. Long. 12. 7. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUXEMBURG, THE DUCHY OF, in the Netherlands. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs to the French, and forms the department of the Forests.

LUXEMBURG, a considerable and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe; but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was taken by the French in 1795, and is now the capital of the department of the Forests. Long. 6. 10. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the place where the river Crostolo falls



into the Po, now in the department of the Mincio. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1702, when each side claimed the victory.—*Hist. of Prince Eugene*, 143. Long. 10. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

LYCÆUS, or OLYMPUS, a mountain in Arcadia, Peloponnesus, now the Morea. It was sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Games were celebrated here in honour of Pan, called Lycæa; which, according to some, being transferred to Italy by Evander, had the name of Lupercalia. It was during the celebration of these festivals, that Anthony offered a crown to Cæsar, which he artfully refused:—

You all did see, that on the Lupercal  
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,  
Which he did thrice refuse.

[SHAKESPEARE'S *Julius Cæsar*,  
act. iii. sc. ii.]

LYCAONIA, an ancient country of Asia Minor. Iconium was the chief city, now called Koniah.

LYCIA, one of the ancient divisions of Asia Minor, inclosed by the sea on three sides.

LYDDA was about 4 or 5 leagues east from Joppa. Here Peter cured Æneas of the palsy, *Acts* ix. At Lydda St. George, the tutelary saint of England, was put to death, April 23, 290.—*BRADY'S Calendar*.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Exer.*

LYDIA, an ancient country of Asia Minor. It was the kingdom of Cræsus, called also Mæonia, and anciently included Ionia. Its capital was Sardes, on the river Pactolus. Here proud Pactolus floats the fruitful  
lands,

And leaves a rich manure of golden  
sands.

DRYDEN'S *Virgil*, *Eneis* x. ver. 211.

LYKKEN, an important copper-mine, about 20 miles from Drontheim.—*Ency. Brit.* xv. 64.

LYME, a seaport in Dorsetshire,

on the river Lyme. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. In 1685, the duke of Monmouth landed here, on his ill-judged design against James II. John Case, regarded as the successor of the noted Lilly, many years a practitioner in physic and astrology, was a native of Lyme.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* iv. 427. Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling charity, was born at Lyme about the year 1668. Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LYMINGTON, a seaport of Hampshire. It is seated about a mile from the channel, called the Needles, that runs between the main land and the Isle of Wight; and the harbour will admit large vessels. The chief commerce is, the import of coal, and the export of salt. It is much frequented as a place for sea-bathing. Long. 1. 42. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

LYNDON, a village in Rutlandshire, about 5 miles from Stamford, in Lincolnshire. Here the learned Whiston was buried in 1752. It is no small honour to the memory of Whiston, that he was one of the first, if not the very first, who explained the Newtonian philosophy in a popular way. Mr. Whiston was much esteemed by queen Caroline, who frequently conversed familiarly with him. In one of these conversations she asked him, what people in general said of her. He replied, "That they justly esteemed her as a lady of great abilities, a patron of learned men, and a kind friend to the poor."—"But (said she) no one is without faults; pray what are mine?" Mr. W. begged to be excused speaking on that subject; but she insisting, he said her majesty did not behave with proper reverence at church. "She replied, the king would talk with her." He said, "A greater than



kings was there only to be regarded." She acknowledged it, and confessed her fault. "Pray (said she), tell me what is my next." He replied, "When I hear your majesty has amended of that fault, I will tell you of your next."—NICHOLS's *Lit. Anec.* i. 505.

LYNN, a large respectable town in Norfolk, standing 10 miles from the British ocean, on the eastern bank of the Great Ouse river, which at this place is nearly the breadth of the Thames above London bridge. It imports annually about 100,000 chaldron of coals, and above 2000 pipes of wine; in which two articles it exceeds all other ports in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. It exports corn and various manufactured articles.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 297. Long. O. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYONNOIS, a province in the S. of France, which, with that of Forez, now forms the department of Rhone and Loire. Lyons is the capital.

LYONS, a large and famous town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It is the most considerable in the kingdom, next to Paris, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone. It contains about 160,000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactories of gold and silver lace, silk, crapes, &c. The houses, in general, are high and well built; and it has six gates, and as many suburbs. The town-house, the arsenal, the Roman amphitheatre, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, were, by the National Convention in 1793, ordered with its walls to be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. It has since resumed its former name. Here Claudius was born in the 744th year of Rome; also Caracalia and Geta.—ORRERY's *Letters*, 16. Peter

Waldus, from whom the Waldenses took their name, was a merchant of Lyons\*. George d'Amboise, prime minister to Louis XII. of France, died here in 1510. Henry IV. espoused Mary de Medicis at Lyons in 1600, after his divorce with Marguerite de Valois: she was not crowned till the 13th of May, 1610, the day before the king's assassination.—MEZERAY.—HENAULT.—*Galerie Historique*. Stephens, the founder of the celebrated family of printers of that name, died at Lyons.—*Cyclop. art. Etienne*. Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, the murderer of John the Baptist, died at Lyons, A. D. 38, of chagrin, occasioned by the emperor Caligula's refusal of permitting him to bear the title of king, and depriving him of his tetrarchy of Galilee. Calmet says, he was banished to Lyons, and then to Spain, where he died. The celebrated antiquary and traveller James Spon was born here in 1647; and Roubilliac (some say he was a native of Berne), an eminent sculptor, who died in London in 1762. Audran, an eminent engraver, was born here in 1640.

LYRNESSUS, an ancient town of Mysia, now in Natolia, Asia. It was situated on the river Evenus, S.

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\* Peter Waldus, about the year 1160, employed a poor priest to translate the four Gospels into French; and, perusing them with attention, perceived, that the religion then taught in the church, was essentially different from that which was originally inculcated by Christ and his apostles. Impressed with the self-denying precepts of the Gospel, he abandoned his calling, distributed his goods among the poor, and in 1180 began to preach (without clerical ordination) the doctrine of Jesus. His followers denied the supremacy of the Roman pontiff, and endeavoured to bring the priests and people to the original simplicity of the apostolic age, when the ministers of the Gospel maintained themselves by working with their hands.



of Adramyttum. When Achilles took this city, he carried away Briseïs, of whom he was deprived by Agamemnon. This affront occasioned him to withdraw himself and his forces from the confederate Greeks:

Patroclus, haste, the fair Briseïs bring;  
Conduct my captive to the haughty king.  
But witness, heralds! and proclaim my  
vow,

Witness to gods above and men below,  
But first, and loudest, to your prince  
declare,

That lawless tyrant whose commands  
you bear,

Unmov'd as death Achilles shall remain,  
Though prostrate Greece should bleed  
at every vein:

The raging chief, in frantic passion lost,  
Blind to himself, and useless to his host,  
Unskill'd to judge the future from the  
past,

In blood and slaughter shall repent at  
last.—HOMER'S *Iliad*, book i.

Neither the entreaties of various chiefs, nor the promise of Briseïs being restored, could induce him to assist the Grecians. But when his friend Patroclus was slain by the Trojans, and Briseïs was sent back to his tent,

——“Now perish Troy! he said,  
And rush'd to fight.”

*Iliad*, book xix.

Lys, a river which rises in the department of the straits of Calais, late province of Artois, and joins the Scheld near Ghent.

Lys, a department of France, of which Bruges is the capital, formed from a part of the Netherlands, and named from the river Lys.

LYSIMACHIA, an ancient large city, named also Hexamilio. It was built near the ancient Cardia by Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals.—See BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*, 117. 4th edit. Lysimachia was situated at the entrance of the Propontis, on the southern shore of Thrace. Long. 26. 40. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

LYSTRA, a city of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor. Timothy was a native

of it. Here Paul and Barnabas healed a man who had been lame from his birth; and the people could scarcely be restrained from sacrificing to them as gods; and they called Barnabas Jupiter, and Paul Mercury\*. A persecution was soon, however, excited by the Jews against them; when Paul was stoned and drawn out of the city, supposed to be dead. Long. 50. 10. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

## M.

MAADIE, or MEDEA, a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the left branch of the Nile; supposed to be the ancient Heraclea. It is situated near a lake, which communicates with the Mediterranean sea by a narrow opening: at this opening the French, in 1801, raised a block-house, from which they were driven by the British under lieut. Brown. Long. 30. 0. E. lat. 31. 16. N.

MAASOE, an island not very distant from the North Cape, lat. 70. 59. 54. Here the sea and sky, clouds and land, appear as but one; the rays of the sun scarcely pierce the mists. On the rocks a few herbs are found, but nothing that resembles a bush or a tree. The inhabitants live in huts made of earth; which, being overgrown with grass, resemble small hillocks. Rein-deer and ermines are the only wild animals on the island. Of the former, the Laplanders avail themselves of the

\* Mr. Harrington (in his works, 330.) well observes, that this persuasion might gain the more easily on the minds of the Lycaonians, on account of the well known fable of Jupiter and Mercury, who were said to have descended from heaven in human shapes, and to have been entertained by Lycaon, from whom the Lycaonians received their name.—DODDRIDGE'S *Fam. Expositor*, iii. 205. 8vo. edit.; ii. 445. 4to. edit.



milk. The rein-deer and sheep are very sagacious in the discovery of food beneath the snow, and the dogs in the discovery of persons buried in it.—*Mon. Rev.* lxx. 539.—*VON BUCH's Travels*, 271.—See an account of dogs at ST. BERNARD, in *Gaz.*

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640, for which they pay tribute. The poet Camoens is said to have written his *Lusiad* in a cave of this town, hence called Camoens' Cave. Long. 113. 35. E. lat. 22. 11. N.

MACAS, a town of South America, which gives name to a jurisdiction in the royalty of New Grenada. It produces, in great plenty, grain and fruits, copal and wild wax; but the chief occupation of the country people is tobacco. Here are cinnamon-trees, said to be of a superior quality to those of Ceylon. There are also mines of ultramarine. Among the vast variety of trees which crowd the woods, is the storax, whose gum is exquisitely fragrant. Long. 78. 50. W. lat. 2. 30. S.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. The country produces rice, and abounds in sheep, cattle, horses, and goats. It belongs to the Dutch.

MACASSAR, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the king resides. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. Long. 119. 57. E. lat. 5. 9. S.

MACASSAR STRAITS, a channel, or narrow sea, between Celebes and Borneo.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin; is a large handsome town, with a fine church, which has a very high steeple. It has manufactories of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Here are several mills for the winding of silk, and a considerable manufactory of mohair buttons.—*PENNANT's Tour*, 3. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the vile instrument of the ambition of Richard III. resided here\*. Long. 2. 17. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. Salonichi is its capital.

MACEIRA, a river of Estramadura, Portugal, which, when swollen by the winter rains, finds a passage in the Atlantic; but in summer its stream is so feeble as not to be able to force its way to the ocean, and is lost in the sands. It passes through Vimiera; which see.

MACHÆRUS, a citadel of Canaan, on the other side of Jordan, in the western part of the tribe of Reuben, not far from, and to the north of the Dead sea, where John the Baptist was beheaded†.—See *Map of the Tribe of Reuben*.—*FULLER's Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*. Long. 35. 55. E. lat. 31. 38. N.

MACHYNLETH, or MAHUNKLETH, on the river Dyfe, or Dovey, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales.—At this town, in 1402, Owen Glyndwr caused his title to the principality to be acknowledged, and was formally crowned. At this

\* See SHREWSBURY.

† Maundrell, in his *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 59. states Sebasta, anciently Samaria, to have been the place where John was both imprisoned and beheaded.



meeting he narrowly escaped assassination from David Gam, or the one-eyed; a man of unshaken courage, which was afterwards put to the proof in the following reign at the battle of Agincourt.—PEN-NANT'S *Wales*, i. 336.—WARNER'S *Walk through Wales*, 85. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly employed in handicraft business; that of tanning being carried on to a great extent, as is also the manufacture of flannels, and of what are provincially called webs and Welch plains or cottons.

MACIEYOVITCH, about 60 miles S. from Warsaw, is memorable for the brave but unsuccessful effort made by the heroic Kosciusko, and a few resolute followers, to prevent their country from falling into slavery, in Oct. 1794. Almost the whole veteran band were cut to pieces by the Russians, or obliged to lay down their arms; and he himself, being covered with wounds, fell senseless on the field of battle, and was taken prisoner.—TOOKE'S *Life of Catherine*, iii. 345.

"In vain, alas! in vain, ye gallant few,  
From rank to rank your volley'd thunder  
flew:

Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of  
time,

Sarmatia fell unwept, without a crime;  
Found not a generous friend, a pitying  
foe,

Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her  
woe!

Dropt from her nerveless grasp the shat-  
ter'd spear,

Clos'd her bright eye, and curb'd her  
bright career,

Hope, for a season, bade the earth fare-  
well,

And Freedom shriek'd as Kosciusko fell."

CAMPBELL'S *Pleasures of Hope*, 30.

Long. 21. 43. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER, a river of North America, which rises in Slave lake, runs a N. N. W. course, and, after receiving a number of large

rivers, discharges itself into the North sea at Whale island, in N. lat. 69. 14. and between 130. and 135. W. long. Its course from Slave lake is 780 miles. It derives its name from Mr. M'Kenzie, who ascended the river in the summer of 1789. The Indian natives inhabiting the W. side of the river from the Slave lake are, the Strong-bow, Mountain, and Hare Indians; those on the E. the Beaver, Inland, Nathana, and Quarrelers.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, to the E. of Congo and S. of the equator. The inhabitants trade with the Europeans in slaves; elephants' teeth, and copper.

MAÇON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, late province of Burgundy. It is noted for good wine. Long. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

MACRO, or MACRONISSE, an island of the Archipelago, near cape Colonna, on the coast of Livadia. It was formerly called Helena, where it is said Helen was detained on her return from Troy:—

"For whom, in arms combin'd, the Gre-  
cian host,

With vengeance fir'd, invaded Phrygia's  
coast;

For whom so long they labour'd to de-  
stroy

The sacred turrets of imperial Troy.

Here driven by Juno's rage, the hapless  
dame,

Forlorn of heart, from ruin'd Ilium  
came."

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*.

Long. 24. 15. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

MACROOMP, or MACROOM, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, and province of Munster. The inhabitants are employed in combing wool and spinning yarn, and in some salt-works. Near the town is a spa; its waters are a mild chalybeate, and are accounted serviceable in hypochondriacal cases, and in cutaneous



ruptions.—*Ency. Brit.* Long. 8. 23. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators islands of the Polynesia, in the South Pacific ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the French ships the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, on a voyage of discovery, met with his first fatal accident; M. de Langle, his captain of the *Astrolabe*, with eight officers, four sailors, and a boy, being all massacred by the natives. Long. 169. 0. W. lat. 14. 19. S.

MACZIN, or MATSCHIN, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, opposite to Ibraila, and S. of Ismail. In 1791, the Russians, under prince Repnin, gained here an important victory over the Ottoman army, who left upwards of 4000 dead on the field. The loss of the Russians was inconsiderable. — *BIGLAND'S Hist. of Europe*, i. 68. Long. 28. 10. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MADAGASCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, savage, and cruel. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coasts. It is a populous country, yet they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, with doors so low, that a boy of twelve years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimnies, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessities in. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton-cloth or silk wrapt round their middle. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces,

and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. Their beds are only mats spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or stone serves them for a bolster. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. The first horse that was ever seen in this island was brought over from the East Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones.—*DE PAGE'S Travels*, iii. 87. The French have made several unsuccessful attempts to settle on the island. Long. 48. 0. E. lat. 20. 0. S.

MADALENA, a majestic navigable river of South America, in New Granada, which rises about 30 miles E. of Popayan, and, after a northerly course of 100 miles (in which it is augmented by other rivers) runs into the Caribbean sea.

MADDERTY, a parish near Crieff, in Perthshire. Here James Burgh, an esteemed moral and political writer, was born in 1714. — *NICHOLS'S Lit. Anec.* ii. 263. Long. 4. 0. W. lat. 56. 33. N.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from cape Cantin, on the coast of Africa, and 300 N. of the island of Ferro. It is said to have been discovered by an Englishman, captain Masham, in the year 1344\*,

\* The doubtful though interesting story of the island being discovered by Masham is inserted in sir G. Staunton's *Emb. to China*, i. 74. The particulars of this story have, indeed, the testimony of Alcafarado, a contemporary author, who,



and was conquered by the Portuguese, under whose government it still remains, in 1487. — KERR's *Voyages*, ii. 15. They set fire to the forests, which burned for a considerable time, and gave the soil that degree of fertility which it boasts of at present. Indeed, were it properly cultivated, Madeira might be termed the Garden of the World. The scorching heat of the summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The chief produce of this island is the grape, from which are made, annually, upon an average, nearly 25,000 pipes of wine of 120 gallons each; half of which is exported to England, North America, and the East and West Indies: the remainder is consumed by the natives, in its original state, or in that of spirit distilled from it. The grape of Madeira is generally white, and produces a juice of the same colour; but there are others from which the wine called Tinto and the celebrated Malmsey are produced. Madeira was taken by the English in 1805, in trust for the royal family of Portugal. To the N. E. is the small island of Porto Santo, only remarkable in the history of the Portuguese discovery. It is, however, a fertile little isle, with a good harbour, often visited by East India ships. Long. 17. 5. W. lat. 32. 30. N.

MADIA, or MAGGIA, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese and the Upper Valais. It is long and narrow, being between

at the instance of Henry, prince of Portugal, composed a book entitled, *A Relation of the first Discovery of the Island of Madeira*: but De Barros, the Livy of the Portuguese, ascribes it entirely to Gonzales Zaro, or Zarco, and Tristan Vas, who called it Madeira, from its being overgrown with wood.

high mountains, and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name.

MADIAN.—See MIDIAN.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India company on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; as it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect the white ant. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The fort was planned by Mr. Robins, the real author of lord Anson's voyage; and it is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Sir Eyre Coote, a meritorious English officer, died here in 1783. Long. 80. 25. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of South America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loreto, in Europe. Long. 76. 15. W. lat. 10. 51. N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. The streets are very dirty, especially in the morning; but the hot rays of the sun soon render them dry. It is very populous. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and



straight; and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above a hundred towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain surrounded by high mountains. The royal palace is built on an eminence at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734 which almost reduced it to ashes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, has two magnificent bridges over it.—*Twiss's Travels*, 139.—*Dillon's Travels*, 72.—*Bourgoanne's Travels*, ii. 317.—*Baretti's Travels*, ii. 300.—*Swinburne's Travels*, ii. 170. In July 1808, Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain; the reigning monarch, his queen and son, having been previously prevailed upon to visit France.—See *BAYONNE*. On the 29th of July, king Joseph retired from the city, after plundering the public treasury, and carrying off the jewels belonging to the crown, and whatever was most valuable in the palaces belonging to Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. In Dec. it surrendered, without resistance, to the emperor Napoleon; and in 1809, Joseph re-entered the city, from which he again made a precipitate retreat in 1813. Long. 3. 54. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

**MADRID, NEW**, a city on the Mississippi, in Louisiana, opposite the mouth of the Ohio.

**MADURA**, a kingdom or province of Hindoostan, about 180 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

**MADURA**, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province of the same name. The pagoda of this place is one of the most superb in Hin-

doostan. Long. 78. 11. E. lat. 9. 50. N.

**MADURA**, an island in the East Indian seas, situated N. E. of Java. It is very fertile in rice. Long. 112. 54. E. lat. 6. 48. S.

**MÆANDER**, a river of Asia, in Natolia, which rises to the N. of the ancient city of Apamia; and, after a winding course of 250 miles, falls into the Archipelago to the S. of Samos.

**MÆLER**, a lake of Sweden, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania, in Sweden Proper. It contains many fine islands, and is crossed on sledges in winter.

**MAELSTROM**, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in the province of Nordland. Its roar is equal to thunder; and if a ship come within its attraction, which sometimes extends 5 or 6 miles, it is inevitably beaten to pieces against the rocks.—*Pinkerton*, i. 519.—*Von Buch's Travels*, 171.

**MÆNALUS**, a mountain of Arcadia, Peloponnesus, mentioned by Virgil in his 8th pastoral:—

“The pines of Mænalus, the vocal grove,  
Are ever full of verse and full of love:  
They hear the birds, they hear their god complain,  
Who suffer'd not the reeds to rise in vain;  
Begin with me, my flute, the sweet Mæ-nalian strain.”

**MAENGAING**, about 12 miles distant from Chagaing, in the Birman empire, is noted for its marble; of which their divinity, Guadama, is sculptured.

**MAENOR PYRR**, **MANORBEER**, or **MONORBEER**, a small village on the sea coast, between Tenby and Pembroke. Giraldus Cambrensis, the celebrated historian of Wales, was born at Monorbeer castle in the twelfth century. He visited Jerusalem, surveyed Ireland, and tra-



velled through most parts of England and Wales. Late in life he was made bishop of St. David's.

MÆOTIS, PALUS, the ancient name of the sea of Asoph, which is also called the sea of Zabach; into which the Don or Tanais falls.

Roll'd in Mæotis' lake the Tanais  
glides,  
And Europe's realms from Asia's soil  
divides;  
That East and West are sever'd by  
his tides

*Dionysius Periegetes, ELTON'S Classics,*  
ii. 377.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river, which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the late province of Champagne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givat, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Leige, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Waal. At Dort, it receives the Merwe; and it enters the German ocean by several channels, on which are seated Rotterdam, the Briel, and Helvoet Sluys.

MÆSIA, an ancient country, which extended from the Euxine sea, betwixt mount Hæmus and the Danube, to the conjunction with that river and the Save, containing what is now called Bulgaria, and part of Servia.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of Holland, 7 miles S. from Delft, on a canal which forms a communication between Delft and the Maese. The inhabitants are engaged in the herring and whale fishery. William III. king of England, landed near this town in 1691, after having been exposed eighteen hours to imminent danger.—See GOREE, in *Gaz.*—RAPIN, iii. 164.

MAESTRICHT, a strong town of

the Netherlands, but annexed to France in 1794, and the chief place in the department of the Lower Meuse. The river Meuse divides it into two unequal parts, which are joined by a bridge: one part is called Wyck. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is considered as the key of the United Provinces on that side the Meuse. The inhabitants make excellent fire-arms. It has been several times taken by different powers, and lastly by the French in 1794. Maestricht has manufactories of soap, brandy, starch, and tobacco.—*Dict. des Departments.* The learned Salmasius was buried at Maestricht in 1653.—*Geog. de CROZAT.* Long. 5, 41. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

MAFFRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. It has a magnificent palace, built by John V. in consequence of a vow that he made in a dangerous illness, to erect a monastery for some poor friars. It has been called the Escorial of Portugal. Long. 9. 7 W. lat. 38. 45. N.

MAGADOXO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. It is defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

MAGDEBURG, THE DUCHY OF, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It produces fine cattle, and a considerable quantity of corn; those parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood being very fertile. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital is of the same name.

MAGDEBURG, a city of Germany. It has a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manu-



factories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It is also the strongest belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe\*. — COXE's *Austria*, i. 842. Baron Trenck was confined in a dungeon at this place, by the king of Prussia (Frederick II.) for nine years, five months, and some days.

"With arms, and feet, and neck, in shackles bound,  
Deep in a dreary tower, in gloom profound,  
He cast him, where no ray of cheerful light  
From Phœbus e'er dispell'd the dismal night  
Nor there with other food his hunger fed,  
But a short portion of unwholesome bread,  
Putrid and foul! and oft withheld, to waste  
His life by slow degrees; and o'er him plac'd  
A keeper, who excell'd his barbarous zeal  
To make him every human misery feel."

HOOLE's *Orlando*.

*Life of Trenck* translated by HOLCROFT. — TOWERS's *Mem. of Frederick*, ii. 269. The garrison of Magdeburg, consisting of 20,000 men, surrendered to the French,

\* On dit, pour échapper au fer de ces impies,

Que de jeunes beautés, par la honte enhardies,

Cherchant dans le trepas un barbare secours

Dans l'Elbe ensanglanté terminèrent leurs jours.

*L'Art de la Guerre*, chant iv.

Nov. 8, 1806, who found in it immense treasure. The invention of the air-pump, to which the present age is indebted for many fine discoveries, is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, a consul of Magdeburg, about the year 1654. The first tournaments in Germany were appointed here by the emperor Henry the Fowler, who died in 936. In France, they were invented or introduced, in 1066, by Geoffry, lord of Preuilli. They were found to be productive of bad effects, and were discontinued. — See GERMAIN, St. Long. 11. 45. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain; since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they have now found out another to the South sea, round cape Horn. —

MILLOT *E. Hist. Gen.* iii. 126. —

SALMON's *Pres. State*, i. 168. —

ROBERTSON's *Hist. of Am.* ii. 128. —

BURNEY's *Dis. in S. Sea* i. 39.

MAGGEROE, a large island near the coast of Lapland, separated from it by a strait of the North sea called Magger Sund. This island is said to be the most northern land in Europe. Long 24. 55. E. lat. 71. 0. N.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake in Italy, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

MAGILICUDDY's REEKS, the highest mountain in Ireland, rises out of the upper lake of Killarney.

MAGNANO, a village of the Veronese; near which a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French in April 1799, when the former were victorious. It is situated S. of Verona. Long. 11. 12. E. lat. 45. 20. N.



**MAGNESIA SIPYLI**, an ancient town of Asia, on the river Hermus, now the Sarabat, N. W. from Sardis. Antiochus the Great was defeated near this place by the Romans; and the fall of all the other towns of Asia Minor followed.—Neither Scipio nor Hannibal were present in this battle; the former being detained at Elea by sickness, the latter being with the Syrian fleet pent up at Pamphylia.—**PRIDEAUX**, ii. 107. Long. 27. 20. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

**MAGNISA**, or **MAGNESIA**, a town of Ionia, now of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the Meander. The environs were formerly noted for loadstones; and the word magnet is supposed to have been derived from it.—See **AMALFI**. Themistocles had this town assigned him by Artaxerxes, the Persian monarch, for bread.—See **GUZELHISAR**. At Magnesia, Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, was shamefully put to death by Oroetes the governor, merely because he wished to terminate his prosperity.—*Ency. Brit.* Long. 27. 50. E. lat. 37. 45. N.

**MAGRE**, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. It is held as a place of great sanctity among the Hindoos, and abounds in pagodas and choultries. Long. 73. 0. E. lat. 18. 0. N.

**MAGUELONE**, a village of France, situated near a lake of the same name. It is about 5 miles from Montpellier, in the department of Herault, late province of Languedoc. The lake communicates with the Mediterranean. Long. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

**MAGUS MOOR**, about 3 miles from St. Andrew's. Archbishop Sharp, whose memory is still detested by the common people of Scotland, was murdered in his carriage at this place.—*Ency. Brit.*

He lived in the reign of Charles II. and was assassinated 1697.—**GRANGER**. Long. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 20. N.

**MAHANADA**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Berar, in the country of Ruttunpour; traverses the country of Orissa; passes by Cattack, where it is sometimes called the Cattack river; and discharges itself by several mouths into the bay of Bengal. The farthest point to which it is navigable is Arung.

**MAHANAIM**, a city of the Levites in the tribe of Gad, on the brook Jabok, in Palestine. Here Jacob had a vision of angels. Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, made it the chief city of his kingdom; and after his death it afforded refuge to David, when flying from his son Absalom; and thither the news of his death was brought to him.—**TAYLOR'S Com. to Bible**, 38.—*Scripture Atlas, Tribe of Gad*. Long. 35. 52. E. lat. 32. 19. N.

**MAHE**, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was taken from the French in 1760, and dismantled. Long. 75. 27. E. lat. 11. 43. N.

**MAHRAT**, a province of Hindoostan. The capital is Poonah.

**MAHON**.—See **PORT MAHON**.

**MAIDA, THE PLAINS OF**, near the bay of Eufemia, Calabria, Italy; where, in 1806, the English, under general sir John Stuart, obtained a splendid victory over the choicest troops of the French army, though nearly double the number of the English.—*Europ. Mag.* l. and lix. 247.—**BIGLAND'S Europe**, ii. 308. Long. 16. 35. E. lat. 38. 54. N.

**MAIDEN BRADLEY**, a village S. W. from Warminster, in Wiltshire, was the birthplace of the parliamentary general Ludlow, in 1620. See **VEVAY**.—*Biog. Dict.*

**MAIDENHEAD**, a town in Berk-



shire. It has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is seated on the Thames. Long. O. 33. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

MAIDSTONE, a town in Kent. In its neighbourhood are many plantations of hops. It has also manufactories of thread, and several paper-mills. It is seated on the Medway. The Mote, the seat of the earl of Romney, lying about a mile to the S. E. of the town, was anciently the residence of the Wyatt family, and forfeited upon the attainder of sir Thomas by queen Mary. Woollet, an eminent engraver, was born at Maidstone in 1735, and died in 1783. His engravings fetch a high price, particularly the early impressions of the Death of General Wolfe.—STRUTT'S *Dict. of Engravers*. The following lines were written extempore, with a pencil, on Mr. Woollet's tombstone, in St. Pancras church-yard:

Long as the Arts shall flourish in our land,

Or Science o'er it wave her magic wand,  
Each heart that Virtue warms shall hail  
thy name,

And Time preserve it in the rolls of Fame.  
Vain were the task thy wond'rous skill  
to praise,

As vain the monumental stone to raise;  
The first in ev'ry line with ease we trace,  
And Woollet ever lives in Wolfe's de-  
cease.—

Mr. JONES'S *Biog. Dict.* — Mr. TOMKINS'S *Rays of Genius*, ii. 328.

MAILCOTTA, or MILGOTTAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore. Here Hyder Ally was defeated in 1772, and here lord Cornwallis had an interview with the Mahratta chiefs in 1791. Long. 76. 50. E. lat. 13. 12. N.

MAINE, a province of the United States of America, in the state of Massachusetts.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. side of the circle of Franconia, and, running westward, passes through the bishopric

of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, or MAYENNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarthe, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It is so called from the two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

MAINLAND, ORKNEY, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney islands, 24 miles long, and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland: the soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital.—See ORCADES.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland isles, 60 miles long from N. to S. Its breadth, which varies greatly, seldom exceeds 6 miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the sea, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish; particularly, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent. Lobsters, oysters, mussels, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly very



soft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, stockings of such a fine texture have been made, that, although of a large size, a pair was capable of passing through a common gold ring. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome. Many rivulets and considerable lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. Near the S. extremity of the island, have been lately opened a mine of copper, and another of iron. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 60. 30. N.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, seated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a castle, a large collegiate church, and a late priory. It gave a title to the famous madame de Maintenon, mistress and afterwards wife of Lewis XIV.—See NIORT and CYR, ST. Long. 1. 36. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

MAJORCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spanish coast, is the largest of the Balearics, and is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, almond-trees, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors. The capital is Palma.

MAJORCA, a large, rich, and strong town on the island of Majorca, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It was taken by the English in 1706 from the Spaniards, and was retaken in 1715. The Majorcans manufacture blankets, carpets, and worsted sashes.—ST. SAUVEUR'S *Travels*. Long. 3. 0. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of South America, between Staten Island and Terra del Fuego.—See HORN, CAPE.

MAIXANT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, late province of Poitou. It has a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs. Long. 0. 2. W. lat. 46. 25. N.

MAKSCHOUS, a town of Arabia, in the highlands of Hedsjas, the residence of an independent sovereign scheich. He is so powerful, that he can bring two thousand men into the field, and frequently harasses the caravans, and lays them under contribution.

MALABAR, on the W. coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, from cape Comorin to about 100 miles S. of Goa. It is divided among several princes and states. Pepper is very abundant, and is one of the chief articles of trade. Areca nut, wild cinnamon, coarse cotton cloths, and capok, or fine short cotton for lining palanquins, &c. &c. also form considerable objects of trade. Pitch and tar, of very superior qualities to any obtained in Europe or America, are produced from the teak forests on the coast of Malabar.—*Gent. Mag.* lxxvii. 773. The horrible custom of burning the living with the dead still prevails in India; and this custom is most prevalent in this district of the peninsula. The seasons are distinguished into the dry and rainy, called the good and bad monsoon; the former being reckoned from October to April, and the latter comprehending the other months. This division is occasioned by the Ghauts; for upon the coast of Coromandel, the reverse takes place with respect to the monsoons.

MALACCA, a large peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; separated from Sumatra by the straits of Malacca. It is about 600 miles in length, and



200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjostain is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambostan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, yet has a very delightful taste. They have plenty of coconuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; beside lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism and Paganism, and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640.

MALACCA STRAITS, between Sumatra and Malacca. Near the entrance of the straits of Malacca, in the month of February 1804, capt. Dance, with a valuable fleet of East Indiamen under his command, engaged and defeated the French admiral Linois, with a squadron consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and a brig.—*Europ. Mag.* xvi. 228.

"The pride of France, her naval hero,  
he  
Who fill'd her vaunting chronicles with  
lies,  
Fled from the trader, cumber'd with his  
stores,  
And new to combat.

*Mrs. West's Mother*, 190.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles and a bishop's

see. The river Guadalmedina runs through it, and it has a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels here to load them with oil, fruits, and wine. It is seated in the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain. In 1704, an engagement took place off this town between the English and Dutch fleet against the French, when the honour seemed to remain with the English.—*GOLDSMITH'S Hist. Eng.* iv. 111. At the siege of this place, in 1487, Ferdinand and Isabella were in danger of losing their lives, from a Moor who had stolen into their tent, and assassinated two persons whom he had mistaken for them\*.—*Partic. Mod.*—*MILLOT, Hist. Gen.* iii. 74. Long. 4. 35 W. lat. 36. 35. N.

MALAMOCO, an island in the Adriatic sea, about 4 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which contains one thousand one hundred inhabitants. It is near the city of Venice, and has a very safe port, but difficult to enter.

MALATIA, a city near the source of the Euphrates, in Aladulia, or Little Armenia. It was the birth-place of Abulfaragius, who wrote, in Arabic, an Epitome of Universal History from the creation to his own time; he died in 1286. Here Chosroes, king of Persia, was defeated by the Romans in the sixth century.—*Cyclopædia.* Long. 38. O. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MALATIVOE, a fortified port of Ceylon, between Trincomale and Jafnapatam. A small river falls into the sea near the fort, which forms a harbour sufficient to admit small craft. The principal employment of the inhabitants is fishing.

\* A similar circumstance is mentioned in the Roman history.—See *PORSENNA*, or *MUTIUS*, in Lempriere.



Cattle and poultry are abundant and cheap. Game is plentiful, and the woods abound with wild hogs and deer.—PERCIVAL'S *Account of Ceylon*.

MALDEN, a borough of Essex. It is said to have been the seat of some of the old British kings, and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by the British queen Boadicea, who defeated the Romans, and slew eighty thousand of them; but was rebuilt by the Romans. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. Dr. Thomas Plume was born here in 1630, and was a great benefactor to his native town. The Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy at Cambridge was founded by a bequest of 1902*l.* which he left for that purpose. He died in 1704. Mr. Bright, remarkable for his great corpulency, was a native of this place.—See BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.*—MORANT'S *Essex*, i. 337.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands S. W. of Ceylon, in the East Indies. They are above thirty in number, all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoa-nuts. Their exports consist in cowrie-shells, dried fish, cordage, and sails, made of the fibres of the cocoa.—AIKIN'S *Geog. Delin.* ii. 69. Long. 73. 0. E. lat. 5. 0. N.

MALDONADO, a capacious and secure port on the river Plata, in S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres.

MALE, the chief and most fertile of the Maldives, about 4 miles in circumference, and containing a town in which the princes reside. Long. 73. 10. E. lat. 6. 20. N.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of

the Hebrides, in Australasia, in the South sea, lying in 16. 15. S. lat. and 167. 45. E. long. It is about 20 leagues long from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papau, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair.

MALINES.—See MECHLIN.

MALIO, CAPE, or CAPE ST. ANGELO, a cape on the south coast of the Morea. Long. 23. 12. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

MALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Blackwater. It is much frequented for its mineral waters.

MALMAISON, a village near Soissons, France. Here the repudiated empress Josephine died in 1814, a few weeks after her husband the emperor Napoleon had been conveyed to Elba.

MALMEDY, a little town in the department of Ourthe, about 3 miles S. E. of Spa, Westphalia, Germany. Its principal trade is in leather and cloth; and it has manufactories of lace, soap, and paper. Long. 6. 7. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

MALMOE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Scania, seated on the strait called the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It has several manufactories. Bartolin, a famous physician, was born here in 1585. Long. 12. 49. E. lat. 55. 34. N.

MALMSBURY, an ancient borough in Wiltshire. It is pleasantly seated



on a hill, on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges. William of Malmsbury, the historian, and Hobbes, the notorious infidel writer, were natives. Mary Chandler, who wrote some very pleasing poems, was born here in 1687.—*Biog. Fœminum*, i. 127.—*HAY's Fem. Biog.* iii. 282. Malmsbury has manufactories of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue; brewing, lace-making, and tanning.—*MOFFAT's Hist. of the Town of Malmsbury.* Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, late province of Bretagne. It is a place of great trade, and has a harbour difficult of access. It was bombarded by the English in 1693. In 1758, more than one hundred ships were burnt here by the English, who landed at a little distance from it. Maupertuis, a celebrated French philosopher, was born here in 1698.—See TORNEA. St. Malo was the birthplace of Jacques Cartier, who discovered a part of Canada in 1534; and of Gue-Trouin\* and la Bourdonnaye, skilful admirals. The latter was the founder of the colony of the Isle of France. Long. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

MALPLAQUET, a village in the department of Jemappe, late province of Hainault, famous for a bloody battle gained over the French commanded by marechal Villars, by the duke of Mariborough and prince Eugene (the latter was

wounded by a musket-ball in the head; the French general was also wounded). This battle was fought in 1709, and is sometimes called the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village. It is about 7 miles S. by E. of Mons.—*SMOLLETT's Cont. of Hume.* Long. 3. 50. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. They sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon and cotton trees, and vines which produce excellent wine. The chief articles of exportation are, cotton-thread, cummin-seed, barilla-ashes, oranges, wrought stones for pavement, salt, and honey. The flowers have a finer scent than any where else, particularly the roses, and the honey has a delicious flavour. Sterility is sometimes occasioned by the prevalence of S. E. winds, known here by the name of Sirocco; but they generally pass away without doing any material injury to vegetation.—*WILKINSON's Epitome of the Hist. of Malta.*—*BOISGELIN's Malta.*—Malta and Gozo contain 93,000 inhabitants.—*BLAQUIERE's Letters*, ii. 281. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of 30,000 men.—*MEZERAY.* The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chas-

\* In 1691, when only in his 18th year, he commanded an armed sloop, and was very successful. In 1709, he had captured three hundred merchant-vessels, and twenty ships of war. The most important of all his exploits was, the taking of Rio Janeiro in 1711, which occasioned a loss to the Portuguese of one million.



tity. No venomous animals are to be found on the island. Paul is said to have been wrecked here. It surrendered to the French in 1798, and to the English in 1800. Sir Ralph Abercromby was buried here.—*Gent. Mag.*—*ADAM'S Geo.* 277.—*BRYDONE'S Tour.* The retention of this island by Great Britain after the peace of Amiens, was the occasion of the renewal of hostilities between that country and France in 1803\*. Long. 14. 12. E. lat. 35. 55. N.

MALTA, or VALETTA, an exceedingly strong and considerable town of the island of Malta, of which it is the capital, and well fortified. It is a bishop's see, is the residence of the grand master and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hospital. It is divided into three parts, which are so many peninsulas, consisting of solid rock, and separated from each other by channels, capable of receiving large fleets. The streets are spacious, and the houses built with white stone. It is seated on the sea-side, facing Sicily.

MALTON, or NEW MALTON, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire, on the W. side of the river Derwent.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, lying on the eastern coast of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a strong fort. The rich wine, called

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\* Never before was a rock of scarce 60 miles in circumference the subject of so long and so important a negotiation. But this rock, although in itself of small value, was connected with objects of vast magnitude and interest; and the war, for which it served as a pretext, has been attended with consequences unparalleled in history.—*BIGLAND'S Europe*, ii.

Malmsey\*, received its name from this island. Long. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N.

MALVERN, GREAT AND LITTLE, two villages of Worcestershire, between which are two chalybeate springs, recommended as excellent in scrofulous and cutaneous complaints, belonging to Malvern.

Boast, Malvern, that thy springs revive  
The drooping patient scarce alive;  
Where, as he gathers strength to toil,  
Not e'en thy heights his spirit foil;  
But nerve him on to bless, t' inhale,  
And triumph in the morning gale;  
Or noon's transcendent glories give  
The vigorous touch that bids him live.

BLOOMFIELD'S *Banks of the Wye*.

MALVERN HILLS, mountains in the S. W. of Worcestershire. They divide this part of the county from Herefordshire. On the summit of one of these hills Owen Glendowr had a camp in the commencement of the 15th century. They consist of an uninterrupted chain, about 9 miles in length, extending from N. to S. nearly in a straight line; their greatest breadth not exceeding 2 miles; the elevation of the Herefordshire beacon, the highest of the range, being 1444 feet above the level of the sea. From it may be seen the cities of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 139.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan. Ougein and Indore are the chief places in Malwa.

MAN, an island in the Irish sea, 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The air is healthy, and the soil produces corn. The chief articles of exportation are pickled and red her-

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\* This wine is now brought chiefly from Madeira. The duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. was drowned in a butt of this liquor in 1482.—*HUME*.



rings, potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, feathers, hides, horns, and hair of cattle, rabbit-skins, wool, woollen yarn, linen yarn, lead ore, paving-stones, limestone, kelp, and fern-ashes. — MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Commerce*. A constant import of manufactured goods prevails, chiefly from Liverpool; of coal from Liverpool and Whitehaven; of wine from Oporto and Guernsey; of brandy and Hollands from the latter place, and of rum from England. — WOOD'S *Account of the Isle of Man*. Douglas is the largest town in the island, though Castletown is the capital. Thurot, a brave French captain, was killed near this island in 1760. — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.* Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

MANAAR, an island and gulph near the coast of Coromandel, famous for its pearl-fishery. — CORDNER'S *Descrip. of Ceylon*. Long. 79. 58. E. lat. 9. 3. N.

MANACHIA, or MAGNISA. — See MAGNESIA.

MANACOR, a town in the eastern part of the island of Majorca, situated in a fertile plain. Its population consists of seven thousand persons. The inhabitants cultivate the cotton-tree very successfully, and make a large quantity of oil.

MANASSEH, TRIBE OF, a territory of the Holy Land; one half of which lay beyond Jordan, and was afterwards called Upper Galilee, or Galilee of the Gentiles; the other half on this side Jordan. — *Scripture Atlas*. — CALMET. — *Cyclop.*

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that the famous Don Quixote was supposed to perform his chief exploits. It has thus been transformed into clas-

sic ground, to the readers of every nation, by the pen of Cervantes.

MANCHE, or THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHANNEL, a division of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large, populous, and flourishing town in Lancashire. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, upon a stony hill, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade\*. The manufacture of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, is also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its buildings, especially the more modern ones, are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. Its chief ornaments are, the college (see *Europ. Mag.* li. 88.), the market-place, the exchange, and the collegiate church; which last has a small choir, of excellent workmanship. Napier, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, died here in 1617. Dr. Percival, a celebrated physician, and author of *Moral Tales*, and various miscellaneous pieces, died here in 1804; and Byrom, the author of a new method of short-hand, &c. died here in 1763. The rev. J. Whitaker, a celebrated antiquary, was born here in 1735; he died in 1809. Long 2. 8. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

MANDING, or MANDINGO, a dis-

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\* In 1791, a pound of fine cotton, which cost 7s. 6d. was spun into yarn, measuring 97 post miles, of the value of 22l. It was sent to Glasgow, and there made into muslin, which was presented to her majesty. — MACPHERSON'S *Annals of Commerce*.



trict in the interior of Africa. It is situated in the most elevated part of the northern tract of the country of the negroes, near the sources of the Senegal and Gambia. Kamaliah, one of its towns, was visited by Mr. Park. The tribe that has issued from this district are called Mandingoes.—*Park's Travels*, 245.

MANFREDONIA, a small port town of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. In 1620, the Turks landed here, and pillaged it. All sorts of vegetables abound here, for flavour and succulency infinitely superior to those raised by continual waterings in the cineritious soil of Naples. Lettuce in particular is delicious, and fish plentiful and cheap.—*Ency. Brit.* Long. 15. 56. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

MANGALORE, a sea-port on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for shipping. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nut, sandal-wood, iron, and steel. The houses are meanly built along the sides of the rivers; and it has scarcely any defence against an enemy. Mangalore was taken in 1767 by the English, and nine ships carried away; but the place was soon after retaken by Hyder Ally.—*India, Encyclop. Brit.* 116. Long. 74. 42. E. lat. 12. 50. N.

MANGEEA, an island in the South sea, in Polynesia, visited by Capt. Cook in the beginning of his last voyage. This island is about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, whence there is an easy descent to the shore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plantains,

taro, and bread-fruit. Capt. Cook represents this as a very fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any stay. Long. 158. 0. W. lat. 21. 27. S.

MANGERTON, a mountain of Ireland, esteemed the highest in the county of Munster, being 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It is near lake Killarney.—*Dr. Playfair's Geog.* iii. 27.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E. coast of the Caspian sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bucharia, such as cotton, yarn, and stuffs, furs and skins, and rhubarb.

MANHEIM, one of the most beautiful cities of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The streets are all as straight as a line, and intersect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000, including the garrison, which consists of 5000. The town has three noble gates, adorned with baso-relievos very beautifully executed. The fortifications are good; and the town acquires great additional strength from being almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1795, retaken by the Austrians the same year, and in 1802 ceded, with its territory, to the elector of Baden. Long. 8. 30. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine islands.—See LUCONIA.

MANILLA, a large and populous city, the capital of Luconia. Most of the buildings are of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The city abounds with convents; but it is, notwithstanding, the most licentious part of India. Manilla is deemed the most healthy of the Eu-



ropean settlements in the East. It trades to Mexico and Peru, in spices, silks, and muslin, and receives from those places cochineal, sweetmeats, and silver. Formerly a celebrated commerce was carried on between Manilla and Acapulca, nearly on the same parallel on the west coast of Mexico, through a space of 140 degrees, or more than one-third of the circumference of the globe. The Manilla ships, called galleons, were then of a large size; but now small vessels are employed in the trade. This city was taken by the English in 1762, after an obstinate defence. A ransom of four millions of dollars was offered, and accepted, to save the city from total destruction.—BELSHAM'S *George III.* i. 64. Long. 120. 54. E. lat. 14. 38. N.

MANJEE, a small town at the confluence of the Gogra and Ganges, N. W. of Patna. Near this place is a remarkable large Burr, or Banian tree. All the trees of this species are distinguished objects in an Indian landscape, on account of their singularity of growth. The branches shoot out to a considerable distance from the main stem, in nearly a horizontal direction; after which they let down to the ground a number of leafless fibres, which presently take root, coalesce, and increase in bulk, so as to support the protracted branches like a second trunk. From these new centres of vegetation, other arms again spring out, and at their termination form a third series of stems; so that a full grown banian tree forms a grove of itself. The individual in question, from the opposite high banks of the Ganges, at the distance of about 8 miles, appeared of a pyramidal shape, with an easy spreading slope from the summit to the extremity of the lower branches; and of such a size, as, at first, to be mistaken for a small hill. The middle

stem is considerably higher than any of our English trees, and the following comprise its other principal dimensions. Diameter of the branches from north to south, 363 feet; ditto of ditto from east to west, 375 feet; circumference of the shadow of the branches at noon, 1116 feet. The number of props or derivative stems amount to between 50 and 60. Long. 84. 56. E. lat. 25. 50. N.

MANNA, a river on the southwest coast of the island of Sumatra, and a district which appears to be better cultivated than any other part of the island.

MANS, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Maine, seated on the river Sarte, and the capital of the department of the same name. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. Charles VI. of France was first attacked with insanity in the forest of Mans, in the year 1392\*. — WRAXALL'S *France*, i. 29. — BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* 112, — MAJOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 137. In 1425, the earl of Salisbury was killed by a cannonball at this place. Camden, in his *Remains*, says he was the first English gentleman slain in this manner, and that the French scarcely knew the use of great ordnance till this siege. Henry II. of England was born at Mans in 1131. He was the son of Geoffry earl of Anjou, and of Maud, the only surviving daughter of Henry I. — LORD LYTTLETON'S *Hist. of Henry II.* i. 155. He died in 1151, and was buried at Mans. — RAPIN'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 209. folio. Le Mans was the birthplace of lieutenant-general Tressan, who served several campaigns with Louis XV. was much esteemed by king Stanislaus, Fontenelle, and Voltaire, and was

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\* Cards were invented to amuse the royal maniac.



the author of several works. Long. O. O. lat. 48. O. N.

MANSFIELD, a town of Westphalia, in a principality of the same name. It was once very strong.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, on the edge of Sherwood forest. It has a great trade in corn, malt, and stockings. Dodsley, an eminent bookseller and ingenious writer and poet, was a native of this place in 1703.—Mr. JONES'S *Biog. Dramatica*. Long. 1. 9. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

MANSORA, or MANSOURA, a town of Egypt, supposed to be the Zoan or Tanis of Scripture. Louis IX. king of France, was taken prisoner here, and purchased his liberty by the restoration of Damietta, and by the payment of 400,000 livres.—HENAULT. Long. 31. 36. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

MANTES, a considerable town of France, in the département of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. King Philip Augustus died here in 1223. Its wines are famous. Mantes was taken in 1087 by William the Conqueror, who reduced it to ashes.—RAPIN, i. 180. folio. Long. 1. 51. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MANTINEA, a city in Arcadia, Peloponnesus, is supposed to be replaced by Trapolizza, in the Morea, Turkey in Europe.—D'ANVILLE. It is memorable for a victory gained over the Spartans by the Thebans under Epaminondas, who expired on the field that he had immortalized no less by his personal exploits, than his able arrangements before the action, 363 B. C.—RUTHERFORD'S *View of An. Hist.* ii. 525.—ROLLIN.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 39.—*Anacharsis*, ii. 236. 4th edit. Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, whose character has been differently portrayed, died and was buried here.\*

\* The artifice which Penelope em-

ployed to elude the pressing solicitations of her suitors, by undoing in the night that part of the funeral web which she wrought in the day, has given rise to the proverb of *Penelope's web*, which is applied to any labour that is likely never to be ended. Homer has noticed this in the 19th and 24th books of his *Odyssey*:

MANTUA, THE DUCHY OF, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; and is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the

ployed to elude the pressing solicitations of her suitors, by undoing in the night that part of the funeral web which she wrought in the day, has given rise to the proverb of *Penelope's web*, which is applied to any labour that is likely never to be ended. Homer has noticed this in the 19th and 24th books of his *Odyssey*:

"Her hand, laborious, in delusion, spread

A spacious loom and mix'd the various thread:

'Ye peers,' she cried, 'who press to gain my heart,

'Where dead Ulysses claims no more a part,

'Yet a short space your rival suit suspend,

'Till this funereal web my labours end:

'Cease, till to good Laertes I bequeath

'A task of grief, his ornaments of death:

'Lest, when the Fates his royal ashes claim,

'The Grecian matrons taint my spotless fame;

'Should he, long honour'd with supreme command,

'Want the last duties of a daughter's hand.'

The work she plied; but, studious of delay,

Each following night revers'd the toils of day.

Unheard, unseen, three years her arts prevail;

The fourth, her maid reveal'd th' amazing tale."

Propertius also has observed, that

"Twice ten long years Penelope was woo'd,

Yet chaste remain'd, by countless lovers sued.

With fictitious woof her wedlock could delay,

And rent by night the threads she wove by day."—ELTON.



Mincio; and the chief town is of the same name. By the treaty of Luneville, it was ceded to the Cisalpine republic, now the kingdom of Italy, and forms the department of the Mincio.

MANTUA, the capital city of the Mincio, late duchy of the same name, in Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe; and the allies, in 1735, though their army was in the duchy, durst not undertake the siege. It was greatly noted for its silks and silk-manufactories, which are now much decayed. Mantua was the birthplace of Virgil, hence called the Mantuan bard, the Mantuan swain, &c.

"Mantua's bard sublimely sings  
Fates of heroes and of kings,  
Or, descending to the plains,  
Warbles sweet in rustic strains."

*Rev. of Poetry by Lady M.*

Mantua is well known to contain master-pieces of the arts, and among others the cathedral built by Julio Romano\*. It was taken by the French in 1797, retaken in 1799 by the Austrians, but ceded to France in 1801.—*Epitome of Milit. Events*, i. 247. Long. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MANZANAREZ, a river of Spain, which passes by Madrid, and runs into the Herares, about 8 miles below that city. Also a river of Ame-

rica in the Caraccas, which washes the city of Cumana.

MANZANAREZ, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, and district of La Mancha. The houses are built with mud, and the inhabitants are very poor. The land about it produces corn, saffron, and good wine, which is the best in La Mancha, and which is most esteemed at Madrid.

MARACANDA, an ancient town of Sogdiana. It is the present Samarcand; which see.

MARACAYBO, a town of South America, the capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which latter is the best in America; it has also very fine tobacco. Long. 70. 56. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

MARAGNON, a province of Brazil, separated from that of Para, on the north, by the river Tocantines. Mines of sulphur, alum, copperas, iron, lead, and antimony, are extremely common, but are not worked.

MARAGNON RIVER, in America. —See AMAZON.

MARAH, on the eastern side of the Red sea. After three days journeying in the wilderness, without finding any water, the Israelites came to this place, where they found some, but so bitter that they could not at first drink of it; but on Moses casting a tree into it, as he was commanded of the Lord, it became sweet.—*Erod. xv. 23.* —WELLS's *Geog.* —*Scripture Atlas, Journeyings of the Israelites.* Long. 32. 33. E. lat. 29. 16 N.

MARASCH, a populous town of Asia, in Natolia. It abounds in grain and fruit, and is watered by the river Geihoun, and encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-Taurus.

MARATHON, a village of Achaia, or Livadia, 10 miles from Athens, to the N. E. It is famous for the

\* This excellent artist, who was born in 1492 and died in 1546, has received a very fine tribute of praise from our immortal bard, in his *Winter's Tale*, act v. sc. ii. —"Could he put breath into his works, he would beguile nature of her custom, so perfectly is he her ape: he so near to Hermione has done Hermione, that, they say, one would speak to her, and stand in hope of answer!"



victory obtained by Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men, commanded by Datis. This battle was fought about 490 years B. C.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 36.—ROLLIN.—ADAM'S *An. Geo.* 300.—RUTHERFORD'S *View.* Long. 24. O. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

MARBACH, on the river Neckar, in Wirtemberg, Swabia, Germany. It was the birthplace of Schiller, a dramatic author, who was born in 1759, and died in 1805.

MARCHE, LA, a province of France before the revolution.

MARCLE, or MARCLEY, a village in Herefordshire, S. E. of Hereford. In 1575, at this village, many acres of earth, after being convulsed for three days, were removed to a considerable distance, overthrowing a church and several houses in their way, and leaving a gap 400 feet long and 320 broad.

MARDEN, a village in Kent, 7 miles from Maidstone, was the birthplace of Amburst, a miscellaneous writer, and the conductor of the Craftsman; in which he was assisted by Bolingbroke and Pultney.—Mr. D'ISRAELI'S *Cal. of Authors*, i. 13.—Mr. JONES'S *Biog. Dict.* Long. O. 39. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MARDIKE, a village of France, in the department of the North, late French Flanders, seated on a canal to which it gives its name.

MAREB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, and capital of the district of Bellad es Scheref. The town consists of only about 300 poor houses, situated 16 leagues N. E. of Sana. It was known to the ancients by the name of the Sabæans; and in its vicinity are ruins, pretended to be the remains of the palace of queen Balkis, or Belkis, who took a journey to Jerusalem to see the wisdom of Solomon.

MARENGO, a village adjacent to

Alessandria, in Italy. Here a dreadful battle was fought between the French and Austrians in 1800, when the latter were defeated\*. The French consisted of 27,000 men, commanded by Bonaparte; the Austrians of 40,000, commanded by Melas. Before this event it was one of the most obscure and dull villages of the district of Alessandria.—DENINA'S *Picture of Upper Italy*.—PETIT'S *Marengo*.—Mentelli, ii. 524.—J. C. EUSTACE'S *Clas. Tour*, ii. 324. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

MARENGO, one of the six departments into which the late province of Piedmont, Italy, was divided, after it was united to the French republic, 1802. Alessandria is the chief place.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt that it sends to other places. It is seated near the sea.

MAREOTIS, a large lake of Egypt, which bounded the city of Alexandria on the southern part, but is now almost dry.—Lord VALENTIA'S *Travels*, iii. 454.

MARGARETTA, an island of South America, near Terra Firma, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant. It was taken, in 1726, by the Dutch, who pillaged and demolished it. Long. 63. 22. W. lat. 11. 7. N.

MARGATE, a seaport of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. Many resort to

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\* In this battle fell the brave general Dessaix, to whom the French were chiefly indebted for their victory.—STEPHENS'S *History of the Wars of the French Revolution*.



it for the purpose of sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are, moreover, regular passage-boats to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. Margate was much damaged by the sea in 1808.—*Lit. Panorama*, iii. 1309. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

MARGUERITE, a small island near the coast of Provence, now the department of Var, S. W. of Antibes. The fort, which answers the purpose of a prison, has been celebrated in history, from the *man in the iron mask* having been confined some time within its walls, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. He died in the Bastile in 1703.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—*Ency. Brit.* art. *Masque*. Long. 7. 8. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MARIAN ISLES.—See LADRONES.

MARIA, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702, and is seated on the Guadeleta. Americus Vesputius sailed from this port in 1497, and made some little discoveries on the coast of Paria, in South America, from which the country received its name.—*SCHOMBERG'S Naval Chron.* Long. 6. 10. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

MARIA, St. a considerable town of Terra Firma, in Panama, where there is a gold-mine.

MARIA'S ISLANDS, three islands in the N. Pacific ocean, on the western coast of America. They were visited by captain Vancouver, who saw no inhabitants; but a variety of birds were discovered, and plenty of fish on the coast. Long. 106. 6. W. lat. 21. 28. N.

MARIAGALANTE, an island of the West Indies, subject to the French. It extends about 16 miles from N. to S. and 4 from E. to W. It is

covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon tree. It was taken by the English in 1808. Long. 61. 6. W. lat. 16. 0. N.

MARIEMONT, a small place, about half a league from Warsaw, memorable for the release of Stanislaus, king of Poland, out of the hands of assassins, in 1771: he had been carried from Warsaw by forty; but on his arrival at this place, he was left in the hands of Kosinski alone, whom he induced to spare his life, and to retire with him to a mill in the neighbourhood.—*COXE'S Travels*.—*WRAXALL'S Mem.*—*JONES'S Hist. of Poland*.

MARIENBOURG, a strong town on the river Nogat, which runs into the Vistula, in Western Prussia. Catherine I. then a simple peasant, fell into the hands of prince Menzikoff at this place, and at his table she was first seen by Peter the Great.—See BEREZOW and RINGEN. Long. 18. 55. E. lat. 54. 3. N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situated on a small river called the Leibe, not far from the Vistula. Its cathedral is the largest church in Prussia, being 320 feet long. It has salt-works, and a magazine for corn and forage. In 1709, the czar Peter the Great, and Frederick I. king of Prussia, had an interview here. Stanislaus retired to this town from Dantzic in 1734. Long. 18. 42. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the department of Olona, between Lodi and Milan, in the late duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss near this place by the French in 1515. It is seated on the river Lambro.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 190.—*COXE'S Travels*, i. 383.—*MEZERAY*, iv. 479.—*PLANTA'S Hist. Hel. Conf.* Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 45. 20. N.



**MARINO**, St. a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, with three castles, seated on a mountain. — SEWARD'S *Anec. of Disting. Persons*, iii. 274. 308, 4th edit. Long. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

**MARIQUITA**, a town of South America, in the vice-royalty of New Granada, and province of Santa Fé. It was formerly noted for its gold and silver mines. Quesada, the conqueror of New Granada, died at Mariquita in 1597; but his body has been removed to the cathedral of Santa Fé, which is 80 miles N. of Mariquita. Long. 74. 6. W. lat. 5. 16. N.

**MARITIME ALPS**.—See ALPS.

**MARIZZA**, a river of Turkey, which runs by Adrianople, and falls into the Archipelago. It is the ancient Hebrus.

**MARKET-HILL**, a post town in the county of Armagh, Ireland, about 58 miles N. W. from Dublin. It is a thriving town, the neighbourhood of which may be considered as classical ground. Gosford castle, the residence of sir Acheron, the friend of Swift (whose descendant is now lord Gosford), adjoins the town; and near this is Draper's Hall, a name given to a farm taken by the dean, on which he intended to build; and which was so called, that

When none the Draper's\* praise shall sing,

His signs aloft no longer swing,  
His famous letters made waste paper,  
This hill may keep the name of Draper;  
In spite of envy flourish still,  
And Draper's vie with Cooper's hill.

SWIFT.

\* Swift wrote the Draper's Letters, those brazen monuments of his fame, as lord Orrery calls them, in 1724. A patent having been iniquitously procured by one Wood, to coin £180,000 in copper for the use of Ireland, by which he would have acquired exorbitant gain,

**MARLBOROUGH**, a borough of Wilts. It has a castle, and once a parliament was held here; it has often suffered by fire, and has been handsomely rebuilt. Marlborough contains about five hundred houses, with broad and paved streets, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is seated on the river Kennet. The notorious Sacheverell, who in two sermons endeavoured to propagate sentiments which enforced the divine right of monarchs, and submissive obedience, was born here in 1672. Burnet observes, that he had little religion, virtue, learning, or good sense; but forced himself to preferment by railing at dissenters and low churchmen.—*Select. Gen. Mag.* iv. 75. William Walsh, now better known from the friendship which Pope entertained for him, than for any compositions of his own, died at Marlborough in 1707. In his life-time his writings were applauded more than they deserved; and perhaps they have since been decried lower than sound criticism will warrant. The following eulogium by Pope will be read as long as any verses of that excellent writer:—

Such late was Walsh, the Muses' judge  
and friend,  
Who justly knew to blame or to commend;  
To failings mild, but zealous for desert;  
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart.

—NASH'S *Worcestershire*, i. 2. He was buried at Abberley, Worcestershire. Churchill, the victorious general during queen Anne's reign,

and proportionably impoverished the nation; the dean, in the character of a draper, wrote a series of letters to the people, urging them not to receive this copper money. These letters united the whole nation in his praise; and Wood, though supported for some time, was at length compelled to withdraw his patent, and his money was totally suppressed.—*Biog. Dict.*—SMOLLETT'S *Cont. of Hume*.



was duke of Marlborough.—See **BLENHEIM**, **MALPLAQUET**, **OUDENARDE**, **RAMILLIES**, and **WINDSOR**. Long. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

**MARLBOROUGH**, or more properly **SAVERNAKE**, **FOREST**. It is about 12 miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer. In it are the remains of an old palace, part of which is now a farm-house, in which, it is said, Henry VIII. and lady Jane Seymour were married on the 20th May, 1536, the next day after Ann Boleyn's decapitation.—**RAPIN**, i. 812.—**BRITTON's Beaut. of Wilts.**

**MARLOW**, a borough and market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the banks of the river Thames, under Chiltern hills. It has several paper-mills, and the inhabitants make lace. At the Temple mills, near the town, is an extensive manufactory for copper and brass, and a mill for pressing oil from rape and linseed. The prosperity of this town has been lately increased, by the provisional establishment of the Royal Military College. Long. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

**MARLY**, a late royal palace in France, between Versailles and St. Germain; seated in a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It was noted for its fine gardens and water-works; there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. Louis, duke of Burgundy, and dauphin of France, the pupil of Fenelon, died here in 1712, six days after the decease of his consort, Marie Adelaide de Savoy; and one year after his father, son of Louis XIV. who was styled le Grand Dauphin.—See **MEUDON**. Long. 2. 15. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

**MARMARICA**, an extensive country of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrenaica. The inhabitants were called Marmaridæ, and Psylli, and

famed for their nimble running, and for being possessed of some secret power to counteract the noxious effects of the poison of serpents.

“And swift Marmaridans, that match the wind.”

**ROWE's Pharsalia**, iv. 1100.

Of all who scorching Africk's sun endure,  
None like the swarthy Psyllians are secure.

Skill'd in the lore of powerful herbs and charms,

Them, nor the serpent's tooth nor poison harms:

Nor do they thus in arts alone excel;  
But Nature too their blood has temper'd well,

And taught, with vital force, the venom to repel.

With healing gifts and privileges grac'd,  
Well in the land of serpents were they plac'd;

Truce with the dreadful tyrant, Death, they have,

And border safely on his realm, the grave.—**Bk. ix.** 1523.

**MARMORA**, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the Dardanelles on the S. W. and with the Black sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the N. E. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis. It has always been noted for an inexhaustible store of fish, particularly sturgeon, mullet, eels, and pilchards.

**MARMORA**, an island in the sea of the same name, so called from a white marble, a little veined with gray and blue, which is found in it in great quantities; chiefly used for sepulchral stones by the Turks. This island is about 12 leagues in circuit; it is lofty, mountainous, and tolerably fertile; it contains several towns or villages rather populous, and has two small harbours. The inhabitants have a few flocks of sheep; they cultivate the vine, the olive tree, and cotton, and gather various species of grain.—**OLIVIER's Travels**, ii. 20. Long. 27. 33. E. lat. 40. 30. N.



MARMORICE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. coast of the province of Natolia. The town is small, but has a very fine harbour.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing N. W. joins the Seine a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see; but Châlons, at present, is the capital of the department.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARQUESAS, a group of islands of the Polynesia, in the Pacific ocean. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time near them. The products are, bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, &c. &c. Of the disposition and manners of the people a favourable account is given.—KIPPIS's *Life of Cook*, 261.—*Abrid. Cook's Voy.* i. 223. Long. 139. 9. W. lat. 9. 59. N.

MARSAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the department of Stura, late province of Piedmont, situated on the small river Cisola, between Pignerol and Turin. It is memorable for a battle in 1693, in which the bayonet was first used by the French under Catinat, who gained a victory over the allies under the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene.—See *Bayonet* in *Cyclop.*—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 208.—*Hist. of P. Eugene*, 61. Long. 7. 40. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

MARSALA, a town on the W. coast of Sicily, anciently Lilybæum (which see), situated near the promontory of cape Bocco. It has a small road, to which vessels resort, in order to load with tunny, and the ashes of kali, which are made here in great abundance, and form the principal and almost the sole object of the commerce of the country. The

merchants of Marseilles come hither to purchase it for their soap-manufactories. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MARSEILLES, a strong and flourishing sea-port of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, and is divided into the Old Town, or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this port is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. Marseilles is a place of considerable commerce, and, as it were, the key of France to Mediterranean commerce. In 1649 and 1720 it suffered greatly by the plague\*. In 1793 it revolted against the National Convention, but was soon reduced. Pytheas, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy; and Puget, an admirable sculptor, a good painter, and an excellent architect, were natives of this place.—See LEMPRIERE.—SWINBURNE's *Travels*, i. 463.—*Veillées du Chateau*, Maestricht edit. 1784, iii. 307.—TOURNEFORT's *Voy. to Levant*. Long. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSHFIELD, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the borders of Somersetshire and Wiltshire. Here is a manufactory of broad cloth; and a great trade is carried

\* Belsunce, whom Pope, in his *Essay on Man*, line 107, has styled "Marseilles' good bishop," visited, supported, and relieved the sick, when deserted by most of the inferior clergy, during this dreadful scourge.—*Mon. Rev.* li. 198.



on in malt. Long. 2. 21. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

MARSTON-MOOR, near the city of York, is memorable for a victory gained by the parliament over Charles I. in 1644.

————— On Marston heath,  
Met front to front, the ranks of death;  
Flourish'd the trumpets fierce, and now  
Fired was each eye, and flush'd each  
brow;

On either side loud clamours ring,  
"God and the Cause! God and the  
King!"

Right English all, they rush'd to blows,  
With nought to win, and all to lose.

SCOTT'S *Rokeby*, canto i.

—*Mem. of Col. HUTCHINSON*, i. 345.

MARSTRAND, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, at the mouth of the river Gotha. On account of its strength, it is called the Gibraltar of Sweden; and having been declared a free port during the last war, it was remarkable as being the place of resort for the American vessels. The island is about two miles in circumference. The town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is very secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. Since the peace of 1783, the trade of this place has declined; and the inhabitants now subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. Long. 11. 30. E. lat. 57. 59. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, in the gulf of Bengal. It is a country that produces rice and all sorts of fruits proper to the climate. It has mines of several sorts of metals, and carries on a great trade. The chief town, which is of the same name, is populous, and has a good harbour. Long. 98. 2. E. lat. 16. 38. N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in

the department of Lot, and late province of Querci; seated near the river Dordogne. William, the eldest son of Henry II. died here, 1183, expressing great contrition for his undutiful behaviour to his father.—HUME.—RAPIN, i. 240. Long. 1. 40. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of South America, on the coast of Terra Firma. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run the whole length of South America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the sea-coast; but within, cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholesome, and it is seated near the sea, having a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was formerly very considerable, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now come almost to nothing. In 1702, admiral Benbow engaged a French fleet near St. Martha; but was badly supported by his captains, two of whom were shot for cowardice. Admiral Benbow died of his wounds.—*Naval Chron.* i. 112.—BURNES'S *Naval Plutarch*, 86. Long. 73. 56. W. lat. 11. 24. N.

MARTIGUES, a sea-port of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence; seated near a lake 12 miles long, and 5 broad, which is twenty times less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Long. 5. 5. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

MARTIN, ST. one of the West In-



dia islands, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1810. Long. 63. 5. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

MARTINICO, a considerable island of the West Indies, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the English; but it was restored to the French by the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the English in 1794, but restored at the peace of Amiens, and taken again by them in 1809. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is extremely populous; and the governor-general of the French Caribbee islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. The principal places are, Fort Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Josephine, the repudiated wife of the emperor Napoleon, was born in Martinique.—GOLDSMITH'S *Secret History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte*, 497. Long. 61. 6. W. lat. 14 30 N.

MARTINISTI, on the river Rimnik, in Moldavia, Turkey. It is memorable for a signal victory gained by the combined forces of Austria and Russia under the prince of Coburg and general Suvoroff, estimated at 30,000 men, over the Turkish army consisting of 100,000 men, in 1789.—TOOKE'S *Life of Cath.* iii. 290.—*Campaigns of Suwarof*, ii. 111. Long. 29. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

MARTLEY, a village of Worcestershire, on the river Teme, about 7 miles N. W. from Worcester. It was the birthplace of Mr. Francis Jukes, a very eminent aquatinta engraver, who died in London, in his 66th year, 1812. — *Mon. Mag.* xxxiii. 484.

MARTON, a village near Whitby, in Yorkshire, was the birthplace of the immortal Cook in 1728. For nautical talents, he has been hitherto unequalled. He thrice circumnavigated the globe, and evinced the tenderest solicitude both for the lives of the uncivilized natives whom he visited, and those brave men who were the companions of his voyages.

Had those adventurous spirits who explore,  
Thro' ocean's tractless wastes, the far-sought shore;  
Whether of wealth insatiate, or of power,  
Conquerors who waste, or ruffians who devour;  
Had these possessed, O Cook, thy gentle mind,  
Thy love of arts, thy love of human kind;  
Had these pursued thy mild and liberal plan,  
Discoverers had not been a curse to man!  
Then, bless'd Philanthropy! thy social hands  
Had link'd dis sever'd worlds in brothers' bands;  
Careless if colour, or if clime divide;  
Then, lov'd and loving, man had liv'd and died.

*Miss H. MORE'S Poem on Slavery.*

MARY GERANE'S HOUSE, a name given to Dunmore Head, in the parish of Dunqueen, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is the most western point of all Europe, and called by the Irish Ty-Vorney Geerone. It is a point as much celebrated by them as John O'Groat's house by the Scots.—*Ency. Brit.*

MARY, St.—See MARIA.

MARYBOROUGH, the capital of Queen's county, in Ireland.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state.

MARY-PORT, a market-town in Cumberland, about 6 miles distant from Workington, on the banks of the river Ellen. It has an extensive cotton-manufactory; and many



vessels are employed in the exporting of coal, and in the importing of timber, flax, and iron, from the Baltic.

MARY'S RIVER, St. a river of the United States, in Georgia. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles, and forms part of the southern boundary of the United States.

MASBROUGH, one of the most flourishing villages in England, on the W. side of the bridge of Rotherham, Yorkshire. Here was begun about forty-two years ago, by three brothers, Aaron, Joshua, and Samuel Walker, a considerable iron-manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes; and it is now carried on by their sons. Here are furnaces for smelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, and mills for flattening the tin plates, which are also tinned here. All sorts of hammered and cast-iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon. Long 1. 7. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

MASCATE, a town on the coast of Arabia Felix. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinoss, a root that dyes red.

MASOVIA, a late palatinate of Poland. In the infamous partition of Poland, it was seized by Prussia; but at the peace of Tilsit, it was taken from Prussia, and given to Saxony, forming a part of the duchy of Warsaw.

MASQUE POCONA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the government of Charcas. It produces grain, fruits, honey, and wax.

Massa, a populous town of Tuscany. It has a strong castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. Long. 10. 0. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of North America, bound-

ed on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont. It is 150 miles long, and 60 broad; and is divided into fourteen counties. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth; and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have also mines of copper and iron. Boston is the capital.

MASSADA, a fortress of Palestine, in the tribe of Judah, situated on the mountain Achila, N. of the town of Ziph. At the time of the reduction of Judea, A. D. 73, Flavius Silva, governor of Judea, made an expedition against this fortress. It was in the possession of Eleazar, a commander of the Sicarii. When there was no method of escaping, Eleazar called together the principal persons, and persuaded them to kill themselves rather than fall into the hands of the Romans. Ten were chosen, by lot, to slay all the rest. When these had executed their commission, and slain men, women, and children, they cast lots upon themselves, and he who had the first lot killed the other nine and then himself. There remained, however, two women and five children, who had concealed themselves in a cavern under ground, and taken sustenance with them. The whole number of men, women, and children slain, was nine hundred and sixty.—JOSEPHUS.—*Cyclop.*

MASSANDERAN. — See MAZANDERAN.

MASSOURA.—See MANSORA.

MASUAH, or MASSOWAH, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. It has an excellent harbour, and is a place of great trade, but very insalubrious. Long. 39. 50. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

MASULIPATAM, a city and seaport of Hindoostan, at the mouth of the Kistnah. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and paint-



ed linen. Long. 81. 15. E. lat. 10. 10. N.

MATA, a lake of Spain, in Valencia. It is noted for vast quantities of salt, which are exported to Holland, the Baltic, and Newfoundland.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Benguela, on the E. by parts unknown, on the S. by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts; it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

MATAN, or MACTAN, an island of Asia, one of the Philippines. Here the celebrated Magellan,

"Who measur'd tracts unknown to other ships,  
Amid the monstrous wonders of the deep,"

was killed in an affray with its natives, in 1521.—BURNLEY'S *Dis. in S. Sea*, i. 78.—*Naval Chron.* i. 21.—SMOLLETT'S *Comp. of Voy.* iii. 56.—MAVOR'S *Acc. of Voy.* i. 284. Long. 123. 30. E. lat. 10. 30. N.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the most southern part of the Morea, Turkey in Europe. Long. 22. 31. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

MATARO, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works and manufactories of lace and stockings. Its wines are excellent.—PLAYFAIR'S *Geo.* i. 146.

MATLOCK, a village near Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, situated on the river Derwent. It has two baths, whose waters are warm, and the place is much frequented in the bathing season. It is an extensive straggling village. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, and other curiosities of nature. Notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce

an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

MATTURA, an ancient, rich, and renowned city of Hindoostan, about 36 miles above Agra. Having been the scene of the birth and early adventures of the greatest and most beloved deity of the Hindoos, Creeshna, or Veeshnu, it was regarded by the whole nation in a light peculiarly sacred.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*, i. 283. In 1018 this city was taken and pillaged by Mahmud, the son of Subuctagi. Long. 78. 10. E. lat. 27. 23. N.

MATURA, a small village and fort at the southernmost point of Ceylon, 30 miles E. of Point de Galle. The country round Matura is very wild, but well supplied with provisions of all sorts, and particularly game, which is abundant. Elephants abound in the circumjacent country, and here they are principally caught for exportation. Long. 80. 43. E. lat. 5. 43. N.

MAUBEUGE, a strong town on the Sambre, in the department of the North, France. It was besieged by the allies in 1793. In its neighbourhood are quarries of marble and slates. Its manufactories are fire-arms and nails. Long. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

MAUBUISSON, a celebrated abbey near Pontoise, in the department of Seine and Oise. It was founded by Blanche of Castile, wife of Louis VIII. and mother of Louis IX. She was regent during the minority of her son, and conducted the affairs of government, during his captivity in Egypt, with great prudence. She died in 1252, and was buried in the abbey that she had founded.—*Femmes Illustres.*—*Galerie Hist.*—*Dict. Univ. et Hist.*—HENAULT.—Long. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 3. N.



**MAURA, ST. or LEUCADIA**, an island near the coast of Albania. It is 48 miles in circumference, formerly one of the Venetian islands; but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Campo Formio. The English took it from the French in 1810.—*Lit. Pan.* viii. 1663. Long. 21. 0. E. lat. 38. 42. N.

**MAURIAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and late province of Auvergne; a place of some trade, and the horses are the best in France. It is seated near the river Dordogne. Long. 2. 20. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

**MAURICE, ST.** a little town of the Valais, Swisserland, near the Rhone, and a few miles from where that river enters the lake of Geneva. Not far from this town is the cascade of Pisse-Vache, one of the highest waterfalls in Europe, which descends 800 feet in a perpendicular line on a sloping rock.—*Dict. de la Suisse.*

**MAURITANIA**, a considerable part of the northern region of Africa, now called Barbary. This ancient division of this quarter of the world extended from Numidia towards the east, to the Atlantic on the west.

**MAURITIUS.**—See ISLE OF FRANCE.

**MAXEN**, a town 10 miles W. of Dresden, Saxony, Germany.—Seventeen thousand Prussians, commanded by general Finch, were surrounded at this place, and were made prisoners of war by the Austrians under Daun and Lacy in 1758. — *WRAXALL'S Mem. of the Courts of Berlin*, i. 195.

**MAXIMIN, ST.** a town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, they pretended to show at one of the convents the body of Mary Magdalen. Long. 5. 54. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

**MAY**, a small island at the en-

trance of the Frith of Forth, which has a light-house of great service to vessels entering the Forth.

**MAYAMBA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Loango, near the Atlantic ocean. The river Banna, which runs near the town, has a good fishery; and by it is brought logwood from the province of Sette, where it grows in great plenty. Mayamba abounds with game, which is caught by dogs with wooden clappers about their necks, by the noise of which they are followed, as they never bark. They have plenty of bananas and palm-trees. Long. 13. 4. E. lat. 3. 20. S.

**MAYENNE.**—See MAINE.

**MAYENNE**, a town in the department of Maine, France. It has manufactories of linen cloth, and in its neighbourhood are some iron forges.

**MAYEN'S ISLAND**, an island lying S. W. from Spitzbergen, formerly resorted to for the whales which frequented its coast. A very high mountain, which is called Beerenbergen, or Beer mountain, extends quite across the island, which may be seen from the sea at the distance of 30 miles.

**MAYFIELD**, a village near Ashdown forest, in the N. part of the county of Sussex. It was the birth-place of Thomas May, an historian and poet, in 1594. May was the favourite of Charles I. and of his queen. He wrote two comedies and three tragedies; two poems, "The Reign of Henry II." and "The Reign of Edward III.;" and translated Virgil's Georgics, and Lucan's Pharsalia.

**MAYLAND**, a village about 6 miles from Maldon, in Essex, England. Here Gauden, or Gawding, a vain time-serving tool in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and the author



of Eikon Basilikè, was born in 1605.

MAYNAS, a jurisdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. Its limits are unknown. San Francisco de Borja is the chief place.

MAYNOOTH, near Dublin, has a college for the education of Roman Catholics.—*Mon. Mag.* xxv. 483.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey.

MAYO, or THE ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd in Africa, and about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce: however, they have plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. What trees they have are on the side of the hills, and they have some figs and water-melons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are loaded in the summer time. Pinosa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and are stout, lusty, and plump. They are not above two hundred in number.—Long. 23. 8. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

MAZANDERAN, a province of Persia, situated S. of the Caspian sea. It is called the garden of Persia. Feharabad is the capital.

MAZARA, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, situated on the S. W. coast, near a river of the same name, and near or upon the ruins of Selinuntium. Long. 12. 28. E. lat. 37. 46. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade.

The inhabitants are said to be 600,000 in number, beside strangers who come hither to trade. Long. 153. 30. E. lat. 35. 24. N.

MEATH, EAST AND WEST, two counties of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. They are populous and fertile.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, late province of the Isle of France. It carries on a great trade in cheeses, known by the name of *cheeses of Brie*. Long. 2. 58. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MECCA, an ancient and famous town of Arabia the Happy. The buildings are very mean; and the chief support of the inhabitants arises from the annual resort of pilgrims to the temple, where the Mahometans pretend the Koran was brought to Mahomet, and where he was born 571. — *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 469. See an excellent comparison of Christ and Mahomet, by Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, in his Summary of the principal Evidences, &c. 65. 3d. edit. 1800. The Wahabees entered Meccain 1803, and levelled the splendid tombs of Mohammed's family, and the monument of Kadija, the prophet's wife.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 219.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, ii. 388. This city has since been abandoned by the Wahabees; and the power of that sect is looked upon as completely annihilated in that part of Arabia.—*Lit. Pan.* xv. 404. Long. 56. 46. E. lat. 21. 47. N.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a city of the late Austrian Netherlands, now in the department of the two Nethe. It has a cathedral with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; it is also famous for lace, which is the most beautiful after that of Brussels; and its beer is much esteemed. In 1706 it submitted to the duke of



Marlborough; was taken by the French 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792 the French took it again, evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. Dr. John Clement, who had been tutor in the family of sir T. More, and Margaret his wife, who had been bred up by sir T. died here; the latter in 1570, the former in 1572.—ANDREWS'S *Hist. G. Brit.* i. 487.; ii. 107. Long. 4. 24. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of North America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco; on the E. by Proper Mexico; on the S. by the South sea; and on the W. by New Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessities of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, beside much silk. Valladolid is the capital.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Assam, on the E. by China, on the W. by Bengal, and on the S. by Roshan and Burmah, to which last it is subject.

MECKLENBURG, a principality of Germany, including the duchies of Schwerin and Gustro; bounded on the N. by the Baltic, on the E. by Pomerania, on the S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lubec and the principality of Lünenburg.

MECKLENBURG, a town in the above duchy, which has declined considerably since the founding of Wismar. Albert king of Sweden, after resigning his throne, in 1497, to queen Margaret, retired to Mecklenburg, where he passed the remainder of his days.—See CALMAR. Long. 11. 17. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

MECO, a river which runs through the country of Camboja, and by some called Camboge. At the mouth of this river Camoens was shipwrecked.

He saved his poems, which he bore through the waves in one hand, while he swam ashore with the other\*.

MECRAN, a province of Persia, W. of Hindoostan, extending along the Arabian sea. It was the ancient Gedrosia, which Alexander traversed while Nearchus sailed along the coast of India, to the mouth of the Euphrates.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country on the river Guadiana.—This town gave birth to Fernando Cortez, in 1485, the conqueror of Mexico.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of America*, ii. 3.—RAYNAL'S *Hist.* ii. 364.—*Comp. of Voy.* i. 185.—MAVOR'S *Acc. of Voyages*, i. 128. Long. 5. 38. W. lat. 38. 41. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. Sundswald is the capital.

MEDEMPIC, a town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. It has a great trade in timber. The English took it in 1799.

MEDIA, an ancient country of Asia, now the province of Ghilon, in Persia.

MEDINA, a famous town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. His tomb was destroyed by the Wahabees in 1804.—*Lit. Pan.*—*Evang. Mag.* 1809, 558. It is a small poor place, but has a large mosque. Here the prophet was protected when he fled from Mecca in 622, which is the Mahometan epoch commonly called the Hegira.—Mahomet died in 631.—*L'Art de*

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\* In an engagement near Pharos, Cæsar, being pressed on every side by the Egyptians, threw himself into the sea, and preserved some papers in one hand, &c.—See PLUTARCH'S *Lives*.—See ALEXANDRIA, in *Gaz.*



*verifier les Dates*, i. 469. Long. 57. 10. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

MEDINA SIDONIA, E. of Cadiz, Andalusia, is memorable for being the place where Blanche, wife of Peter the Cruel, was poisoned, in 1361. The famous Spanish armada was commanded by a duke of Medina Sidonia.—See FAIR ISLE, *Mariana*, iii. 518. Long. 5. 40. W. lat. 37. 0. N.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, formerly celebrated for the residence of several monarchs; some of whom were born there; as Ferdinand I. king of Arragon, and the emperor Ferdinand (Mr. Coxe says, this emperor was born at Alcala; but the *Dict. Univ. Hist.* at Medina.—See ALCALA, in *Gaz.*) The town is large, and divided into two parts by a kind of torrent; this is the Zapardiel, which rises and sinks at times.—LABORDE's *View of Spain*, ii. 483. Queen Isabella terminated her mortal course at Medina del Campo on the 26th of November, 1504. A more amiable character seldom honoured a throne. She was remarkable for moderation and equity; mild and firm in majesty; commanding love as well as admiration.—BARRITT's *Life of Card. Ximenes*, 107. Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 41. 23. N.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, a town of Spain, in Leon, N. E. of Toro. Here the Spaniards, under Cuesta, were defeated in 1808, by the French under marshal Bessieres, though the former were superior in numbers.

MEDITERRANEAN, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. The eastern extremity is called the Levant.

This sea has no tides; and the current flows continually from the ocean into it. From the best authenticated histories it appears, that those nations which were first civilized dwelt round the coast of the Mediterranean sea\*. — SMITH's *Wealth of Nat.* 8th edit. i. 30.

MEDRASHAM, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina.—This was the place of sepulture of Syphax, and the other kings of Numidia. — *Introduction to BRUCE's Travels*, 27. Long. 6. 20. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Ashdown forest, in Sussex; and, entering Kent, it waters Tunbridge, and at Maidstone is navigable to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the mouth of the Thames, at the Nore, between the Isles of Grain and Sheepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queensborough and Milton, and falls into the German ocean, below Feversham. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men of war, which occasioned Sheerness to be built.—SKRINE's *Account of Rivers*, 305.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. It is pleasantly situated in a richly-wooded country. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings, painted

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\* On these shores were the four great empires of the world; the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our laws, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, has come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean.—JOHNSON's *Rambler*.



red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. Long. 14. 58. E. lat. 58. 10. N.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, now in the province of Livadia, Turkey; formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks: however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. Euclid, the disciple of Socrates, was a native of this place, and visited this philosopher disguised in women's clothes, when the people of Megara were forbidden to enter Athens on pain of death. Phocion's ashes were buried by a woman of Megara beneath her hearth; but when the Athenians repented of their injustice to him, they were conveyed to Athens, at the public expence: a brass statue was erected to his memory, and his accusers were put to death. This event occurred 318 B. C.—PLUTARCH.

MEGALAPOLIS.—See LEONTARI.

MEGIDDO, or MAGDOLUM, formerly a city of Manasseh, at the foot of mount Carmel, where the good king Josiah received his mortal wound in the battle against Necho king of Egypt, but died at Jerusalem. — FULLER'S *Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, 165. — *Scripture Atlas*, *Tribe of Issachar*, and *Tribe of Manasseh*. — *Chron.* ii. 35. — PRI-DEAUX' *Con.* i. 42. Long. 35. 13. E. lat. 32. 24. N.

MEHUN SUR YEVRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher, late province of Berri. Here are the ruins of a castle, in which Charles VII. starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. in 1461. — MEZERAY. Long. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

MEJERDAH, a river of Africa, formed by the Sujerass and the Ser-rat, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the

borders of Algiers, and, crossing the country from W. to E. runs into the Mediterranean at Porto Farina. It was the ancient Bagra-da, on whose banks Regulus killed an enormous serpent, whose skin is said to have measured 120 feet in length.—ROLLIN.—GOLDSMITH'S *Rom. Hist.* i. 239.

MEIGLE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, where some say Macbeth was killed.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants speak the purest language in Germany. The capital is Dresden.

MEISSEN, a considerable town of Saxony, on the river Elbe, with a castle and famous porcelain-manufactory. Long. 13. 27. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

MELA, or MELLA, a river and department of Italy. The latter is formed from part of the Bressan.—Brescia is the capital.

MELASSO, a town of Natolia, Turkey in Asia. It has many remains of antiquity; particularly two temples, one of Jupiter, the other of Augustus.

MELCOMB REGIS, a borough of Dorsetshire, seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a draw-bridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships in the western part of the harbour. Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter of the cupola of St. Paul's, and the halls of Greenwich and Blenheim, was born here 1675.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, iv. 361. Long. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

MELEDA, an island in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the republic of Ragusa. Some say, this was the island on which Paul was ship-



wrecked, and not at Malta. Long. 17. 44. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

MELER, or MELLER, a lake in Sweden Proper. It is 60 miles in length, and about 18 miles in breadth, yields an extraordinary plenty of fish, and contains many islands. Its banks are beautifully diversified with towns, castles, churches, noblemen's seats, and other edifices.—BUSCHING, i. 309.—*Geo. Un. de HUBNER*, iii. 110.

MELIAPOUR, once a large city of Hindoostan, about 10 miles from Madras; which was built, it is said, out of its magnificent ruins. St. Thomas, the great apostle of the Indies, is said to have been buried here, and his sepulchre the inhabitants affect to show on the summit of a neighbouring mountain.—MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*, ii. 248.

MELIN GRUFFYTH, 4 miles N. E. of Cardiff. Here are tin-works, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large populous place, in which the Portuguese have seventeen churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. They exchange these for gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is surrounded on all sides by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants consist of christians and negroes, which last have their own king and reli-

gion, and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000.

MELITA.—See MALTA.

MELLA.—See MELA.

MELROSE, a town of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose abbey, the finest of any in Scotland, founded, in 1136, by David I. Part of it is at present used for divine service. The cemetery contains the dust of many great men. Alexander II. it is said, is buried under the great altar. James earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, and whose death is lamented in the celebrated ballad of Chevy Chase, is also buried here. It has long been famed for the manufacture of linens called Melroseland linens.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, part ii. 267. Long. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town on the river Eye, N. E. of Leicester. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in this neighbourhood. Henley, better known by the name of "Orator Henley," was born here in 1692. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; preached on Sundays in London, on theological matters, and on Wednesdays upon all other sciences. He declaimed some years against the greatest persons, and occasionally, says Warburton, did Pope that honour. The poet, in return, thus blazons him to infamy:—

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley  
stands,  
Tuning his voice, and balancing his  
hands.  
How fluent nonsense trickles from his  
tongue!  
How sweet the periods, neither said nor  
sung!  
Still break the benches, Henley! with  
thy strain;  
While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibson, preach  
in vain.  
O great restorer of the good old stage,  
Preacher at once, and Zany of thy age!



O worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes,  
 A decent priest where monkies were the  
     gods!  
 But Fate with butchers plac'd thy  
     priestly stall,  
 Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and  
     maul;  
 And bade thee live, to crown Britannia's  
     praise,  
 In Toland's, Tindal's, and in Woolston's  
     days.—*Biog. Dict.*

Long. O. 50. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Seine. Melun was the birthplace of Amyot, who, though naturally dull and heavy, by diligence and application became a Greek professor in the university of Bourges, and arrived at the highest honours in France under Charles IX. In 1590, as Henry the 4th of France was ascending the belfry of this place, a cannon-ball passed between his legs.—SULLY's *Mem.* i. 190. Bailly, a famous French astronomer, and elected mayor of Paris at the commencement of the Revolution, retired to Melun in 1791. From this retreat he was summoned two years afterwards, to give evidence against the queen of France; but, declaring that the accusations against her were false, his enemies had him arrested, and he was barbarously guillotined. Philip I. king of France, died at Melun in 1108, aged fifty-seven years, after having witnessed the first crusade, in which he declined taking any part. His reign, which comprehends a period of forty-eight years, was longer than that of any of his predecessors, excepting that of Clotarius; and than those of any of his successors, except Louis XIV. and Louis XV. Louis VII. died at Paris in 1180, soon after his return from a pilgrimage he had made to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at

Canterbury, to implore the health of his son Philip II. and was buried at the abbey of Barbeaux, near Melun.—HENAULT. Long. 2. 35. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Prussia, with the finest harbour in the Baltic, and a very extensive commerce, particularly in timber. It is an ill-built town, with narrow dirty streets. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the sea about 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the Baltic by a narrow strait. In 1796 a light-house was erected here. Long. 21. 25. E. lat. 55. 50. N.

MEMMINGEN, a strong town in Swabia; near which, in 1795, the emigrants, under the prince de Condé, were defeated by the republicans; and in 1805 it was taken by the French. Long. 10. 7. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MEMPHIS, an ancient town of Egypt, near which the pyramids of Egypt stood. It was about 10 or 11 miles S. of Geeza.—See GIZAH and MOKNAN. Long. 31. 30. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

MENDE, a town in the department of Lozeres, late province of Languedoc, France. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It is very populous; has manufactories of serges and other woollen stuffs, and is seated on the river Lot. Long. 3. 35. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDER, the ancient Scamander, a river of Asia, which issues from a chasm in a perpendicular rock, at the top of Gargarus, the highest mountain in the chain of Ida, in Naxos.—CLARKE's *Trav.*

MENDIP HILLS, a lofty mineral tract, in the N. E. quarter of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, lead, and calamine. The coal is carried on horseback to Bath, Wells, Frome,



&c. The lead is said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries, and is mostly exported for the making of bullets and shot. The calamine is carried to Bristol, &c. to be used in the making of brass. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

MENDOZA, a jurisdiction of South America, in Chili, but under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, has a town of the same name, and lies on the east side of the Cordilleras. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

MENDRAH, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S. of Mourzouk. Although much of the land in this province is a continual level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali used in dyeing, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

MENEEN, a village N. by E. of Damascus. At some distance is a very high hill, reported to be the same on which Cain and Abel offered sacrifices; and where also the former slew his brother, setting the first example of bloodshed in the world.—MAUNDRELL, 131.

MENEHOULD, St. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. It is seated on a morass on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle advantageously situated; but its other fortifications have been demolished. As the houses in this town were formerly built of wood, it was almost totally destroyed by a dreadful conflagration in August 1719. It was

here, in 1792, that the French gave the first check to the Prussians, which, in the end, compelled them to a shameful retreat. Louis XVI. in his flight from the Thuilleries, was recognised at this town by a postilion, who said to him, "I know you, my king, but I will not betray you."—See VARENNES. Long. 4. 59. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

MENELAUS, an ancient seaport of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt, where Agesilaus died at the age of eighty-four, after a reign of forty-one years, 361 B. C.—PLUTARCH. Long. 23. 20. E. lat. 32. 5. N.

MENIN, a town of France, in the department of Lys, late province of Austrian Flanders. It is deemed the key of the country, and has frequently been taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794, when the garrison, in order to save the emigrants, forced their way through the enemy. Long. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

MENSHIEL, or MENSHEEH, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, anciently called Ptolemais. It is a town of considerable trade, and all the barks going down the Nile to Cairo, from the cataracts, stop here to take in provisions. It is about 5 miles N. of Girge. Long. 31. 40. E. lat. 26. 36. N.

MENTZ, or MAYENCE, a city, capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre, late capital of an electorate and archbishopric of Germany, situated at the conflux of the Rhine and Maine. The invaluable art of printing\* is said to have been invented at Mentz, by Fust, or Faustus, and Guttemberg, about the year

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\* The honour of this art, to which human society is indebted for many of the advantages that it possesses over the brute creation, is disputed by Haarlem,



1440. In 1689 it was besieged by prince Charles of Lorraine, but was gallantly defended by the marquis of Uxelles for six weeks. It was taken by Custine in the month of October, 1792; and on the 6th of January, 1793, it was besieged on the side of Cassel by 60,000 Prussians. There are many defensible small islands about it. In 1795, general Kleber attacked and took it; and it was again retaken by the allies, but was finally secured to France in 1797.—GRAY'S *Letters*, 51.—SMITH'S *Sketch of a Tour*, ii. 140.—CAMPBELL'S *Journey*, 51.—GIBBON'S *Dec. and Fall Rom. Emp.* i. 222, iv. 363.—ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*, i.—*Mon. Rev.* xiv. 18.

MENZALEH, or MENZALA, a large lake of Egypt, running parallel with the Mediterranean, from which it is divided by a narrow slip of land, 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 12 in breadth, overflowed and filled by the waters of the Nile. The lake abounds with fish, and in it are several small islands.

MEQUINEZ, a city of the kingdom of Fez, now the capital of the empire of Morocco, and the residence of the barbarian whom we condescend to style the emperor. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, and are subject to great indignity. The houses of Mequinez are good; but few windows toward the street are to be seen, as the light is admitted at the back of the houses, where there is a court and fountain. They are flat at the top, the inhabitants frequently

walk on them, and the women visit each other from the tops of the houses. Long. 5. 50. W. lat. 35. 56. N.

MER, a small town of France, N. E. of Blois, in the department of Loire and Cher. It was the birthplace of Jurien, the Goliath of the Protestants. He was born in 1637.

MERAN, a town situated on the river Passer, which runs into the Adige, in the Tyrolese, Germany. The ancient castle of Tyrol, whence this part of Germany takes its name, stands near this town.

MERCHISTON, near Edinburgh, was the birthplace of Napier, the inventor of logarithms. He was born in 1550.—*Ency. Brit.* Home, the author of the celebrated tragedy of Douglas, and of a History of the Rebellion, died at Merchiston in 1808.—*Europ. Mag.* liv. 240.—*Lit. Panorama*, v. 1267. Long. 3. 13. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

MERCURY BAY, a bay on the N. E. coast of New Zealand, so called by capt. Cook, who observed the transit of Mercury over the sun here in 1769. In the river is an immense quantity of oysters and other shellfish; and thence it is called Oyster river. Long. 184. 4. W. lat. 36. 48. S.

MERCURY POINT, a cape on the E. coast of New Zealand, forming the N. E. point of Mercury Bay. Long. 184. 4. W. lat. 36. 48. S.

MEREGA, or HAMMAM MEREGA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, anciently called Aquæ Calidæ Colonia; celebrated for its warm baths, which are accounted efficacious in curing the rheumatism, and other inveterate diseases. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 33. 12. N.

MERQUI, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the kingdom of Siam, situated on an island near the east coast, with a harbour which

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Strasburg, and Mentz: the latter seems to have the best title,

Where Guttemberg with toil incessant wrought

The imitative lines of written thought.

M'CREEERY'S Press.



passes for one of the best in the Indies. Long. 98. 23. E. lat. 12. 6. N.

MERIBAH, a rock in Arabia Petræa, from which water issued when struck by Moses.—*Ex.* xvii. 6.—*Script. Atlas, Journeyings of the Israelites.* Long. 33. 52. E. lat. 28. 13. N.

MERIDA, a province of New Spain, in America. It comprehends the great peninsula of Yucatan, situated between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. It is one of the hottest, yet one of the most wholesome, provinces of New Spain. The trees which produce the famous wood of Campeachy grow in abundance in several districts of this province.—*HUMBOLDT*, liv. iii. 268.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, and on the W. by the Irish sea. It extends 36 miles from N. to S. and is 34 wide in its broadest part. The face of this county is varied throughout with a most romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovv; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales, inferior only to Snowdon, and two thousand eight hundred and fifty feet above the level of the town of Dolgelly, which is situated near its base.—*WARNER'S Walk through Wales*, 100.

MEROE, an island of Africa, formed by the Nile and the Atbara, in the kingdom of Sennaar. It has been called the cradle of astronomy, of letters, and of philosophy.

MEROM, WATERS OF, or LAKE SAMOCHONITE, or SAMACO; a lake formed by the river Jordan, about two or three leagues from its source, which is now called the marsh of Jordan. It occupies a space of about

2 leagues in circumference during the time of the melting of the snow on mount Libanus, and is often dry in summer. This marsh is covered with shrubs, and with that sort of reed which is made use of for writing, and for arrows. The environs of this lake abound with tigers, bears, and even lions, which descend from the neighbouring mountains.—*Voyage de Syrie* par ROQUE, i. 343.—*Script. Atlas, Tribe of Naphthali.*

MERRIMACK, a river of America, formed by the confluence of Pemigewasset and Winnipscogee rivers, about N. lat. 43. 26. and which pursues a southerly course through the state of New Hampshire till it enters Massachusetts; and then, turning easterly, passes into the ocean at Newbury port. It is navigable for vessels of burden about 20 miles from its mouth.

MERSEY, a river of England, the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. Above Stockport it receives the Tame; lower down, the Irwell; and passing by Manchester and Warrington, enters the Irish sea below Liverpool. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, &c. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.—*SKRINE'S Account of Rivers*, 167.

MERSEY ISLAND, at the entrance of Blackwater bay, and mouth of the Coln, in Essex. In the reign of Alfred, the Danes made it their winter quarters. Long. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, about 17 miles N. W. from Caerphilly, situated on the borders of Brecknockshire. In its vicinity are the largest



iron-works in the kingdom, probably the largest in Europe. The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed here in 1620, by Vavasor Powell, a man celebrated in the annals of nonconformity.—EVANS'S *Cam. Itin.* 89. — MALKIN'S *South Wales*.—SKRINE'S *Tour*, 48. Long. 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

MERTON, a village of Surry, seated on the river Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. in which several important transactions took place; particularly at a parliament held here the day after Henry the 3d's coronation, in 1236, were enacted the famous provisions of Merton (the most ancient body of laws after magna charta); and the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare." "We will not change the laws of England." Nothing remains of this abbey but the E. window of a chapel; and the walls that surround the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about sixty acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico-manufactories, and a copper-mill; and about one thousand persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Long 0. 7. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Persia, and in the province of Korasan, famous for the pilgrimages made by the Persians to the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali. It is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turkey stones. Mesched is supposed to be the same with Taz, the birthplace of the celebrated Ferdusi.—PINKERTON, ii. 348. Long. 43. 34. E. lat. 32. 5. N.

MESIA, an ancient division of Europe, now Servia and Bulgaria.

MESOPOTAMIA, an ancient division of Asia, included between the

Euphrates and the Tigris, now commonly called Diarbec.

MESSA, a town of Morocco, situated on the river Sus, not far from the foot of the Atlas. In its vicinity is a mosque containing the bones of a whale, which the superstitious inhabitants consider as those of the whale which swallowed Jonah.

MESSENE, one of the divisions of the ancient Peloponnesus, in Greece.

MESSENE, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a river which runs into the gulf of Coron. It was the capital of the ancient Messenia. Near Messene, Philopœmen, the last of the Greeks, was taken prisoner by the Messenians; and, being confined in prison, was compelled by them to drink poison.

MESSI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built on the ancient Halicarnassus.—See HALICARNASSUS.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Sicily, with a citadel, several forts, and a spacious harbour. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. It is 5 miles in circumference, and extremely deep. It is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. This place, in 1783, suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. After the Sicilian vespers, Messina endured a severe siege from Charles of Anjou; when the women of the city particularly distinguished themselves.—See PALERMO.—STOLBERG, iii. 384.



Antonello, a famous painter, who first introduced into Italy the art of painting in oil, was a native of Messina. He was born in 1426, and died at Venice at the age of 49. Henry VI. emperor of Germany, by whom Richard I. was detained in prison, died at Messina in 1194. —RAPIN, i. 255.—See DIERNSTEIN, and OLMUTZ. Long. 15. 40. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MESSINA, STRAITS OF, or FARO OF, between Sicily and Italy. In 1675 an engagement took place in these straits, between the fleets of France and Holland. The former was commanded by Du Quesne, and the latter by De Ruyter, who was wounded, and died soon after at Agosta. In these straits, Cola, or Colas, a most celebrated diver, lost his life by exhibiting his talents to king Frederick of Naples. Colas was a native of Messina; he is said to have lived several days in the sea without coming to land, and hence got the surname of Pesce, or the Fish. Some say he caught fish merely by his agility in the water; and the credulous Kircher asserts, that he could walk across the straits at the bottom of the sea. Frederick had the cruelty to propose his diving near the gulf of Charybdis; and, to tempt him the more, threw in a large golden cup, which was to be his prize should he bring it up. Pesce made two attempts, and astonished the spectators by the time he remained under water; but in the third it is thought he was caught by the whirlpool, as he never appeared more; and his body is said to have been found some time afterwards near Taurominium, about 3 miles distant; it having been observed, that what is swallowed up by Charybdis is carried S. by the current, and thrown upon that coast. —BRYDONE'S *Tour through Sicily and Malta*, 85.—*Evening Entertainments*, i. 139.

MESURA, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Kong, and falls into the Atlantic ocean between 6. and 7. N. In 1813, a slave establishment, which had been formed on this river, was destroyed by captain Scobell, of his majesty's ship *Thais*; and the two British slave-traders who conducted its affairs were taken to Sierra Leone, where they were tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation. — *Chris. Ob.* xiii. 402.

METAPONTUS, an ancient town on the gulf of Tarento, is noted for being the place where Pythagoras died 497 B. C. — *Monthly Mag.* xiii. 19.—ADAM'S *Geo.* Long. 17. 0. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guesiro. The soil of this island is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with woods in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; but their wines are unpalatable. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital. Alcæus, who, from his restless and turbulent disposition, at first adopted the profession of arms, but on his first essay in the field shamefully fled, was branded with disgrace by the Athenians, and then consoled himself by poetry and wine; Arion, the inventor or improver of dithyrambics, who is also represented on a dolphin, having been once landed on the promontory of Tarnarum by one of these fish, when obliged to escape from a ship in which he had embarked \* (see

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\* Taras, the founder of Tarentum, is said to have been saved from shipwreck by a dolphin; and the inhabitants of that city preserved the memory of it on their coin.



BUTLER'S *Exer. on Globes*); Sappho the poetess, who has been styled the tenth Muse; Pittacus, ranked by Greece among the number of her sages, who was made sovereign of the whole island, and among many excellent laws which he adopted, one was, that a double punishment should be inflicted on crimes committed in intoxication; Terpander, who lived nearly at the same time with Arion, and whom the Lacedæmonians styled by way of excellence the Lesbian songster; and Theophrastus, who studied under Aristotle, whose friendship he gained, and whose warmest encomiums he deserved,—were natives.—*Anacharsis*, ii. 54. 2d edit. The empress Irene, wife of Leo IV. and mother of Constantine V. whom she put to death, was banished to this island, and died here of grief in 803; and to it Pompey sent his wife before the battle of Pharsalia\*.—*Long*. 26. 40. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

METHONE, an ancient town, a little N. of Pydna and S. of Pella, in Macedonia, where Philip lost his right eye by an arrow.—See AMPHIPOLIS. *Long*. 22. 46. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

METAURUS (now METRO), a river of Italy, in Umbria, near which Asdrubal was defeated and slain by the consuls Livy and Nero, who threw his head into his brother Hannibal's camp.

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\* While thus united Cæsar's arms appear,  
And fortune draws the great decision near;  
Sad Pompey's soul uneasy thoughts infest,  
And his Cornelia pains his anxious breast.  
To distant Lesbos fain he would remove,  
Far from the war, the partner of his love.

—LUCAN'S *Pharsalia*, bk. v. where their parting is pathetically narrated by the poet.

METHLICK, a parish in the county of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, watered by the Ythan, which falls into the sea 10 miles below. Dr. Charles Maitland, who introduced inoculation into Britain, and who was sent by George II. to Hanover, to inoculate Frederick prince of Wales, was born and buried at Methlick.—*Beaut. of Scot.* iv. 442. Dr. Maitland was the medical attendant on Mr. Wortley Montague's embassy to the Porte in 1716. Lady W. Montague, in 1718, adopted the Turkish practice of inoculating for the small-pox, then unknown in Christian Europe, for her own son; and this practice she was the principal means of introducing into England by the ministration of Dr. Maitland.

METHVEN, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, 6 miles N. W. of Perth. The principal manufactory is the weaving of linen. In 1306, Robert Bruce was defeated by the English army under the earl of Pembroke at this place, and was nearly made prisoner.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 616.—KERR'S *Hist. of Robert I.* i. 220. *Long*. 3. 29. W. lat. 56. 25. N.

METHWOLD, a village of Norfolk, about 6 miles from Brandon. It is a celebrated place for the finest and best flavoured rabbits, and has been noticed as a rabbit-warren as early as the reign of Canute, A. D. 1016.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 90. *Long*. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

METRAHENNY, a town of Egypt, on the site of the ancient Memphis.—BRUCE'S *Travels*, i. *Long*. 31. 24. E. lat. 29. 58. N.

METZ, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, late province of Lorraine. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The sweetmeats made here are highly esteemed. It has excellent fortifications, and one of the strongest cita-



dels in Europe. Charles V. emperor of Germany, made an unsuccessful attempt to take this place in 1552. He raised the siege; saying, that "Fortune, like other fine ladies, chose to confer her favour on young men, and to forsake those that were old."—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 357. Pilatre de Rozier, the first aéronaut, was born at Metz in 1756. He performed his first aerial voyage in 1783, and lost his life in one in 1785.—See WIMILLE.—*Cyclop. art. Aerostation*. Custine, a French general in the revolutionary war, was born at Metz in 1740, and was beheaded at Paris in 1793. Long. 6. 16. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

METZOVO, or MEZZOVO, a range of mountains E. of the lake of Ioannina in Albania, Turkey in Europe, is the ancient Pindus. — HOBHOUSE'S *Albania*, 62. Metzovo mountains are so called from a town of that name, consisting of fifteen hundred houses, and lying in the route from Ioannina to Larissa.

MEVANIA, an ancient city of Umbria (now duchy of Spoleto). It was situated at the confluence of the Tina and Clitumnus, and its pastures were famous for their fruitfulness.

The foe to fair Mevania's walls is past,  
And lays Clitumnus' fruitful pastures waste.

LUCAN'S *Pharsalia*, bk. i.

Propertius, a celebrated but lascivious Latin poet, contemporary with Macenas, Ovid, Horace, &c. was a native of Mevania, and died at Rome 19 B. C. in the fortieth year of his age. Mevania is now called Bevagua. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

MEUDON, a village on the Seine, a few miles W. from Paris. It has a fine palace, in which Louis son of Louis XIV. and of Theresa of Austria, died of the small-pox in 1711. It was for this prince, gene-

rally styled le Grand Dauphin, that the fine editions of the Latin authors were made, and hence called *ad usum Delphini*, or Dauphin editions. His son was the excellent duke of Burgundy, the pupil of Fenelon, and the father of Louis XV.—See MARLY.

MEURTHE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of the Vosges, passes by Luneville and Nancy, and joins the Moselle 5 miles below the latter place.

MEUSE, a river of France, which rises at a village of the same name in the department of Upper Maine. It passes Neufchateau, Vaucouleurs, Commerci, Verdun, Sedan, Mezieres, Dinant, and Namur, where it is joined by the Sambre, and continues its course by Maestricht, Ruremond, Venlo, Loevestein, and Megen. It soon after divides into two streams; the upper one, towards the north, takes the name of the Merwe, and falls into the German ocean after passing the islands of Holland and Zealand.

MEUSE, a department of France, which takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-duc is the capital.

MEUSE, LOWER, a department of France, composed of part of the bishopric of Liege, and a part of the duchy of Limburg.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S. W. of Delhi, and on the W. of Agra. In length from N. to S. it is about 90 miles. Although situated in the heart of the empire of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi), its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plundering. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches



were put to the sword, but they are still famous as thieves and plunderers.

MEXICO, a town of North America, and the capital of New Spain. It was the residence of Montezuma when it was taken by Cortez, after a siege of three months. The valley in which the city of Mexico stands is upwards of 6500 feet above the level of the sea. It is a populous place, and has many magnificent buildings. The people in general are rich, as they carry on a great trade to Europe and Asia. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct 3 miles in length, under which the people walk. The unhappy fate of Montezuma, who was inhumanly put to death, and the craftiness of Cortez, are detailed by Dr. Robertson, in his *History of America*, ii. 89.

"Their prince, as justly seated on his throne

As vain imperial Philip on his own,  
Trick'd out of all his royalty by art,  
That stripp'd him bare, and broke his honest heart,

Died by the sentence of a shaven priest,  
For scorning what they taught him to detest.

COWPER'S *Charity*, i. 183.

—MAVOR'S *Acc. of Voyages*, i. 134. Guatimozin, the nephew of Montezuma\*, succeeded to the throne on the death of Quetlevaca in 1520, and, after enduring excruciating torments from the infamous Cortez, was hanged by his order in 1522. He was the last king of Mexico. It contains 137,000 inhabitants. — HUMBOLDT. Long. 100. O. W. lat. 19. 25. N.

MEXICO, OLD, OR NEW SPAIN, a large country of North America, bounded on the N. by New Mexico, 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth, and lying between

\* The true Mexican name of Montezuma is Moteuczoma.—*Voyage d'Humboldt*, 165.

83. and 110. W. lon. and 8. and 30. N. lat. It contains many mines of gold, silver, iron, and alum; beside Indian corn, cabbage-trees, coconuts, vanillas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and several other fruits, gums, and drugs proper to the climate.—AIKIN'S *Delineations*, ii. 333. Before the Spaniards came here, they had no animals of any kind exactly like those in Europe: they had a sort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; and also tigers, bears, elks, or mouse-deer, pecaries, warres, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanoes, flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manettes, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other reptiles. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is changed every five years. The Spanish clergy is very numerous, and there are a great number of convents. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the South sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat level country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown, which are great, arise from a fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs as well as the lands held of the crown. Mexico is the first in point of rank\* of the

\* Among the colonies subject to the king of Spain, Mexico occupies at present the first rank; both on account of territorial wealth, and on account of its favourable position for commerce with Europe and Asia.—HUMBOLDT'S *Essays on New Spain*.



governments\* of Spanish America; whether we consider its political importance, territorial wealth, or commercial facilities. The appellation of Mexico, or New Spain, which, though conferred originally by Grijalva on the province of Yucatan, and afterwards used by Cortez to designate the empire of Montezuma, is now given generally to the whole extent of country over which the viceroy of Mexico exercises his authority, and of which the 38th and 16th degrees of latitude may be considered as the northern and southern limits. In extent it is five times larger than the mother country.—*Eccl. Rev.* vi. 1059. The population of this vast continent neither corresponds with its great extent (since it could maintain forty millions of inhabitants), nor can it be ascertained with accuracy.—Some have computed it at 5,550,000, while others have made it as high as 5,990,000; the general and most probable opinion assigns it at 6,000,000, distributed into the following classes:—

|                                            |           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Europeans                                  | 74,700    |
| Creoles, sons and descendants of Europeans | 1,010,100 |
| Indians                                    | 2,320,200 |
| Casts of Mestiros, Castiros, Mulattos, &c. | 2,595,000 |
| Total                                      | 6,000,000 |

Before the year 1776, New Spain was governed under the ten following divisions:—

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\* The Spanish possessions of the new continent, stretching from 41. 43. of south latitude to 37. 48. of north latitude, are divided into nine large, and, as it respects each other, independent governments: the vice-royalties of Peru, Buenos Ayres, New Granada, and Mexico; and the capitánías generales of Chili, Portorico, Caraccas, Guatimala, and Havannah, including the Floridas.

1. The kingdom of Mexico.
2. ————— New Galicia.
3. ————— New Leon.
4. Colony of Santander.
5. Province of Texas.
6. ————— Cohahuila.
7. ————— New Biscay.
8. ————— Sonora.
9. ————— New Mexico.
10. ————— California, Old and New.

These divisions are still much used in the country; though it is now divided into twelve intendencies and three districts, greatly removed from the capital, which have the simple denomination of provinces. These are

#### I. IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE.

##### *Region of the North.--Interior Region.*

1. The province of New Mexico.
2. Intendance of New Biscay.

##### *Region of the North-West.*

3. Province of New California on the western coast.
4. ————— Old California on the western coast.
5. Intendance of Sonora on the western coast.

##### *Region of the North-East.—On the Eastern Coast.*

6. Intendance of San Luis Potosi. It comprehends the provinces of Texas, the colony of Santander and Cohahuila, the new kingdom of Leon, and the districts of Charchas, Altamira, Catorce, and Ramos.

#### II. IN THE TORRID ZONE.

7. Intendance of Zacatecas.
8. ————— Guadalajara on the western coast.
9. ————— Guanaxuato.
10. ————— Valladolid on the western coast.
11. ————— Mexico on the western coast.
12. ————— Puebla on the western coast.
13. ————— Vera Cruz on the eastern coast.



*Region of the South.*

14. Intendance of Oaxaca on the western coast.

15. ————— Merida or Yucatan on the eastern coast.

—*Voyage de Humboldt*, 148. The western coast of Mexico, especially that part of the great ocean situated between the gulf of Bayonna, the three Mary Islands, and cape St. Lucas, abound in spermaceti whales, or cachalots, of which the fishery is one of the most important objects of mercantile speculation, on account of the extremely high prices given for spermaceti (adipocire) by the English and the inhabitants of the United States. — *Black's Humboldt's Essay on New Spain*.

MEXICO, NEW, or NEW GRENADA, a large country of North America, discovered by the Spaniards in 1580. It is bounded on the W. by the gulf of California, on the S. by New Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country; lying between 90. and 108. W. lon. and 23. and 43. N. lat. and being about 2000 miles long, and 1600 broad. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. Santa Fé is the capital.

MEXICO, GULF OF, a part of the Atlantic ocean, in North America.

MEZIERES, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, late province of Champagne. It has manufactories of leather, serges, and hats, and stone and slate quarries. The brave defence it made under the chevalier Bayard, in 1521, obliged Charles V. to raise the siege of it, though supported by

a numerous army. Long. 4. 47. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. Great quantities of brandy are made here, and its neighbourhood abounds with the cork-tree. Long. 0. 20. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

MIAMI, or MAWMEE, a river of America, in the state of Ohio, forming the western boundary of the state, and dividing it from Indiana territory. It enters the Ohio, and at its mouth is three hundred yards wide.

MIANA, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. It is situated on the river Kirzil-Ozan, or Setidrud, which runs into the Caspian sea. Here the celebrated traveller Thevenot died on his return from Ispahan, in 1667. Long. 47. 22. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

MICHAEL, ST. near the mouth of the river Piura, was the first Spanish colony in Peru, South America. It was established in 1532 by Pizarro, and is S. from Tumbez. Long. 81. 0. W. lat. 5. 40. S.

MICHAEL, ST. one of the most populous and most fertile of the Azores or Western islands. It is subject to earthquakes, and suffered extremely in Jan. 1811.—*Europ. Mag.* lix. 277. Long. 25. 40. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

MICHAEL, GULF OF ST. to the E. of Panama, which was discovered by Balboa, and a party of Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien, in 1513.

MICHIGAN, a considerable lake of North America, whose N. E. extremity communicates with the N. W. end of lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac. It is 260 miles in length, and 945 in circumference, and is navigable for ships of any burden.—*Heriot's Travels*.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a strait of



North America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron, and lies in about 85. W. lon. and 46. N. lat. It is remarkable, that although there is no diurnal flood or ebb to be perceived in the waters of this strait, yet, from an exact attention to their state, a periodical alteration in them has been discovered. It has been observed, that they rose by almost imperceptible degrees, till in seven years and a half they had reached the height of about three feet; and, in the same space of time, they gradually fell to their former state; so that in 15 years they had completed this inexplicable revolution. The fort of Michillimackinac was taken by the English in 1812.

MICKLETON, 31 miles from Gloucester, was the birthplace of Graves, an intimate friend of Shenstone, and author of several publications, 1715.—JONES'S *Biog. Dict.* 5th edit. Long. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

MIDDEFAHRT, a neat little town in the island of Funen, Denmark. Its harbour is bad; but as the Belt is narrow, it supplies necessities, without any difficulty, to those vessels which pass through. The population is about one thousand; mostly tradesmen, innkeepers, and seafaring people. Long. 9. 42. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, handsome, rich, and strong commercial town of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zeeland. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. It has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. The invention of telescopes is, by some, attributed to Jansen, a spectacle-maker of this place, in the year 1590.—*Wonders of Nature and Art*, edit. 1750, ii. 30.—BONNYCASTLE'S *Astronomy*, 97. — *Naval*

*Chron.* i. 29. Long. 5. 30. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Islands, discovered by Tasman, and visited by captain Cook.—See EA-OO-WEE.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ure, 10 miles from Richmond. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. Edward IV. was confined in the castle here by the earl of Warwick, who had revolted from him, and took him prisoner at Wolney, near Warwick, in 1470. The king soon contrived to make his escape.—RAPIN, i. 607. The castle, now in ruins, according to some was the birthplace of king Richard III. in 1443.—See BOSWORTH and FOTHERINGAY, in *this Gaz.* and BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* for the character of Richard III.

MIDDLETON, or MILTON KEYNES, Bucks, about 12 miles N. E. from Buckingham, is only remarkable for having been the birthplace of Francis Atterbury. He was born March 6, 1662, and died in exile at Paris 1732 — *Beaut. of Eng.* i. 336.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by Surry, and a corner of Kent; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It derives its name from its relative situation to the three ancient kingdoms, of the *East*, *West*, and *South Saxons*; of the first of which, that is, East Sex, or Essex, it formed a part for about three centuries previous to the dissolution of the heptarchy.—*Beaut. of Eng.* x. 1. It is one of the smallest counties in England, being only about 22 miles from E. to W. and 17 from N. to S. but is much the richest, and pays more taxes than any ten beside. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being a lean gravel, it is



naturally a district of little fertility; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. Beside the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, which are its boundaries to the S. the S. E. and the W. Middlesex is watered by several small streams. Indeed, the whole county may be considered as a demesne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, pastures, and inclosures of all sorts for its convenience and support.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is so called, because it stands between Nantwich and Northwich; is seated on the river Croke, and is a large place. It has a tolerable manufactory of cotton; but is chiefly noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. Here Mr. Theophilus Lindsey, a zealous Unitarian, was born in 1723.

MIDHURST, a large borough of Sussex, seated on the small river Aron, which almost surrounds it. It is about 12 miles from Chichester. Long. O. 46. W. lat. 51. O. N.

MIDIAN, a region of Arabia, on the eastern shore of the Red sea. Abulfeda, speaking of the city of Midian, says, "Madyan is a city in ruins on the shores of the Red sea." At Midian may be seen the famous well where Moses watered the flocks of Jethro (the Mahometans call him Schoaib), whose daughter he married when he retired into Midian from Egypt.—CALMET.—*Companion to the Bible*.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is the largest city in Italy except Rome, containing 150,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, on the Olona, between the rivers Adda and Tesin.

Here are many fine palaces, also a great number of churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is the finest structure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. It stands in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's, is the most considerable in Italy. The number of statues within and without is prodigious; they are all of marble, and many of them finely wrought. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world, is not simply encrusted, which is not uncommon in Italy, but entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by fifty columns, said to be eighty-four feet high. The finest statue in this church is that of St. Bartholomew, with his skin flayed, and hung round his middle like a sash; the muscles are well expressed. The treasury belonging to the church was reckoned the richest in Italy after that of Loretto. Its superb gallery was adorned with rich paintings. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (especially rice), cattle, and cheese, which they export; and they have manufactories of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthen-ware. The first female head-dresses were made by Milaners. Ambrose, a celebrated father of the church, died here, A. D. 397. Gaston de Foix, nephew to Louis XII. was buried at Milan.—SMITH'S *Sketch of a Tour*, iii. 47.—BARETTI'S *Travels*. It has been several times taken; the last time by the French in 1796. Septimius Geta, second son of the emperor Severus, was born at Milan in 189 (some say at Lyons), and was murdered by his own brother Caracalla, with whom he was partner in the throne, and who envied his popularity. Geta



had not reached the twenty-third year of his age. The emperor Napoleon was crowned king of Italy at Milan, on the 26th of May, 1805, with the iron crown. This iron crown is made of gold, and set round with diamonds and other precious stones; the whole is surrounded, on the inside, by a nail of the true cross; whence its appellation. — *Crit. Rev.* xviii. 527. — *BAILY'S Epitome of Un. Hist.* i. 214. Long. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

MILAN, a duchy of Italy, anciently called Insubria, fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, &c. The Milanese has been divided into four departments; Olona, Verbano, Lario, and Delle Montagna. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, Oglio; and the lakes Maggiore, Como, and Lugano.

MILEHAM, a town of Norfolk, N. W. from Norwich, was the birthplace of Coke, an able lawyer, and a clear and luminous writer on the constitution of his country. He was born in 1549. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

MILETUS, now MILETS, a town of Natolia, anciently Ionia, 10 miles from the river Meander, and about 64 miles S. from Smyrna. It was the city of Thales, one of the seven wise men (*Anacharsis*, iii. 131); Anaximander, the disciple and companion of Thales; Timotheus, the musician; and the beautiful and accomplished, but vicious Aspasia, who taught Socrates rhetoric, and became the wife of Pericles. Monima, the wife of Mithridates, was also a Milesian; and Tyrtæus, whose compositions breathe a high spirit of military honour. — *ELTON'S Classics*, i. 90. Long. 27. 36. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of St. George's channel, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales. It branches off into so many creeks,

secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. Its remote situation, however, greatly impairs its utility. Men of war are sometimes built here, and forts have been erected to defend the harbour. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. landed on his enterprise against Richard III.\* — Long. 4. 50. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

MILIANA, a river of Africa, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean sea, nearly S. of Carthage. About a mile from it is a noted hot bath.

MILLESIMO, a town E. of Mondovi, in the department of the Stura, late Piedmont, Italy. Here the French gained a victory over the Austrians, in 1796. — *Campaigns of Bonaparte*, translated from the French by RITCHIE, 7. Long. 7. 58. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

MILLO, an island of the Archipelago, with a large harbour. It produced excellent wines, fruits, and flowers, and abounded with cattle. Fine plume-alum is also found here. Within these fifty years its inhabitants have been grievously oppressed by the Turks, and the cultivation of the island has been very much neglected.

MILSTON, near Abresbury, or Ambresbury, about 6 miles from Salisbury, in Wiltshire. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Addison, whose writings no one can read without being improved; for his abilities as an author are but a small part of his fame; he was a good man; a politician, without

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\* Henry was induced to direct his course to Wales, hoping the Welsh would receive him cordially, as their countryman; he having been born at Pembroke†, and his grandfather being Owen Tudor, who married Catherine of France, widow of Henry V.

† See PENMYNIDD.



strife; a controversialist, without malice; a critic, without acrimony; and a satirist, that corrected many and offended none. He was born May 1, 1672. — See Addison and Johnson compared, in *Hints for a Princess*, ii. 150.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.*—*Mon. Rev.* lvii. 413. from ENSOR'S *Indepen. Man.*—

—————“In him  
Humour in holiday and sightly trim,  
Sublimity in attic taste, combin'd,  
To polish, furnish, and delight the  
mind.”

COWPER'S *Table-Talk*.

MILTHORPE, a village in Westmoreland, near the mouth of the Ken, whence the fine Westmoreland slates are exported.

MILTON, a town in Kent, seated on a branch of the Medway, near the isle of Sheppey, and is of great note for its excellent oysters.

MILTON, in Westmoreland, was the birthplace of Chambers, author of the celebrated Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—*Biog. Dict.* 15 vols. and *Ency. Brit.*—Dr. Rees, in *New Cyclop.* mentions Kendal as the birthplace of Chambers.

MILVERTON, a market-town in Somersetshire, which has an extensive manufactory of flannel. It is remarkable as having given name to John de Milverton, the Carmelite friar of Bristol, who was the zealous opponent of Wickliff, the first English reformer. — COLLINSON'S *Hist. of Somersetshire*.

MINAS-GERAES, a government of Brasil, bounded on the E. by the governments of Bathia and Rio Janeiro. It has mines of gold and diamonds.

MINCHING-HAMPTON, a town of Gloucestershire, about 10 miles from Cirencester. The clothing trade is carried on very extensively in this town and neighbourhood. The famous Roger Bacon is supposed to

have resided here.—See ILCHESTER, Long. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, and, after passing Mantua, falls into the Po.

MINCIO, a department of Italy, formerly the duchy of Mantua. The chief place is Mantua.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia, in the Eastern ocean, and one of the Philippines; 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees of kinds not known in Europe: some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby-trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread. It produces all sorts of fruits proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. They have horses, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkies, guanoes, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes; but they have neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are very ugly creatures, and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their flesh is sweet. Their fowls are, ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, paroquets, and turtle-doves, beside many small birds. The air is temperate, they having sea-breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The leprosy is very common here. Their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses



are built on posts from fourteen to twenty feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets. They have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto-leaves. The principal town, of the same name, is pretty large, and is seated on the eastern coast. Long. 125. 0. E. lat. 6. 30. N.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany, on the river Weser, in the late circle (now kingdom) of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Weser, which renders it a trading place. Near this town, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with 7000 English, totally defeated the French marshal Contades, with 80,000 men, in 1759.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 337.—*Mod. Europ.* v. 296.—SMOLLETT'S *Contin. of Hume.*—MAYO'S *Com. of Un. Hist.* i. 196. Long. 8. 56. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

MINDERSKARE, a river of Asia, the ancient Cayster, called also by the Turks Coutchoukmindre, that is, the Little Mæander, or the Black Mæander. It flows into the sea near Ephesus. This river was celebrated by the ancient poets for the swans that frequented its banks, and the lakes formed by it on the plains. To this Virgil alludes in his *Georgics*, and Ovid in his story of Phaeton:—

“The swans, that oft on Cayster try'd  
Their tuneful songs, now sung their last  
and dy'd,

Swans were by the ancients consecrated to Apollo and the Muses; hence the idea of their being endowed with a musical voice.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*.

MINEHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire, with a good harbour, on the Bristol channel. It carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. Brockelsby, a celebrated physician,

was born here\*. Long. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

MINERVA, CAPO DELLA, the southernmost point of the ancient country of Campania (now Terra di Lavora), Italy, opposite to the island of Capræa. Long. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

MINGRELIA, a country of Asia, anciently a part of Colchis; bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the E. and S. E. by Imeritia, on the S. by Guriel, and on the W. by the Black sea. The country is covered with wood, with very little arable land. It is watered by the Phasis and several other streams. The principal food of the inhabitants is gom, a small grain like millet: bread of wheat is only used by the prince and nobility. This country was originally rich in gold, and hence the Argonauts fetched the golden fleece. Excellent wine is produced in this country, and the pastures feed a great number of horses. The inhabitants are handsome, especially the women; but are in general thieves, perfidious, cruel, drunken, and immodest. Their principal occupation is the chase. Their religion is of the Greek church. The prince takes the title of Dadian, or the Chief of Justice. Their principal commerce is in slaves.—CRUTWELL.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which rises near Mondonedo in Galicia,

\* When Dr. Johnson, in his last illness, was attended by this physician, he inquired, in the language of Shakspeare's *Macbeth*,

“Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
&c. &c.

Brockelsby immediately replied from the same author,

“Therein the patient must minister  
Unto himself.”



and falls into the Atlantic near Caminka, after dividing Galicia from Portugal.

MINORCA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, one of those anciently called Baleares. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the chief place, though port Mahon is the strongest. The honey of Minorca is much esteemed.—*Hist. of Minorca*, by J. ARMSTRONG, esq. 1752. It has been several times taken and retaken; the last time by the English in 1796, who restored it at the peace of Amiens. Lord Collingwood, the associate of lord Nelson, and his successor in the command of the fleet after the memorable battle of Trafalgar, died off Minorca in 1810.—*Europ. Mag.* lvii. 317.—*Gent. Mag.* iii. 486.—See NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MINSKI, a town in the palatinate of the same name in Lithuania. A great deal of honey is made here.

MINTURNÆ was a city of Latium, now in ruins, at the mouth of the river Liris, now Garigliano, near which is a morass, wherein Marius concealed himself when he fled from Sylla. Being discovered, he was condemned to die; but the Cimbrian slave who was ordered to execute the sentence, affrighted at his exclaiming, "Fellow, darest thou kill Marius?" dropped his sword from his hand and rushed into the street, declaring that he would not kill Marius. He was then suffered to retire into Africa.

When Cimbrians fierce and Lybia's  
    swothy lord  
Had fall'n before triumphant Marius'  
    sword,  
Yet to Minturnæ's marsh the victor fled,  
And hid in oozy flags his exil'd head.  
The faithless soil the hunted chief re-  
    liev'd,  
And sedgy waters fortune's pledge re-  
    ceiv'd.

In vain his foes had arm'd the Cimbrian's  
    hand;  
Death will not always wait upon com-  
    mand:  
About to strike, the slave with horror  
    shook,  
The useless steel his loos'ning gripe for-  
    sook;  
Thick flashing flames a light unusual  
    gave,  
And sudden shone around the gloomy  
    cave;  
Dreadful, the gods of guilt before him  
    stood,  
And Marius terrible in future blood;  
When thus a voice began: "Rash man,  
    forbear,  
Nor touch that head which fate resolves  
    to spare;  
Thousands are doom'd beneath his arm  
    to bleed,  
And countless deaths before his own  
    decreed."

LUCAN's *Pharsalia*, bk. ii.

Mios, a lake of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys. It is near 50 miles in length, from N. to S. and from 2 to 16 in breadth.

MIRABEL, a province of Candia, populous, fertile, and abounding in oil, grain, and fruit. The road of Mirabel faces the E. and affords a tolerable safe anchorage for shipping.

MIRANDA DE DOUERO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Tralos Montes. In 1762, when this place was besieged by the Spaniards, the magazine of powder blew up, and the garrison immediately surrendered. Long. 5. 56. W. lat. 41. 24. N.

MIRANDULA, a town of Italy, in Modena, now the department of Panaro. It is situated N. E. of Modena. Giovanni Pico, an accomplished nobleman, of whom many extraordinary circumstances are related, and who certainly exhibited a wonderful example of the powers of the human mind, was born here in 1463.—Roscoe's *Lorenzo de Medici*, ii. 91.—*Christian Ob.* xiii. 296. Long. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

MIRAVEL, a town of Spain, in



New Castile. It was taken by marshal Tesse, in 1706, who commanded a body of troops for king Philip. It is 12 miles S. W. from Placentia.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, N. W. of Poitiers. In its environs very fine asses are reared. While prince Arthur was besieging this place in 1202, he was surprised in his bed by king John, taken prisoner, and conveyed to Falaise, thence to Rouen, and never more heard of.—MEZERAY.—HUME.—RAPIN, i. 264. folio. Long. O. 20. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon. Long. 6. 33. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

MISENUM, a promontory and town of Campania (now Naples), in Italy, south of Baiæ. It received its name from being the burial-place of Misenus, a trumpeter to Hector, and afterwards to Æneas.

Son of the god of winds; none so re-  
nown'd  
The warrior trumpet in the field to  
sound,  
With breathing brass to kindle fierce  
alarms,  
And rouse to dare their fate in honour-  
able arms.  
He serv'd great Hector, and was ever  
near,  
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear.  
But by Pelides' arm when Hector fell,  
He chose Æneas; and he chose as well.  
Sworn with applause, and aiming still at  
more,  
He now provokes the sea-gods from the  
shore.  
With envy, Triton heard the martial  
sound,  
And the bold champion, for his challenge,  
drown'd.  
But good Æneas order'd on the shore  
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet  
bore,  
A soldier's falchion and a seaman's  
oar.

Thus was his friend interr'd; and death-  
less fame  
Still to the lofty cape consigns his name\*.  
DRYDEN'S *Æneid*, bk. vi.

Near Misenum an humble monu-  
ment† was raised by the domestics  
of Agrippina, who had been assas-  
sinated at the instigation of her son  
Nero.—*Tacitus Ann.* bk. xiv. Cor-

\* A Misène autrefois toute une armée en  
duel

Offrit en gémissant l'hommage d'un  
cercueil :

Sur ce beau promontoire où son nom vit  
encore,

On plaça son épée and son clairon sonore.  
*Les trois Regnes de la Nature*, par  
Mons. de LILLE, chant ii.

† Longepierre observes, that it was  
usual among the ancients to place on the  
tombs of their friends the instruments  
peculiar to the art or mystery which they  
exercised when alive. Of this we have  
many examples in the ancients; and in  
the 6th book of the *Æneid*, Æneas places  
on the tomb of Misenus

His arms, his once lov'd trump, and ta-  
pering oar.—PITT.

These sorts of epitaphs were more gene-  
ral, concise, and instructive, than those  
which have since prevailed; in which  
flattery to the living, and falsehood of the  
dead, have been too conspicuous.—See  
BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* art. *Epitaph.*  
Madame Dacier observes, that emblems  
of the humours of the deceased were  
sometimes placed on their monuments;  
as in this epigram on a woman named  
Myro :

O'er Myro see the emblem of her soul,  
A whip, a bow, a goose, a dog, an owl.

The whip denoted, that she used to chas-  
tise her servants; the bow, that her mind  
was always bent on the care of her family;  
the goose, that she loved to stay at  
home; the dog, that she was fond of her  
children; and the owl, that she was as-  
siduous in spinning and tapestry, which  
were the works of Pallas, to whom the  
owl was consecrated. At the earl of  
Holderness's, at Aske, in Yorkshire, is an  
old picture, with a device which seems  
to be borrowed from this. It is supposed  
to be drawn by Hans Holbein, and repre-  
sents a woman (said to be queen Eliza-  
beth's housekeeper) standing on a tor-  
toise, with a bunch of keys by her side,



nelia, the mother of the Gracchi, after the death of her two sons, took up her residence at Misenum, where her table was always open for the purposes of hospitality. She made herself agreeable to her guests, by acquainting them with many particulars of her father Africanus; and all the kings in alliance with Rome expressed their regard, by sending her presents.—PLUTARCH.—Long. 14. 4. E. lat. 40. 45 N.

MISITRA, or MISTRA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. The church, which has been extravagantly praised by the Turks, has been turned into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There are great numbers of Christians; and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues; but its whole population does not exceed two thousand souls. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamo. This was the ancient Sparta, or Lacedemon.

“ Ah who, unmov'd with secret woe, can tell,  
That here great Lacedemon's glory fell!  
Here once she flourish'd, at whose trumpet's sound  
War burst his chains, and nations shook around.”

FALCONER's *Shipwreck*.

Mistra, though generally described as the successor of the ancient Sparta, stands at the distance of 2 or 3 miles from extensive piles of

her finger on her lips, and a dove on her head. Under it is this inscription:—  
Uxor amet, sileat, servet, nec ubique  
vagetur:  
Hoc testudo docet, claves, labra, junctaque  
turtur.

Which has been thus translated:—

Be frugal, ye wives, live in silence and love,

Nor abroad ever gossip and roam!

This learn from the keys, the lips, and the dove,

And tortoise, still dwelling at home!

ruins, which are properly considered as the remains of that most famous city.—GALT's *Voyages and Travels*. Long. 22. 30. E. lat. 37. 6. N.

MISNIA.—See MEISSEN.

MISOLOGIO, a town of the Morea, containing five thousand inhabitants. It has a considerable fishery on the coast, for which they pay a tax to the vizier Ali Pshaw. They export wool and other articles similar to those sent from Patras and Lepanto. The inhabitants wear the Albanian dress.

MISSISSIPPI, a considerable river of North America, which is the greatest reservoir of the waters of the Ohio, the Illinois, and their numerous branches from the E. and of the Missouri and other rivers from the W. Leech-lake is its principal source; and its length is supposed to be upwards of 3000 miles, in all its windings, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico. In this river, in lat. 44. 30. N. are the falls of St. Anthony, where the whole river, which is more than two hundred and fifty yards wide, falls perpendicularly about thirty feet. Alligators are found in its vicinity.

“ On Mississippi's bank should sleep  
surprise  
The wearied peasant, close in ambush  
lies  
The crafty alligator, gorg'd with blood;  
He lurks conceal'd beneath the troubled  
flood,  
Or ranges fierce the reedy shore around,  
Climbs the steep bank, or couches to the  
ground.” — Abr. WILKESON,  
*M. D. Mon. Mag.* vi. 122.

PIKE's *Travels in North America*.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, a division of the United States of North America, formed of the western part of the state of Georgia, chiefly inhabited by Indians; erected into a territorial government in 1800.

MISSOURI, a large river of North America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39. N.



but is a longer, broader, and deeper river than that, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upward of 1200 miles, and from the depth of water and breadth of the river, at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

MITTAU, a strong and large city, capital of Courland, and the seat of the Russian governor, on the river Boldero. It has some trade in hemp, flax, and grain. Ernest John Biron, the favourite of Anne of Russia, after her death banished to Siberia, and restored to his country by Peter III. closed here, in 1772, a life of unparalleled vicissitude, in the 83d year of his age.—COXE's *Trav.*—TOOKE's *Russian Empire*. At Mittau the abbé Edgeworth, who accompanied Louis XVI. to the scaffold, died in 1807.—*Gent. Mag.* lxxvii. 683. Long. 23. 10. E. lat. 56. 38. N.

MITYLENE.—See METELIN.

MIZEN-HEAD, a cape of the county of Cork, Ireland, being the south-western extremity of the island, as well as the county of Cork. It is situated long. 9. 43. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

MIZPAH, or MIZPEH, a city of Judah, south of Jerusalem about 6 leagues. Here Saul was anointed king of Israel.—1 *Sam.* x.—FULLER's *Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, 259.

MIZPAH OF GAD, the chief city in Gilead. Here the shuffling and suspicious Laban, having overtaken his injured and patient son-in-law Jacob, after some altercation, made a treaty with him.—*Genesis* xxxi. Mizpah was Jephthah's habitation; here he made a covenant with the Israelites on the other side Jordan, who chose him for their captain, and here he assembled his troops, *Judges* xi. To Mizpah he returned, though a conqueror, yet a captive to his own rash vow, "to

sacrifice whatsoever came first out of the doors of his house;" it so happening that his only daughter met him with timbrels and with dancing.—FULLER's *Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, 95.

MOAB, a country situated beyond Jordan and the Dead sea, on both sides the river Arnon.—See *Scripture Atlas, Journeyings of Israelites*.

MOBILE, a large navigable river of America, formed by two branches of the Alabama and the Tombeckbee, in the S. W. part of Georgia, and enters the gulf of Mexico at Mobile point.

MOBILE, a city of West Florida, which was formerly a place of great trade, and when possessed by the English sent yearly to London great quantities of skins and furs. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1780.

MOCARANGA, or MOCARA, a kingdom on the east coast of Africa, improperly called Monomotapa, which is the title of the monarch. It is bounded on the N. by Moneomugi; E. by Mosambique; S. by Sofala; and W. by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes. There are great numbers of ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away soon after. It lies on the sea-shore, in the southern part of Africa.



**MOCHA**, or **MOKA**, a considerable town in Arabia Felix. It carries on a great trade, particularly in coffee. The women seldom appear in the streets in the day-time. Independently of coffee, the export trade of Mocha is very considerable in gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense; which is imported from the opposite coast of Africa, but chiefly from Berbera, without the Straits.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, ii. 370. Long. 41. 25. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

**MODENA**, an ancient city of Italy, now in the department of the Panaro. It has been taken several times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The inhabitants make the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. Montecuculli, a distinguished general, cotemporary with Turenne, was a native of Modena. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

**MODENESE**, or **TERRITORY OF MODENA**, a country of Italy, now forming the departments of the Panaro, Crostolo, and Appennines. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

**MODIN**, a village of Palestine, 14 miles E. S. E. of Jaffa. It is situated on a hill famous for the tomb of the Maccabees, and by a victory obtained by Judas Maccabeus, over Antiochus Eupator.

**MODON**, a sea-port town on the south-west coast of the Morea, with a large and safe harbour. Long. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 58. N.

**MOEN**, or **MONA**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from the south end of the island of Zealand, and from the N. E. coast of Falster. It contains one town, Stoege, or Stege, and several villages. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

**MÆSIA**.—See **MYSIA**.

**MOFFAT**, a town in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan. It has a manufactory of coarse woollen stuffs, and its mineral springs attract much genteel company. Long. 3. 36. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

**MOFFAT HILLS**, the highest mountains in the S. of Scotland. They occupy the N. part of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire; and from these descend, in different directions, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

**MOGAN, PLAINS OF**, not far from the western shore of the Caspian sea, and south of the river Kur, in the province of Adir-beitzan. Here Thamas Kouli Khan, who, from one of the meanest situations of life\*, became, in a few years, the sovereign of Persia, and cruel conqueror of the Mogul empire, as he was preparing to make a descent on Russia, in 1747, was assassinated by Saleh-bey, a colonel of his guards. Attended by four soldiers, he rushed into his tent by night, and murdered him while in his bed with the daughter of the grand Mogul, whom he had married, after having seized upon the dominions of her father.—*TOOKE'S Life of Cath.* II. iii. 55. 4th edit.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 509.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 424. Long. 57. 44. E. lat. 37. 2. N.

**MOGODOR**, a seaport town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. It is a town subsisting entirely by commerce, and built with more regularity than any other place in the empire. It is fortified, and capable of making considerable resistance either on the land or sea side. The houses being all of stone, and white, the town has a beautiful appearance from a distance. It is the principal commercial port of the

\* He was, probably, born at the castle of Kallat, in the province of Khorasan.



Moors on the Atlantic; and the only one which maintains a regular intercourse with Europe. — *Mon. Rev.* ix. 194. — *Eclectic Rev.* v. 765. — JACKSON'S *Acc. of Morocco*. Long. 9. 30. W. lat. 31. 30. N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF, or WESTERN TARTARY, is bounded on the N. by Siberia, on the E. by Eastern Tartary, on the S. by the Great Wall, and on the W. by Independent Tartary.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Corasse. In 1526, Louis II. the last king of Hungary, with 20,000 men, attacked Soliman I. emperor of the Turks with 300,000. The former lost a great number of men, and was himself suffocated in a ditch. The Imperialists gained a victory here also over the Turks, 1687. — *Mon. Mag.* vi. 93. — *Charles V.* ii. 409. — MILLOT, iii. 217. — BUSCHING, ii. 49. — THORNTON'S *Pres. State of Turkey*, 102. Long. 19. 0. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

MOHAWK RIVER, which rises in New-York, and falls into Hudson's river, near Albany.

MOHILEFF, a government of the Russian empire, containing twelve districts, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the partition-treaty of 1772.

MOHILEFF, a populous and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper. It is remarkable for a great battle between the Russians and Swedes in 1708, in which the former were victorious. — *Charles XII.* 170. Long. 30. 0. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

MOHILLA, or MOHILIA, one of the Comora islands, between the N. end of the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and the houses are made of

reeds and straw. The people are blacks, and strong limbed. It abounds with animals, and produces plenty of rice, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, pine-apples, &c. Long. 43. 50. E. lat. 12. 30. S.

MOHRUNGEN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. It lies in the road to Poland. In 1807, a battle was fought near this town between the French and the Russians, in which the former claimed the victory. Long. 19. 50. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

MOISSAC, an ancient and rich town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Long. 1. 10. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

MOKNAN, or MOHANAN, a town on the west side of the Nile, in Egypt. Near this place both Dr. Pocock and D'Anville fix the site of the ancient Memphis. It is 5 miles S. of Gizeh. — CRUTWELL'S *Gaz.* Long. 31. 24. E. lat. 29. 58. N.

MOLA, a town in the bay of Naples, near which Cicero had a villa (Formium\*), and where he was assassinated in the 64th year of his age, B. C. 43, by Herennius and Popilius Lænas, the vile instruments of Anthony's resentment. The latter's life had been once saved by the eloquence of this incomparable orator. — BLAINVILLE'S *Travs.* ii. 502. — ADAM'S *Geog.* 148. Long. 13. 30. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

MOLD, a neat little town of Flintshire, where the assizes for the county are held. In the church-

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\* "Your Formian shore, once the delight  
of earth,  
Where art and nature ever smiling  
join'd  
On the gay land to lavish all their stores."  
THOMSON'S *Liberty*, part i. ver. 277.



yard Wilson the painter was interred in 1788. Long. 3. 4. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland, from which it is also divided on the N. E. by the river Dniester; on the E. by New Russia; on the S. E. by Bessarabia; on the S. by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the S. W. by Walachia; and on the W. by Transylvania and Hungary, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep: it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. There is no country in Europe in which there are so many gipsies as in Moldavia, though they are looked upon with contempt, and treated with the greatest severity.—CAMPENHAUSEN'S *Travels*.—See EGYPT. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the capital.

MOLE, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Sussex, and, crossing the county of Surry from N. to S. runs into the Thames near Hampton-Court.

MOLOSSIS, a district of Epirus (now Albania, Turkey in Europe). It was celebrated for its breed of dogs, remarkable for their size, boldness, and noisy barking. Themistocles, when banished from Athens by the ostracism, fled to this country for refuge; but Admetus, the king of it, fearing the resentment of the Athenians, soon made him quit it.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern ocean, the largest not more than 30 miles in circumference. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Ba-

chian. They are situated between Gilolo to the E. and Celebes to the W. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes which are not venomous, but very dangerous land crocodiles. The Dutch, who are very strong here, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahometans. These islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled upon the coast; but the Dutch drove them away.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians commanded by marshal Neuperg, in the year 1741.—TOWERS'S *Mem. of Fred.* i. 148.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 61.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 237. It was the first general action in which Frederick II. was ever present; though he had served under prince Eugene, in the imperial army, before Philipsburg during the inglorious campaign of 1734.—WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Courts of Berlin, &c.* i. 154. Long. 17. 14. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

MOMBASA, a country of Africa, in Zanguebar, subject to the Portuguese, whence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of this country, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, they became masters of this territory again.

MONA, the ancient seat of the Druids, now Anglesey.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in



the Baltic, seated to the S. W. of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

MONACO, a small, but handsome town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, now in the department of the Maritime Alps, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince, under the protection of France. Edward duke of York, brother to his present majesty, died here 1767.—*Naval Chron.* i. 400. Long. 7. 36. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. Lough Earne is in this county, and its capital is Monaghan. Dr. Maclaine, an eminent divine, the translator of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Hist. was a native of Monaghan. He died at Bath in 1804.—*Christ. Ob.* iv. 125.

MONTCALLIER, a small place in Piedmont, on the Po, S. from Turin. Here Victor Amadeus, the abdicated king of Sardinia, died in 1732.—*Coxe's Austria*, ii. 112.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* says he died at Rivoli. Long. 7. 40. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which rises near Guarda, in the province of Beira, and runs into the Atlantic ocean.

MONDOVI, a town in the department of Stura, late Piedmont, Italy, situated near the river Elero, about 30 miles S. E. of Turin. The Piedmontese were defeated here, in 1796, by the French; and it was again taken by the latter in 1799 and 1800. Long. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 24 miles S. S. W. of St. Sebastian's, near which are mineral springs, and mines of iron, superior to any other in the kingdom. They even produce to this day a traditional story, that this ore was used for those

famous swords which Catherine of Arragon presented to her consort, Henry VIII. of England, some of which still remain in repute in the Highlands of Scotland, and are called Andre Ferrara, from the artificer from whom they were originally procured.—See BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* The ore of this mine gives 40 per cwt. metal, though difficult to fuse. Long. 1. 50. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

MONINGTON, a town about 9 miles from Hereford, was the burial-place of Owen Glendwr, a chieftain who died unsubdued in 1415.—PENNANT'S *Wales*, i. 368.—JONES'S *Brecknockshire*. The real name of Owen Glendwr was Vaughan\*, and he was originally a barrister of the Middle Temple. He afterwards became esquire of the body to king Richard II. with whom he was in attendance at Flintshire when Richard was taken prisoner by Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards king Henry IV. Owen Glendwr was crowned prince of Wales in the year 1402, and for near twelve years was a very formidable enemy to the English;

And all the courses of his life did shew  
He was not in the roll of common men.

He died in great distress in 1415.—MALONE'S *Shakspeare*, iv. 1st pt. *Henry IV.* Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, at the confluence of the Wye and Mynnow. It has a good trade. Jeffery of Monmouth was a native of it, and Henry V. was born here in 1388. Long. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by

\* Vychan; he is styled Glyndwr, or Glendwrwy, from his possessions lying principally in the vale of Dee (Dwrwy), now called the vale of Llangollen.—*Camb. Tr. Guide*, 324.



Herefordshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire; on the S. E. by the mouth of the Severn; and on the W. and S. W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, in South Wales. Its extent from N. to S. is about 24 miles, and from E. to W. 20. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle; and the vallies produce plenty of grass and corn. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire; the Mynnow, which separates it from Herefordshire; and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eastern and largest part of which is a tract fertile in the whole in corn and pasture, and well wooded. It abounds with lime-stone, which is burnt on the spot for the general manure of the country. All the rivers above-mentioned, particularly the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, especially salmon and trout. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales. The gentlemen here generally talk English, though the common people use the Welsh language. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONÆMUGI, or MONO EMUGI, or NIMAAMA, a kingdom of Africa, said to be of vast extent, the internal part reaching to Abyssinia northward; but its real limits are unknown. Gold and copper-mines are found in this country, and elephants are very numerous.

MONOMOTAPA, - See MOCARANGA.

MONONGAHELA, a river of America, which rises in Virginia. It passes into Pennsylvania, and then joins the Allegany.

MONQUEGNA, or MONQUEGUA, a jurisdiction of South America, in

the bishopric of Arequipa. Its commerce is in brandy made from the produce of its vineyards. The principal town is of the same name, 70 miles S. E. of Arequipa.

MONS, a strong town in the department of Jemappe, late province of Austrian Hainault, Netherlands. It has manufactories of woollen; and coal, marble, and stone, are found in the neighbourhood. It is situated on the little river Trouille.—*Dict. des Treize Departemens*, i. 208. Long. 3. 55. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

MONTAGNIAC, a town of Asia, in Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, particularly in fruits.

MONTAIGNE, in the department of Dordogne, late province of Perigord, France, was the birthplace of Montaigne. He was born in 1533, and lived in the reigns of six kings of France, from Francis I. to Henry IV.

MONTAIGRET, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée, late province of Poitou. It has quarries of mill-stone. In the Vendean war, 1793, this town, within the space of three days, was taken by the republican party, and retaken by the Vendéans; on both which occasions, the town was delivered up to pillage and massacre; no quarter was given, either to the miserable inhabitants, or to the troops by which it was defended.—*Miss PLUMTREE'S Travels*. Long. 1. 6. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

MONTALTO, a small town in the marche of Ancona, in Italy, S. from Loretto. Near it Pope Sextus V. who was raised to the popedom by his dissimulation, was born in 1521\*.

\* After he was made a cardinal, he retired from public affairs, and continually complained of his weakness and infirmities. On the death of Gregory XIII. in 1585, he went to elect a new pope with the other cardinals, leaning



He died in 1590, universally detested.

MONTARGIS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent. Madame Guyon, the friend of Fenelon, was born here in 1648, and died at Blois in 1717. Long. 2. 53. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, in the department of Lot. It has manufactories of silk stockings, stuffs, serges, and shalloons. Long. 1. 35. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

MONTBARD, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy, is situated on the river Braine, which divides it into two parts. It was the birth-place of Buffon, the celebrated historian of nature. He was born in 1707. Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

MONT BLANC, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. It was ascended by a Frenchman of the name of Paccard in 1786. James Balma conducted Dr. Paccard to the summit of the

on his staff, and appeared to walk with the greatest difficulty. His apparent infirmity and humility decided the conclave in his favour, and he was elected. He immediately threw away his staff, and surprised all the auditory by the strength of his voice in chaunting *Te Deum*.  
Sixte alors étoit roi de l'église et de Rome,

Si pour être honoré du titre de grand homme,

Il suffit d'être faux, austère, et redouté,  
Au rangs des plus grands rois Sixte sera compté.

Il devait sa grandeur a quinze ans d'artifices :

Il sut cacher, quinze ans, ses vertus et ses vices.

Il sembla fuir le rang qu'il brulait d'obtenir,

Et s'en fit croire indigne afin d'y parvenir.

*Henriade, chant iv.*

mountain. After encountering many difficulties, they stood triumphantly on a spot of ground which no one had reached before, and which is undoubtedly the highest point in the ancient world. They remained on the summit no more than half an hour; the cold being so intense that the provision was frozen in their pockets; the ink congealed in their inkhorns, and the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to 18½ degrees. They employed fifteen hours in ascending. When they returned to Chamouny, their faces were excoriated, and their lips extremely swelled. Dr. Paccard was almost blind, and his eyes continued to be affected for a considerable time.—COXE'S *Travels*, ii. 32.

At once Mont Blanc his awful glory shews!

His hoary head the firmament defies;  
Below his breast the forked lightning flies,

Before him ev'ry mountain fades; his seat

Tow'rs o'er their heads diminish'd at his feet.

Old as the world, a shining mantle hides  
His shoulders, and descends along his sides.

The sun, when Cancer all his rage awakes,

Here darts his fires, and no impression makes.

His flames are quench'd amidst th' abyss of snow,

As iron ceases in the wave to glow.

'Tis evening. Day's declining orb retires

From all the summits of inferior spires.  
Still on Mont Blanc it flames, to purple bright

Transforming all his garb of spotless white.

*Philemon, a poem, by W. L. BROWNE, D. D. book ix.*

MONT BLANC, a department of France, which occupies almost the whole of the late country of Savoy. Chambery is the chief place.

MONTBRISON, the chief place in the department of the Loire, France. Near it are mineral waters.



MONT CENIS, a summit of the western Alps, over which is the famous passage from Savoy to Piedmont.

MONT DE MARSAN, a small town of France, but the chief place in the department of the Landes, late province of Gascony.

MONT D'OR, a high mountain in the late province of Auvergne, now department of Puy de Dome.

MONTE FIASCONE, a small town of the popedom, Italy. It is thought to be the ancient Falerium, or Falerii. It was besieged by Camillus, a Roman general; when a school-master, hoping to enrich himself by betraying the youths committed to his care, conducted them to Camillus, who immediately ordered his hands to be tied behind him, furnished the scholars with whips, and ordered them to scourge the traitor all the way back to the city. — PLUTARCH in *Camil*. Long. 11. 56. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

MONTEGO BAY, a town of Jamaica, and, next to Kingston, the most considerable in the island. The harbour is capacious, but exposed to the north winds, which at certain times in the year blow with great violence. In June 1795, a fire consumed an immense quantity of stores and great part of the town. — *Acc. of Jamaica*, by a Gentleman long resident in the West Indies. Long. 78. 20. W. lat. 18. 31. N.

MONTENOTTE, a mountain of Italy, on the borders of the state of Genoa, and the duchy of Montserrat. In 1796, Bonaparte defeated the Austrians here, and took 2000 prisoners. — *Campaign of General Bonaparte in Italy*, from the French by T. E. RICHTIE, 5.

MONTENOTTE, a department of France, one of the three formed from the Ligurian republic, with a part of Piedmont. Savona is the chief place.

MONTE NOVO DE CINCRE, a mount raised by an earthquake, formerly occupied by the Lucrine lake; which see.

MONTE PULCIANO, a town of Tuscany, Italy, situated on a mountain abounding in vines, from which a fine red wine is made. It was the birthplace of Politian in 1454, and of cardinal Bellarmine. — GRESWELL'S *Memoirs of Politian*, &c. — *Geographie Universelle* de HUBNER, ii. 384. Long. 11. 54. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

MONTEREAU, a town in the department of Seine and Marne, late province of Champagne, between Sens and Melun. It has a handsome bridge at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne. It has manufactories of porcelain, and trades in grain and timber. John duke of Burgundy was assassinated on the bridge, in the presence of Charles dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VII. in 1419. — MEZERAY. — HENAUULT.

MONTEREY, or MONTERREY, a Spanish settlement on the coast of California, founded in 1770. The chief product is derived from the fur of foxes. Although the land be generally barren, fish are abundant, and some of the shells are very beautiful. The Spanish missionaries have planted olives, figs, pomegranates, vines, and peaches, all of which yield an abundant produce.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are twenty-two monasteries thereon, in which are four thousand monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S. of Salonichi.

MONTESGLAROS, a plain near Villa Vicosa, where a battle was gained by the duke of Schomberg,



who commanded the Portuguese, over the Spaniards, in 1667.—See *VILLA VICOSA*.

**MONTÉ VIDEO**, the most considerable harbour in the vice-royalty of La Plata, South America. Don Bruno de Zaballa, from Palma, one of the Canaries, established himself here in 1731. The town is advantageously situated on the northern shore of the Plata. Bullocks' hides, tallow, dried tongues, skins of leopards, tigers, lions, &c. the drug Paraguay, and dried salt beef, are articles of exportation.—*PINKERTON'S Geog.* iii. 150. Long. 53. 25. W. lat. 34. 30. S.

**MONTFERRAT**, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Milanese and part of the territory of Genoa; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennine mountains. It contains two hundred towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk; and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital. This duchy is now united to France, and included in the departments of Tanaro and Marengo.

**MONTFORT**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. Of this place was Simon de Montfort, who made the cruel war against the Albigenses, about the year 1200. Long. 1. 55. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**MONTGATZ**, a town of Lower Hungary, with a very strong fortress. It was defended by the beautiful princess Ragotsky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by the Austrians in 1685, but was taken in 1688.—See *Europ. Mag.* xlvii. 96.—*Geographie Universelle* de HUBNER, iii. 335.—*Coxe's Austria*, i. 1090.—*Life of P. Eugene*, 22. Long. 17. 30. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

**MONTGOMERY**, the county town

of Montgomeryshire. It had once a tower and castle. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Shropshire, was born in the castle of Montgomery.—*Biog. Dict.* Long. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**, a county in North Wales. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has several fertile vales and plains, and feeds a great many sheep. It abounds with slate, lime, and lead. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for salmon, and a multiplicity of other fish.

**MONTIEL**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles S. S. W. of Alcares. In 1369 Peter the Cruel\* was killed in the castle of this place, by his enraged brother Henry of Trastamare, who was thenceforward known by the title of Henry II. and the Bountiful.—*RAPIN*, i. 439.—See *NAJARA*.—*DILLON'S Hist. of the Reign of Peter the Cruel*.—*MARIANA*, iii. 697.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 757. Long. 3. 2. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

**MONTILLA**, a small town of Andalusia, 6 leagues from Cordova, was the birthplace of Solano, who had acquired great knowledge of the pulse. Long. 4. 2. W. lat. 37. 25. N.

**MONTMEDI**, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. Long. 5. 26. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

**MONTMELIAN**, in the department of Mont Blanc, formerly a strong town of Savoy, with a good castle; but being taken by the French in 1705, they demolished the fortifications. The most esteemed wine of

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\* From the atrocities he committed, and which are briefly noticed in *Mon. Rev.* N. S. 1st vol. the epithet Cruel was a most appropriate title.



Savoy is that which is made at Montmelian, about half a league from Chamberry. — *Tableau Hist. de la Haute Italie*, 189.

MONTMIREIL, a small place in the department of Aisne, late province of Champagne, situated S. of Chateau Thierri, on the borders of the department of Marne. Here John Paul Gondi, cardinal de Retz, the unsuccessful rival of cardinal Mazarine, was born in 1614; he died in 1679. — *Galerie Historique*. Long. 3. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

MONTMORENCY, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, about 7 miles below Quebec. It descends into the St. Lawrence by a fall of 240 feet, nearly perpendicular. — *WELD's Travels*.

MONTPELLIER, one of the largest, richest, and most beautiful cities of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, with a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, in which is a celebrated school of medicine; and a late royal botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The trade of Montpellier consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, liqueurs universally esteemed, perfumed waters, hair powder, tartar, verdigrise, &c. — See BUTLER's *Arith. Ques.* — THICKNESSE's *Journey*, i. 109. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is 5 miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet of Merdanson. At this place Dr. Young was obliged to bury his daughter with his own hands, which he has thus noticed:—

“ With pious sacrilege, a grave I stole;  
With impious piety that grave I wrong'd:  
Short in my duty, coward in my grief!  
More like a murderer, than friend, I  
    crept,  
With soft suspended step, and muffled  
    deep

In midnight darkness, whisper'd my last  
sigh.” — *Complaint*, iii. ver. 173.

Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, passed some part of his life at Montpellier; and here he completed his History of the Rebellion, and drew up those memoirs of his private views and transactions, which throw such light on his character and his cotemporaries. — MACDIARMID's *Lives*, 573. Long. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

MONTPENSIER, N. E. of Riom, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, France. Here Lewis VIII. surnamed the Lion, died in 1226. He had lived 39 years, and reigned only 3, and was succeeded by his son Louis IX. only 11 years old. — MEZERAY. — HENAU. — *Ab. de l'Hist. Chron.* 151. Long. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

MONT PILATE, a mountain situated in the canton of Lucerne, and one of the highest in the country of Switzerland, being 5786 feet high.

MONTREAL, an isle of N. America, in the river of St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome. It was surrendered by the French, in 1760, to the English, by a capitulation, by which all Canada was likewise ceded. It has a town of the same name, is pretty well fortified, with wide open streets, and built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. It has suffered much by fires since it has been in the possession of the English. The trade chiefly carried on at Montreal is that of fur; and here the greatest quantity of the furs is shipped which is sent from Canada to England. Long. 73. 40. W. lat. 45. 58. N.

MONTROSE, a borough of Scotland, in Angus-shire, near the estuary of the river South Esk. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a handsome stone pier. A great



number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the town-house, the church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and here are tan-works and rope-walks, and considerable manufactories of linen and thread. The salmon-fisheries on the North and South Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. — MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Commerce*. Montrose is distinguished by the flight of the Pretender in 1716, who escaped in a frigate which conveyed him to France. — PENNANT'S *Tour*, part ii. 146. Long. 2. 32. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

MONT ST. MICHAEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, south of Coutances, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late Benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence and a state prison, and was much frequented, moreover, by pilgrims. The prior of the abbey was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening. In the prison was kept one of those cages in which many unfortunate victims had been suffered to wear out their lives; and here were also some of those subterraneous apartments called Oubliettes, into which those who were thrust were never more heard of. — WRAXALL'S *Tour*. — MAJOR'S *Acc. of Voy.* When Henry, afterwards Henry I. of England, was besieged here by his brothers, William Rufus and Robert\*, the latter sent him a supply of wine; and history but

\* While the two brothers lay before Mont St. Michael, William, as he was riding alone at some distance from the camp, chanced to see two horsemen coming from the town. As he was of an impetuous temper, he rid up to them, to try to take one of them prisoner, that

too well informs us of his ungrateful return. — See CARDIFF. Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 46. 36. N.

MONTSERRAT, a high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, whose image is said to perform many miracles; so that numbers of pilgrims resort hither. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion, or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high, from the top of which is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 25 miles N. W. of Barcelona. — PINKERTON, i. 431. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

MONTSERRAT, an island in the West Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about 9 miles in length, and as much in breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English.

MONT TERRIBLE, a name of a mountain in the ancient bishopric of Basil. It gave name to a department of France, now forming a part of the department of Upper Rhine.

he might be informed of the state of the place. The soldiers, finding themselves attacked by a single person only, stood upon their defence; and, in the first encounter, his horse was killed under him, and himself thrown on the ground, with his foot entangled in the stirrup. This accident would have cost him his life, if the moment one of the soldiers was going to kill him, he had not cried out, "Hold, rascal; I am the king of England" Upon which they were struck with fear and respect, and, helping him up, gave him one of their horses. He nimbly leaped upon the saddle, and then addressing himself to the person that dismounted him — "Come," said he to him, "thou shalt be my soldier for the future, and enjoy the reward of thy valour."

RAPIN, i. 184. fol.



Porentrui was the chief place of this department.

MONT TONNERRE, one of the new departments of France, formed out of the conquered country on the left bank of the Rhine in 1797. The capital is Worms.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE. — See MOUNTAINS, &c.

MOORSHEDABAD, or MURSHEDABAD, a city of Hindoostan, and the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is frequently written Muxadavad; which see.

MOPSUCRENE, an ancient town of Cilicia, north of Tarsus. The emperor Constans, or Constantine II. died here on his march against Julian the Apostate, A. D. 361.

MORA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 55 miles N. W. from Fahlun, on lake Sillian. Here Gustavus Vasa made his first effort to rescue his country from the tyranny of Christian II. by taking the castle with a few brave followers, whom he had excited by his eloquence to take up arms. Long. 14. 37. E. lat. 61. 0. N.

MORANT POINT, the most easterly promontory of the island of Jamaica. Morant harbour is about 4 leagues W. of Point Morant, at the south-east of the island of Jamaica. Before its mouth is a small island called Good Island, and a fort at each point of the entrance.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a town of Swisserland, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, and situated on a lake of the same name. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, besieged this place in 1476, and was totally defeated by the Swiss in a decisive battle.\* — MEZERAY. — PATIN's *Trav.* 321. — MAJOR's *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 151. The bones of the

conquered were preserved here till 1798, when Morat was taken by the French, and this monument of Swiss bravery was destroyed. Long. 7. 3. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

MORAVIA, a marquisate of Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet fertile and populous. The doctrine of the Moravians having been first propagated here, they received that appellation.

MORAVIA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia, by Nissa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a large river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch; and, receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital.

MOREA, formerly called Peloponnesus, a peninsula on the S. part of Turkey, joined to the rest of Greece by the isthmus of Corinth. The kingdoms of which it once consisted were, Sicyon, Argos, Mycenæ, Corinth, Achaia, Arcadia, and Laconia. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile. It abounds with olive and mulberry trees, and its figs are the most exquisite that grow. Citrons, oranges, and pomegranates, are found in every direction. The oil of the Morea has a greenish cast,

among the spoils, was sold for a crown. This jewel since belonged to the dukes of Tuscany, and has been esteemed the most precious in the world, next to that which ornaments the throne of the Moguls.

\* A diamond which Charles wore upon his sword, and which was found



but its flavour is exquisite, and it has no smell. It derives its present name from *Morus*, a mulberry-tree, either from its resemblance in shape to the leaf of this tree, or from the number of mulberries it produces.—*POQUEVILLE'S Travels*.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxiv. 11.

**MORESA**, a village near the city of Eleutheropolis, in the south of Judah, Holy Land. Micah, the seventh in order of the twelve minor prophets, was called the Morasthite, or of Moresa. Jerome says he was buried here. Micah was nearly contemporary with Isaiah, and prophesied under Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, for about 56 years, from the beginning of the reign of Jotham, or 754 B. C. to the last year of Hezekiah, 698 B. C.

**MORGARTEN**, in Swisserland, a hill on the borders of the canton of Zug. It is famous for a battle fought on that part of it lying within the canton of Schweitz, between Leopold duke of Austria and the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, who obtained a victory over the former in 1315\*.—*BUSCHING*, iii. 657. This victory established the liberty of Swisserland, as the battle of Marathon had formerly done that of Greece. Attic eloquence alone was wanting to render it equally famous.—*COXE'S Swisserland*, and *COXE'S Austria*, i. 106. On the plains of Morgarten, in 1798, Aloys Reding, at the head of the troops of the little cantons of Uri, Schweitz and Underwalden, repeatedly repulsed the invading armies of France; and the French general Schawenbourg was compelled to respect their independence, and gave them a solemn pledge to that purpose; but no sooner had they disarmed, on the faith of this engagement, than the enemy came

suddenly upon them with an immense force, and compelled them to take the civic oath to the new constitution imposed upon all Swisserland.

Where our conquering fathers died,

Where their awful bones repose,

Thrice the battle's fate he tried,

Thrice o'erthrew his country's foes.

Happy then were those who fell,

Fighting on their fathers' graves!

Wretched those who lived to tell,

Treason made the victors slaves.

MONTGOMERY'S *Wanderer in Swisserland*.

**MORIAH**, one of the eminences of Jerusalem, on which Abraham went to offer his son Isaac\*; and upon it Solomon built the temple of Jerusalem, after 46 years incessant labour.—See *Fragments to CALMET'S Dict.* 142.

**MORLACHIA**, a mountainous country of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi.

**MORLAIX**, a sea-port of France, in the department of Finisterre, late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. The Pretender landed here in 1746, when he escaped after the battle of Culloden. General Moreau was born here in 1763.—*Month. Rev.* xxxvi. 501.

**MOROCCO**, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania. It extends southward from Ceuta, along the coast of the Atlantic ocean, to the 28th degree of N. latitude; a length of more than 600 miles in a straight line. Its breadth is various; being from 200 to 400 English miles, according to the particular quarter at which the computation may be made. The Atlas mountains extend in a N. E. direction almost the whole length of the empire. They

\* The Swiss had only 1600 men against 20,000.—*PLANTA'S Hist. Helv. Confed*

\* Some commentators suppose it to have been at Gerizim, in Samaria.



are at a considerable distance from the sea, but are, notwithstanding, visible from it in many places, on account of their great height. From Mogodor, a distance of 150 miles, the central part of this immense ridge may be seen, covered with snow.—*Mon. Rev.* lx. 188. The south part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco Proper, Tafiletz, and Sugul-messa; and the north part those of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremecen; but the latter, having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of that regency. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the north of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpolished, jealous, shameless liars, superstitious hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about one hundred tents; and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are great numbers of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coasts, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, and serpents. They have lemons, oranges, and various sorts of fruits. This country frequently suffers the most dreadful ravages from locusts.

Morocco, the capital of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N. side, and those of the Atlas, from which it is distant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez), it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is enclosed by remarkably strong walls, built of tabby; the circumference of which is about 8 miles: they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular; and many of the houses uninhabited, and falling to ruin: those which are decent are built of tabby, and enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine o'clock; after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning.

MORPETH, a borough of Northumberland, on the Wonsbeck river. Its weekly market for cattle is the greatest in England, except that of Smithfield. This place gave birth to William Turner, a famous scholar and naturalist, the first who threw any light on that subject in England, born 1568.—*PENNANT'S Tour in Scotland*, 32.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a little village in the north-west part of the county of Hereford. It is situated in a beautiful valley, bounded by considerable eminences, and watered by the Lugg. This neighbour-



hood is celebrated on account of the battle fought between the partizans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster in 1461, which terminated in favour of the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. who commanded the Yorkists in person. Jasper earl of Pembroke commanded the forces of Henry VI. Owen Tudor, great-grandfather to Henry VIII. who was afterwards beheaded at Hereford, was born here.—*Camb. Traveller's Guide*, 638.—*RAPIN*, i. 586. fol.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surrey, on the river Thames. Dee, the astrologer, was buried here, and the benevolent Colston died here in 1721.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* In the church-yard was buried the celebrated John Partridge, the astrologer; he was apprenticed to a shoemaker; but, being fond of reading, he taught himself Latin, Greek, and Hebrew: he studied physic, obtained a diploma from Leyden, and was appointed sworn physician to Charles II. and to William III. and his queen. He published an almanac which went by his name, and died in 1715.—*CAPPER'S Top. Dict.* and *OULTON'S Itin.* — *Select. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 185. Long. O. 8. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

MORTLICH, a village in Bamfshire, in Scotland, 6 miles S. W. of Keith. Here Malcolm II. in 1004, founded a bishopric, in memory of a signal victory which he gained over the Danes. This bishopric was translated to Aberdeen by David I. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 57. 35. N.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, built on the site of the ancient Saguntum; the besieging of which, by Hannibal, was the occasion of the *second Punic war*, 219 B. C. 534 A. U. C. — *BAILY'S Ep. of Un. Hist.* ii. 554.—*Roman Hist.* The ruins of a Roman amphitheatre are to be seen here. It is seated on a river of the

same name. Morvedro was taken by the French under Suchet in 1811, after an unsuccessful attempt which the Spaniards, under general Blake, made to relieve it. Long. O. 10. W. lat. 39. 38. N.

MORVEN, a country of Scotland, of which the hero Fingal, whose exploits and character are so charmingly portrayed in the fascinating poems of Ossian, was king, is supposed to have been situated to the N. of the river Tay. It comprised the whole of the northern and western Highlands, inclusive of the Hebrides, or Western Isles. His principal residence was at Selma, in the vicinity of Glenco. He was born about A. D. 282. The time of his death is uncertain. Some authors suppose the country of Fingal to have been a district in Argyleshire, extending about 20 miles along the sound of Mull, and 10 at its greatest breadth.

MOSA, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which supplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of three islands, the principal of which is of the same name.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E. coast of Africa. This island is not more than 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since. The town is large, handsome, rich, and well fortified, having a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It is the same to the Portuguese as the Cape of Good Hope was to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a good garrison; but the Portuguese governor is changed every three years. They have built several churches



and monasteries, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants' teeth, and slaves. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessities; and they have a large hospital for sick sailors.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or channel, in the Indian ocean, lying between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between 11. and 25. S. lat.

MOSCOW.—See RUSSIA.

Moscow, one of the most ancient and conspicuous provinces of Russia, formerly a duchy, but now one of the governments of that vast empire; bounded on the N. by the government of Tver, on the E. by that of Great Volodimir, on the S. by the governments of Kaluga and Resan, and on the W. by those of Tver and Smolensko. Its capital is of the same name.

Moscow, a large city of the Russian empire, containing 300,000 inhabitants, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. Peter the Great was born here in 1672. Peter II. the son of the unfortunate Alexis, and grandson of Peter the Great, and successor to the empress Catherine I. in 1727, died at Moscow, in 1730, of the small-pox, in the fifteenth year of his age. In him the male line of the house of Romanof became extinct.—TOOKE'S *Life of the Empress Catherine*, i. 54.—COXE'S *Travels*. This city was set on fire by its inhabitants, when Bonaparte and the French army entered it in Sept. 1812.

The river Moskava runs through it, but is very shallow. A bell presented to the cathedral is the largest in the world, and weighs 432,000lbs.\* Many of the Russian sovereigns were interred here. Tavernier, a famous French traveller, who made six journies into Persia, Turkey, and India, died at Moscow in 1689. Giardini, one of the greatest performers on the violin during the last century, died at Moscow in 1793, in great wretchedness and poverty, owing to his extravagance, caprice, and total want of benevolence and rectitude of heart.—*Cyclop.* The celebrated field-marshal Souwarrow, who greatly distinguished himself in the reign of the empress Catherine II. was born here in 1730.—*Lit. Pan.* vi. 1121. Long. 37. 31. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

MOSELLE, a department of France, which takes its name from a river that rises in the Vosges, passes by Epinal, Metz, Thionville, and Treves, and joins the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

MOSHOC.—See MAELSTROM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, in North America, lying on the Atlantic ocean. It is well watered, abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts. It belongs to Spain.

MOSUL.—See MOUSUL.

MOTHER BANK, a bank in the Channel, between the Isle of Wight and the coast of Hampshire.

MOUGDEN, or MOUCKDEN, or CHENYANG, a city of Chinese Tartary, and capital of the Mantchews, or Eastern Tartars. It may be considered as a double city, of which one is enclosed within the other;

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\* This bell was seen by Dr. Clarke (who says it weighs 443,000lbs.) in a deep pit exactly as it was described in former years by Mr. Jonas Hanway. Its diameter at the mouth is 22 feet; its perpendicular height nearly the same, and its thickness 23 inches.



the interior contains the emperor's palace, hotels of the principal mandarins, &c.; the exterior is inhabited by the common people. In this city is the magnificent mausoleum of Xunchi, the conqueror of China, whose descendants have reigned since the year 1644. Long. 122. 10. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois. It is seated on the river Allier, and takes its name from the great number of mills (*moulins*) that were formerly in its neighbourhood. The cutlery of Moulins is more esteemed than that of Chattelleraut. Some accounts say, that Villars, a celebrated marshal of France, was born here, and died at Turin.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, iii. 281.—See TURIN. The celebrated duke of Berwick, son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, was born at Moulins in 1670. He assisted James II. against William III. fought in the armies of Louis XIV. and gained the battle of Almanza, which secured the throne of Spain to Philip V.—See PHILIPSBURG. Long. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It is, or has been, subject to the Seiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. It is a small city and of little consequence, except for its antiquity and its cotton-manufacture Long. 71. 22. E. lat. 30. 36. N.

MOUNA, or MASSACRE ISLAND,

one of the Navigator's islands in the South Pacific ocean, visited by La Perouse in 1787. Here Mons. de Langley, the post captain, and twelve men were massacred by the natives, who had received them at first with great cordiality.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigiously high peak, at the entrance of Cook's strait, in New Zealand, on the W. side. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, a chain of mountains in Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Mocaranga, and so called from their great height.—*Ency. Brit.*

MOUNTAINS OF THE LIONS, in Africa, divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Ethiopia.

MOUNTAINS OF FORTY DAYS, a mountain of Judea, situated in the plains of Jericho, to the north of that city. This mountain is one of the highest in the province, and one of its most sacred places. It takes its name from the rigorous fast that Christ observed here on its summit, when he was tempted by the devil.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S. coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is so named from a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red-legged crow, remarkable for its property of stealing and carrying away whatever it finds; whence it has been the cause of the firing of houses by lighted brands conveyed to the roofs. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard-fishery.—See FOWEY.

MOUNT ORGUEIL, or GOWRAY CASTLE, a fortress in the island of Jersey, formerly thought impregnable, but now considered indefensible. William Prynne, an English



lawyer who distinguished himself in the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I. was confined in this castle from 1637 to 1640, through the intrigues of archbishop Laud.—

*Biog. Dict.* Mount Orgueil is about 5 miles W. of St. Helier.

MOUNT VERNON, near Alexandria, in America, on the river Potomack, which is here esteemed 2 miles wide. This estate devolved on the illustrious Washington on the decease of his brother, who had been engaged in the expedition against Carthagena, and had given it this name in honour of the admiral who commanded the fleet in that expedition. Washington closed his earthly career at this place in 1799.

—MARSHALL'S *Life of Washington*. The key of the Bastile, sent by the National Convention of France to general Washington when he was president of the United States, is still preserved here.—VON SACK'S *Voyage to Surinam*.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the highest summit of the White Mountains, in the state of New Hampshire. It is about 10,000 or 11,000 feet above the ocean, and is the highest land in the United States. This mountain is covered with snow during a great part of the year, and is seen in fair weather at the distance of 90 miles from the sea.

MOURNE, a mountain in the S. part of the county of Down.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, Africa. It has many ruins of noble buildings; but its present inhabitants, the Arabs, dwell in very humble cottages. Mourzook is situated in the centre of the caravan tracts; from which circumstance solely it derives any importance. The articles which these caravans bring from the interior are, slaves, feathers, and gold-dust; in return for which they carry back fire-arms, trinkets, and other European goods.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufactory of fine porcelain.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the river Tigris; the commonly supposed site of Nineveh; but Niebuhr, ii. 286. French edit. says, it was on the opposite river to Mousul. It is a large place, surrounded by high walls; but the houses are ill built, and in several places gone to ruin: however, it has a strong castle and a citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all sorts of cottons and silks. From the fine white cotton manufactories of Mousul the word *Mousseline* in French, and *Muslin* in English, is derived. At some distance from Mousul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are great numbers of Christians. In 1743 it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. Long. 41. 15. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich islands, about 140 miles in circumference, containing upwards of 65,000 inhabitants. Long. 157. 0. W. lat. 20. 48. N.

MOZAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast. The celebrated Vasco de Gama was the first European who discovered it, after doubling the cape of Good Hope. Its capital, of the same name, is said to be well built.

MUHLBERG, a town of Misnia, in Germany, on the river Elbe, about 15 miles S. E. of Torgau. Not far from this place, on the heath of



Lochau, in 1547, the elector John Frederick, a prince of great virtue, was taken prisoner by the emperor Charles V.—BUSCHING, v. 580.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* iii. 434.—MEZERAY, iv. 647.—*Mod. Europe.* Long. 13. 4. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and, running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULGEERELENNNA, or MULGEE-REGALLA, a stupendous mountain of stone, in the island of Ceylon, called by the Dutch Adam's Brecht, or Berg. From a measurement lately made, it was found to be only 300 feet high; it strikes the beholder, however, as being much more. This mountain is ascended by a winding flight of stairs, formed of five hundred and forty-five deep steps of hewn stones. On its summit, which is circular and level, stands a bell-shaped tomb of Budah, similar to that which accompanies every temple dedicated to the Cingalese divinity. This sacred hill is situated some miles up the country from the port of Tengalee.—CORDINER'S *Description of Ceylon.*

MULHAUSEN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, late province of Alsace. The walls of the town enclose a circumference of not more than 2 miles; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of 8 miles. It has manufactories, chiefly of printed linens and cottons. Long. 7. 24. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

MULL, one of the western islands of Scotland. It is about 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of an equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, which is called Tobermorey. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The moun-

tains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which great numbers are annually exported. These, with the fishings, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island. In 1588 a ship of the line, belonging to the Spanish armada, was blown up on this coast. Long. 6. 12. W. lat. 56. 20. N.

MULLA, a name given by Spenser to the river Awbeg, which runs into the Blackwater, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

MULLINGAR, the county town of West Meath. It is a place of good trade, and has a large wool market.

MULVIA, a river of Africa, which rises in mount Atlas, and, dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean sea.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, about 6 leagues W. from Malaga. Here Cæsar, 45 years B. C. fought his last battle with the sons of Pompey; in which he was so apprehensive of being defeated, that he afterwards declared, in this engagement he had fought for his life; in all other battles for victory. Long. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

MUNDANIA, or MOUDANIA, a town of Natolia, Turkey in Asia, on a gulf of the same name, in the sea of Marmora. In its neighbourhood various sorts of fruit and trees are cultivated.—OLIVIER'S *Travels.*—Long. 28. 58. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. The vessels that go down the Nile are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques, and a great number of granite pillars. Long. 31. 0. E. lat. 28. 13. N.



**MUNICH**, one of the most pleasant and populous cities in Germany, containing 66,000 inhabitants, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria. The houses are high, and the streets are large and spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and the ducal gardens, deserve also the attention of a traveller. It has a fine collection of paintings, removed from Dusseldorf; which see. There are many fine buildings, both public and private, in this city. The market-place is very beautiful; and here are manufactories of silk, velvet, woollen cloths, and tapestry. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and, in 1742, it was forced to submit to the Austrians. It is seated on the river Iser. Long. 11. 30. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**MUNSTER**, a sovereign bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs across it, from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt; on the E. by the bishoprics of Osnaburg and Paderborn; on the S. by the county of Marck; and on the W. by the duchies of Cleves and Zutphen.

**MUNSTER**, a large, rich, populous, and famous city of Germany, in the kingdom of Westphalia, seated on the river Aa. It is defended by a strong citadel, which stands distinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; but to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built. In 1533, a tailor, called John of Leyden, but whose real name was John Bocold, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates: but it was taken from him in 1536, after fourteen months siege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pin-

cers. The famous treaty, called the Treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance, and which served as a basis to all the possessions and rights of the German princes. Long. 7. 39. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

**MUNSTER**, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N. by Leinster and Connaught, and on the E. S. and W. by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audliffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns; and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are embellished with corn fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also one archbishopric, five bishoprics, and seven hundred and forty parishes. The principal town is Cork.

**MURANO**, an island and town of Italy, about a mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, which still boasts of some palaces that bear the marks of former magnificence, though now in a state of decay. The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The great manufactories of looking-glass are the only inducements which strangers have to visit this place, which formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses. Instead of being cast, as in England and France, the Murano mirrors are all blown in the manner of bottles.—KEYSLER, iii. 299. Since France and England have excelled in casting larger plates, this manufactory has declined.—BUSCHING. Long. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

**MURCIA**, a province, formerly a



kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N. by New Castile, on the E. by Valencia, on the W. by Andalusia and Granada, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is about 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth. Its principal river is the Segura. The soil is dry, because it seldom rains here, and therefore it produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name. It is situated in a large and beautiful valley, watered by the Segura. The population of this town and neighbourhood is computed at 60,000 souls. The streets are narrow and irregular, so that two coaches can scarcely pass in any of them. The stairs of the steeple belonging to the cathedral may be ascended either on horseback or in a coach. The best fruits in Spain grow in the vicinity of this city. Long. 0. 36. W. lat. 38. 2. N.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, late province of Gascony. It was besieged by Peter of Arragon in 1213, whose army was cut to pieces by a sortie under Simon de Montfort, and the king himself was slain. It is situated on the river Garonne, S. of Toulouse. Long. 1. 25. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea on the E. coast of Scotland.

MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, a county of Scotland. It produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax.

MUSSELBURG, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the southern coast of the Frith of Forth, that derived its name from an extensive mussel-bank which lies in the sea below the town. It has manufactories of cot-

ton and woollen, with potteries for white and brown ware. Soap and starch are also made here, and it has some salt-works. — MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Commerce*. Here the English gained a victory over the Scots in 1547, in the reign of Edward VI. This is sometimes called the battle of Pinkey. — ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Brit.* i. 3. — MAWMAN'S *Excursion*, 90. — GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 144. Carberry-hill, in the neighbourhood of Musselburg, was noted for the conference held by the unfortunate queen Mary with Kircaldy of Gange, which terminated in placing her person in the power of Marton and the confederate lords, who confined her in Loch Leven castle. Long. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

MUTINA, the present Modena. Here Decimus Brutus, being besieged by Anthony, was relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, and Octavius, afterwards called Augustus. Hirtius and Pansa were slain. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

MUTTRA, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra, on the Jumna. It was taken by Mahomed I. king of Ghizni, who found in it immense treasures. Here Aurungzeb seized his brother Morad, whom he had previously intoxicated, and had him conveyed as a prisoner to Gwalior. This event happened on the 6th of July, 1658. — MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*, ii. 449. Long. 78. 12. E. lat. 27. 32. N.

MUXADAVAD, on the river Hoogly, in Hindoostan. Here Surajah Dowlah, in 1757, fell by the hands of a band of ruffians, in one of the apartments of the palace, in the 20th year of his age. — ORME'S *Hist. of Indostan*, ii. 184. — See RAJAH MAHAL. Long. 88. 25. E. lat. 24. 12. N.

Muzo, in the district of Tunja, New Grenada, South America, is the seat of the celebrated mines of



emeralds — BLAGDON'S *Geog.* i. 548. The country is mountainous, hot, and moist; and from the summits may be discerned the polar stars both of the north and south; while towards the end of August and the middle of March the sun throws no shadow at noon-day.—PINKERTON.

MYCALE, a promontory of Ionia, on the western coast of Natolia, opposite to the island of Samos, where Leotychides king of Sparta, and Xantippus the Athenian, father of Pericles, gained a victory over the Persian fleet, on the same day that their forces by land had routed the Persians at Plataea, 479 B. C. Long. 27. 12. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MYCENÆ, once a famous city, situated N. E. of Argos, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea. It is become an inconsiderable village, called Carvathos. Atræus, Agamemnon, Orestes, and Electra, were buried at Mycenæ. Long. 22. 52. E. lat. 37. 42. N.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, with a good harbour. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, &c. and excellent grapes and figs. Long. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

MYLÆ, now MELAZZO, a town on the N. E. coast of the island of Sicily. Between this town and a place named Naulochus, the fleet of Sextus Pompeius was destroyed by that of the triumvir Octavianus.—D'ANVILLE. Long. 15. 20. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MYNYDD, or CEFN DIGOL, a mountain near Montgomery. It is celebrated for having been the spot where the liberty of the Welsh gave its expiring groan. Here was fought the last contested battle between the hirelings of oppression and the surviving heroes of the fallen principality. After the death of Llewelyn, the northern Welshmen set up Madoc, his cousin, who assembled a great army, and, after several emi-

nent victories at Caernarvon, Denbigh, Knockin, and on the marches, was here overthrown in 1294.

MYRA, the metropolis of the ancient province of Lycia. At this place the centurion, to whose custody Paul was committed, hired a ship to convey him to Rome.—*Acts* xxvii.—See *Scripture Atlas, Map of Travels of St. Paul.* Long. 29. 45. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

MYSIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor, now a district of Natolia. Mysia was bounded on the N. by Bythinia and the Propontis; on the E. by Phrygia; S. by Lydia; W. by the Troade and the Hellespont. It was divided into Great and Little Mysia. The chief rivers of Mysia Minor are the Rhyndacus and the Granicus, now called the Sousoughirli or Sousonghirli.—See *Scripture Atlas, Map of Asia Minor.*

MYSOORE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan. The country is generally barren and mountainous. Seringapatam is the capital.

MYTILENE.—See METELIN.

MYUS, formerly a city of Caria, now Natolia, Asia, situated S. of Ephesus, and N. E. of Miletus. This city was assigned by Artaxerxes Longimanus to furnish Themistocles with meat.—See GUZELHISAR.—See *Scripture Atlas, Map of Asia Minor.* Long. 27. 15. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

## N.

NAARDEN, or NAERDEN, a strong town of Holland, seated on the Zuider Zee. It was taken, in 1572, by Fernando Toledo, son of the duke of Alva; and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were put to the sword. Long. 5. 15. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

NABLOUS, NAPOLOSE, NEAPOLIS, or NAPLOSA, a town of Asia, about



24 miles N. from Jerusalem. It was the ancient Shechem, Sychem, or Sychar.—See *Shechem, Scripture Atlas, Tribe of Ephraim*. Napolose abounds with provisions, and all the necessaries of life, in much greater profusion than the town of Acre. The water-melons of Napolose and of Jaffa are superior to those of any other part of the world.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 505. Long. 35. 21. E. lat. 32. 5. N.

NACHITOCES, a French settlement of Louisiana, about 140 leagues N. W. from New Orleans. Hunting the bear is the favourite pursuit of the inhabitants, which is chiefly practised in the winter season, when this animal is particularly fat, and in condition to furnish a large quantity of oil.

NAEFFELS, or NAFFELS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. Here, in 1388, three hundred and fifty troops of Glaris, assisted by thirty Switzers, resisted the whole Austrian army, consisting of 15,000 men, whom they compelled to retreat, after a desperate conflict\*.—BUSCHING, iii. 672.—GRAY'S *Letters*, 115. Long. 9. 6. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

\* Such surprising victories as those of Morgarten, Sempach, and Naefels, says Mr. Coxe (*Travels in Switz.* i. 45.), gained by a handful of men against an enemy so much superior in number (instances of which are by no means rare in the history of Switzerland), render the wonderful combats of Marathon and Plataea, when the Greeks repulsed the numerous hosts of the whole empire of Asia, perfectly credible. The same love of independence, the same dread of slavery, and the same attachment to their country, animated the respective nations to the same deeds of heroism; and in both instances victory was followed by the same glorious consequences: for the Swiss, as well as the Greeks, owe the rise and preservation of their liberties to that magnanimous and determined valour, which prefers death to living under the servile domination of an arbitrary despot. The people still celebrate the anniversary of

NAGARA, a village in Romania, S. W. from Gallipoli, Turkey in Europe. It was the site of the ancient Abydos. Long. 27. 36. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

NAGPOUR, the capital of the eastern division of the Mahratta empire.

NAJARA, or NAXERA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the river Ebro, N. W. from Calahorra. Here, in 1367, Peter the Cruel, assisted by our renowned Black Prince, obtained a victory over his illegitimate brother, Henry of Transtamare\*.—RAPIN, i. 439.—DILLON'S *Hist. of Peter the Cruel*. Villegas, the Anacreon of Spain, was born at Naxara in 1595, and died there in 1669.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* Long. 2. 45. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

NAIN, or NAIM, a city of Palestine, about 2 miles from Tabor, south, near the town of Endor. Among many other proofs which Jesus Christ gave of his power and willingness to confer unparalleled benefits on mankind, that of restoring the sick, and reanimating the dead, appears one of the most convincing; and this city witnessed one of these astonishing displays of his almighty power; for here our Saviour, seeing a corpse being carried to be buried, and hearing that it was the

“Son of a widow, friendless, feeble, old,  
And that, the bier where all her treasure lay,  
She followed———  
——— he with hand divine,  
And touch miraculous, the funeral stay'd;  
Restor'd the festering sleeper, gave him power

this victory, which ensured their independence; and I saw near the village of Naefels several stones with no other inscription than 1388; an inscription which no more requires explanation to an inhabitant of the canton, than the glorious æra of 1688 to an Englishman.

\* It is sometimes called the battle of Navaretta.

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To burst his cearments, to exchange the  
 Deep solitude, for his fond mother's  
 And with renewed existence bless that  
 His death would close."

*Mrs. WEST's Mother, 182.*

Long. 35. 23. E. lat. 32. 28. N.

NAIN, a Moravian settlement on the east coast of Labrador, near the entrance of Davis's straits, S. S. W. of cape Farewell.

NAIRNE, a borough and seaport of Scotland, seated on the Frith of Murray. Long. 3. 46. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

NAIRNESHIRE, a county of Scotland. The soil, though rocky, is rich and well cultivated. The only rivers worthy of notice in this county are the Findhorn and Nairne. The greater part of the shire is peopled by the Frasers, a warlike Highland clan, whose chief, the Lord Lovat, lost his life on the scaffold for having been concerned in the rebellion of 1745.—*MAITLAND's Hist. of London*, i. 660.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 140.—*BUTLER's Chron. and Biog. Ex.* April 9th.

NAISSUS.—See NISSUS.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheshire. It is seated on the river Weever, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well-built town, with a handsome church. Here are salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which great quantities of white salt were formerly made. Shoemaking is now one principal business, and a small cotton-manufactory has been lately established. The chief dairies of Cheshire are about this town. Matthew Henry, a learned and pious commentator on the Bible, died here in 1714. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NAMUR, a large town in the department of the Sambre and Maese, late capital of the county of Namur,

in the Netherlands, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The castle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Lewis XIV. in person, after a siege of six days only; but in 1695, it was retaken by king William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by 16,000 men under the command of marechal Boufflers, and marechal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 100,000.—*BELSHAM's Hist G. Brit.* i. 366. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French seized this city, but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except those of Namur; from which, however, in violation of a solemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but it is now united to France. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre. Long. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

NAMUR, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maese; bounded on the N. by Brabant, now united to France, and forms the department of Sambre and Maese. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble-quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal; and is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital.

NANCI, a large and handsome city of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late duchy of Lor-



raine, with a bishop's see, and has many magnificent buildings. Calot, a famous engraver, was a native of this place; and three brothers of the name of Adam, who were good sculptors, were born here. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, giving battle, in a fit of frenzy, to the duke of Lorraine, lost his life before this place in 1477, a year after the battle of Morat.—MEZERAY.—*Galerie Historique*. Long. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

NANFIO, an island of the Archipelago. It abounds with partridges, and the trade is in onions, wax, and honey. It has some ruins of a temple of Apollo.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the island of Ximofisen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Long. 128. 52. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

NANGKING, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which canals are cut so large, that vessels may enter the town. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have several manufactories in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. Long. 119. 25. E. lat. 32. 46. N.

NANTCHANG, a city of China, and capital of Kiang-si. It has a great trade in porcelain. Long. 115. 30. E. lat. 28. 36. N.

NANTES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, and a university. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Gueraude and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Launay, which is 12 miles from Nantes. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, which permitted the Protestants to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. In 1685, this just and salutary edict was revoked by Louis XIV. to the great detriment of the population and industry of the kingdom\*. The revocation was followed by persecutions†, which recal the memory of the barbarities exercised against the Pro-

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\* The broad silk manufacture was established in England in the year 1620; but it is to the revocation of the edict of Nantes that we owe the Spitalfields colony.—GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 4to. v. 478.

† Their ministers were banished, their churches destroyed, liberty of conscience abolished, children torn from their parents to be brought up in the Catholic religion, every species of severity adopted to prevent adult persons from seeking that freedom of worship in another land which was denied in their own; and the plans of the jesuits and monks executed with all the military despotism of the relentless and unfeeling Louvois. The effects of this intolerance were similar to those which followed the fatal persecutions in Bohemia. Notwithstanding all the vigilance of the civil and military tyranny, above 500,000 persons found means to emigrate, carrying with them their riches, their industry, their mana-



testants in the early stage of the reformation.—MAVOR'S *Un. History*, xxiii. 190.—*Hints for a Princess*, ii. 262.—*Mod. Europe*, edit. 1794, iv. 125.—*Elemens d'Hist.* par MILLOT, v. 30. Long. 81. 26. W. lat. 47. 13. N.

NANTUCKET, an island of North America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. It lies to the S. of cape Cod, and had once the most considerable whale-fishery on the coast; but it was almost ruined by the civil war. It has begun, however, to revive lately, the greater part of the inhabitants being whalers and fishermen. As the island is low, sandy, and barren, it is calculated for such people only as are willing to depend almost entirely on the watery element for subsistence. It has but one town called Sherburne. The inhabitants chiefly apply themselves to the whale-fishery. Long. 70. 0. W. lat. 41. 15. N.

NAPPAUL, or NEPAUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. W. by Sirinagur; on the N. E. and E. by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is separated from Thibet; on the S. by Oude, and the country of the Rohillas: Katmanda, or Catmandu, is the capital. Besides valuable timber which the forests afford, another source of profit to the Nepaul government is derived from its numerous elephants.—KIRKPATRICK'S *Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul*.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, one of the finest in the world, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was once

factures, and, what was still more fatal to France, spreading throughout every country of Europe, where they found an asylum, that detestation with which they were themselves animated, by the cruelties of their persecuting sovereign.

COXE'S *Austria*.

called Parthenope\*. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the finest in the world, with an archbishop's see and university, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and no kingdom produces the necessaries and luxuries of life in greater profusion; and yet trade is but in a languishing condition. The best silks come from Lyons, and the best woollen cloths from England. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that made in any other part of Italy. They excel also in liqueurs and confections; particularly in one kind of confection, which is sold at a very high price, called Diabolonis, and of a very hot and stimulating nature. Pope Innocent IV. died at Naples in 1254. He was the first who invested the cardinalst† with a red hat, as a mark of dignity. At Naples Conradin, king of the Two Sicilies, was immolated on a scaffold by Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis; who thus exhibited

\* Parthenope was one of the Syrens. Enraged because she could not allure Ulysses, she threw herself into the sea. Her corpse was thrown ashore, and buried where Naples now stands.

† Cardinals are ecclesiastics who have a voice in the election of a pope, and compose the pope's council or senate.

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the first terrible example of cutting off a crowned head with the axe of the executioner.—See HAM, EAST.—*Mon. Mag.* xxvi. 641. In 1647, Thomas Aniello, or Mazaniello, a street-porter or fisherman, raised a violent commotion in this city, in consequence of the oppressive taxes raised by the duke d'Arcos, viceroy from Spain. He was assassinated at Naples in his 24th year.—*Galerie Historique*.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclesiastical States, on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the gulf of Venice. Its greatest length, from N. W. to S. E. is 280 miles, and from N. E. to S. W. from 96 to 100. It was formerly divided into four great parts, which were subdivided into twelve provinces. These parts were, Terra di Lavora, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria. In 1807, Naples was divided into thirteen provinces; which, with the chief town of each, are as follow:—

| Provinces.            | Chief Towns.       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Naples,               | Naples.            |
| Upper, }              | Teramo.            |
| Central, }            | Abruzzo, { Aquila. |
| Lower, }              | { Chieti.          |
| Terra di Lavora,      | Santa Maria.       |
| Upper Principality,   | Salerno.           |
| Further Principality, | Avellino.          |
| County of Molisse,    | Foggia.            |
| Terra di Bara,        | Bari.              |
| Terra di Otranto,     | Lecce.             |
| Basilicata,           | Potenza.           |
| Upper Calabria,       | Cosenza.           |
| Further Calabria,     | Motelcona.         |

—MYER'S *Geo.* 276.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, seated on a rock, or little island, at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli-di-Romania. It is defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to terra firma. It gives name to that excellent wine called

Malmsy.—See MALVASIA. It was anciently noted for the temple of Æsculapius. Long. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a capacious harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations; is an archbishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. This was the ancient Nauplia, south of which was the lake of Lerna, where Hercules slew the monstrous Hydra.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* iii. 15. Long. 22. 44. E. lat. 37. 44. N.

NAR, or NERA, a river of Italy, which rises near Nursia, and flows into the Tiber near Narnia and Oriculum. This river is mentioned in Virgil, where Alecto, "The Fates' infernal minister," stirs up the war between Turnus, king of the Rutuli, and the Trojans.

And now the goddess exercised in ill,  
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,  
Ascends the roof, and to her crooked horn,  
Such as was then by Latian shepherds borne,  
Adds all her breath. The rocks and woods resound,  
And mountains tremble at th' infernal sound.  
The sacred lake of Trivia from afar,  
The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,  
Shake at the baleful blast, the signal of the war.  
Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd,  
And strain their helpless infants to their breast.—*Æneid*, bk. xii.

NARBETH, a market and post town in the county of Pembroke, South Wales, about 12 miles N. E. from Pembroke. This place has greatly increased of late years both in size and opulence. It has a cas-



tle, distinguished in the contests between the Flemings and the Welsh; and in its neighbourhood are several picturesque views.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and it was the birthplace of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by that people. Narbonne is famous for its honey. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for its noble choir, is the tomb of Philip the Hardy\*, king of France, of fine marble. — AGNE'S *Dict. Universelle*. Long. 3. 6. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of South America, on the coast of Chili; so called, because sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when he was sent to the South sea in the reign of Charles II. Long. 76. 12. W. lat. 45. 12. S.

NARBOROUGH, about 7 miles N. from Peterborough, has a curious old manor-house, belonging once to the Cleypoles, and now to earl Fitzwilliam. Oliver Cromwell's widow died here in 1665.—*Beaut. of England*, ii. 236.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge. This was the birth-

\* He died at Perpignan in 1285, and according to Henault was buried at St. Denis.

place of the emperor Nerva. He succeeded Domitian in the year 96, and was a very different character. Long. 12. 41. E. lat. 42. 31. N.

NAROVA, a river of Russia, which issues from lake Peipus, and falls into the gulf of Finland. It is noted for two cataracts.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in the government of Petersburg. In 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden gained a famous victory over Peter the Great, though with an inconsiderable number of troops. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, notwithstanding his naturally savage character, he had, in this instance, the humanity to save the town, by his own personal exertions, from pillage and massacre. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports are, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares.—VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII.*—TOOKE'S *Russian Emp.* iii. 566. edit. 1799. Long. 28. 2. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

NASEBY, a small village of Northamptonshire, about 12 miles N. from Northampton, standing on an eminence, supposed to be the highest ground in the kingdom. The Lesser, or what is termed the Upper Avon, rises near the church, from a spring called the Avon well; the Nen from another called the chapel well; and some have referred the source of the Welland to Naseby field. Thirty-nine or forty parish churches may be seen from one station in Naseby field. Here was fought that ever-memorable battle, between the royal and parliamentary forces, in which, according to lord Clarendon, were lost both the king and the kingdom. The conflict occurred on the 14th of June, 1645; when Cromwell commanded



the parliamentarians, and prince Rupert those of Charles I.\* After this battle all the royal garrisons successively capitulated to the parliamentary soldiers.

Where yon blue field scarce meets our  
streaming eyes,

A fatal name for England, Naseby lies.  
There hapless Charles beheld his for-  
tunes cross'd,

His forces vanquish'd, and his kingdom  
lost.

There gallant Lisle, a mark for thou-  
sands stood,

And Dormer sealed his loyalty in blood;  
Whilst down yon hill's steep side, with  
headlong force,

Victorious Cromwell chas'd the northern  
horse.

Hence anarchy our church and state  
profan'd,

And tyrants in the mask of freedom  
reign'd.

In times like these, when party bears  
command,

And faction scatters discord through the  
land,

Let these sad scenes an useful lesson  
yield,

Lest future Nasebys rise in every field.†

NASKOW, or NAXHOW, a town of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Laland, of which it is the capital. It has a tolerably good harbour, is a place of trade, and has a plentiful fishery. Long. 11. 5. E. lat. 54. 51. N.

NASSAU, a principality in Germany, in the Wetterau, about 48 miles long, and 28 in breadth.

\* The king's coach and cabinet of letters were taken; which letters, being carried to London, were printed, and manifested his falsehood; when, contrary to his professions, he had endeavoured to bring in Danes, and Lorrainers, and Irish rebels, to subdue the people, and given himself up to be governed by the queen in all affairs both of state and religion. — *Mem. of Col. Hutchinson*, ii. 77.

† These elegant lines, written by Dr. Bennet, late bishop of Cork, were placed in an alcove at Rushton Hall, situated on an eminence which commands a view of Naseby field. — *Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 161.

NATANGEN, a province of Prussia, bounded on the N. and E. by the Pregel, on the S. by Ermeland, and on the W. by the Frische-Haff. The capital is Brandenburg.

NATCHEZ, the principal town of the Mississippi territory, on the E. side of the Mississippi. It has a Roman Catholic church, and is defended by a fort. The staple commodity is cotton, which the country produces in abundance and of good quality. Maize, or Indian corn, is very much cultivated. Apples are scarce; but peaches, plumbs, and figs are abundant.

NAVAN, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, situated on the Boyne, which is navigable up to it. It has manufactories of sack-ing and paper, cotton and flour-mills, a distillery, brewery, and other manufactories. — *WAKEFIELD'S Stat. Acc. of Ireland*.

NATOLIA, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, and is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the strait of Constantinople, which separate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, the air temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W.

NAVARETTA. — See NAJARA.

NAVARINO, a strong town on the west coast of the Morea, situated on the gulf of Zonchio, and has an excellent harbour. This was the ancient Pylus, where the eloquent and venerable Nestor reigned. — *POUQUEVILLE'S Travels*, chap. ii. At the siege of Troy, according to Homer, he moderated the wrath of Achilles,



the pride of Agamemnon, the impetuosity of Ajax, and the rash courage of Diomedes. In the first book of the *Iliad*, he is represented as interposing between the two first-mentioned chiefs:—

To calm their passions with the words of  
age,  
Slow from his seat arose the *Pylian* sage,  
Experienc'd Nestor, in persuasion skill'd:  
Words sweet as honey from his lips distill'd.

Long. 21. 25. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

NAVARRÉ, a province, which was anciently a kingdom, in the N. of Spain. This province abounds with mountains intermixed with vallies. The mountains are part of the Pyrennees, forming the western extremity of that grand chain; and the principal vallies are those of Roncevaux, Lescou, Bastan, and Roncal. Navarre is watered by the Ebro, and several small rivers.

NAVARRÉ, a country of Europe, lying between France and Spain. The air is mild and wholesome, and the soil fertile, abounding in all sorts of game, and in iron mines. It now forms the department of Lower Pyrennees.

NAVARRÉ, NEW, a province of New Mexico, little known.

NAUCRATIS, an ancient town of Egypt, S. E. from Alexandria.—Apollonius, the poet, who has had the singular fate of being secretly copied and openly neglected, was born here.—*ELTON'S Classics*, i. 293.

NAUENBURG, or NAUMBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Saale, W. of Leipsic. In October 1806, the French obtained a victory over the Prussians at this place, and the amiable duke of Brunswick received a wound which proved mortal. — *Lit. Pan.* ii. 1350. Long. 11. 54. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

NAUHCAMPATEPETL, or the COFRE

DE PEROTE, situated between the capital of Mexico and the small cities of Xualappa and Cordoba, is 13,414 feet high.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in Polynesia, South Pacific ocean. The inhabitants are a very strong and handsome race of men, scarcely one to be seen among them less than six feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful. Their canoes, houses, &c. are well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the other islands in this ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great safety. They were discovered by the French navigator, Bougainville, in 1768. Long. 169. 0. W. lat. 14. 19. N.

NAXERA.—See NAJARA.

NAXHOW.—See NASKOW.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. The whole island is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It has no harbour, and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mastick, though olive oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, who live in great dread of the Turks. They have here a mine of emery, which is so common and so cheap, that the English often use it for ballast.—*OLIVIER'S Travels*, ii. 172. Theseus forsook Ariadne at the island of Naxos, where, according to mythologists, she was espoused to Bacchus; who,

“Resolv'd, for this, the dear engaging  
dame

Should shine for ever in the rolls of fame,



And bids her crown among the stars be  
 plac'd,  
 With an eternal constellation grac'd.

OVID'S *Met.*

BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes.* Long. 25.  
 59. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable town, capital of the isle of Naxos, over against the isle of Paros, with a castle and two archbishop's sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greater part of the inhabitants are Greeks. This island was the birthplace of Bacchus.

NAY, a small town on the river Gave, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees, and late province of Bearn, France. It was the birthplace of Abbadie, an eminent protestant divine. Long. 0. 10. W. lat. 43. 9. N.

NAZARETH, a small town or village W. of Tabor, and E. of Ptolemais, in Syria; famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village. — MARITI'S *Travels.* — CALMET. In 1799, a division of the French army, which was besieging St. Jean d'Acre, defeated a numerous Turkish army near Nazareth. — CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 427.

NAZARETH, a post-town of America, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, inhabited by Moravians, or United Brethren, 63 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is about 20 miles long, and 15 broad, and is remarkable for petrifying wood. According to Dr. Beaufort, it contains 58,200 acres.

NEAPOLIS, a city of Samaria, which in Scripture is called Sichem, was the birthplace of Justin Martyr. — *Christ. Obs.* iii. 649.

NEATH, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South Wales, seated at the bottom of a valley, on the banks of

the river Nedd. Its population is estimated at between two and three thousand inhabitants. It has a large colliery, and in the neighbourhood are some very extensive works for the manufacture of iron and copper; and a great chemical work, in which are manufactured sugar of lead, vitriol, with the best and purest alum in the kingdom. — EVANS'S *Camb. Itinerary*, 99. Long. 3. 47. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

NEBO, a mountain beyond Jordan, from the summit of which, called Pisgah, Moses saw the Promised Land, and on which he died A. M. 2553, aged 120 years. — *Deuteron.* xxxii. 19. Nebo forms a part of the chain of mountains called Abarim.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black forest, and runs into the Rhine, at Manheim.

NEDSJED, a province of Arabia, of vast extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia. Its soil is various, in many parts fertile, but has very little water. The people appear to be of a warlike disposition.

NEDSJERAN, a principality of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and affords excellent pasturage; and its horses and camels are in high request. Nedsjeran is the capital.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, seated on the river Orwell. It has some trade in Suffolk blues, and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning, and weaving bone lace.

NEEDLE POINT, or AGULHAS, the most southern point of Africa, and near a degree beyond the Cape of Good Hope. — Dr. VINCENT'S *Periplus*, ii. 235.

NEEDLES, two rocks at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

NEEHEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich islands, about 5 leagues to the



westward of Atooi. The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea. The rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S. E. point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a sweet root. Long. 155. 0. W. lat. 22. 0. N.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Austrian Hainault, near Landen.—See LANDEN.

NEGAMBO, a seaport on the W. coast of Ceylon, taken by the English in 1796. Long. 79. 55. E. lat. 7. 20. N.

NEGAPATAM, a city on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the Dutch.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W. coast of Angola. It is the most southerly country to which the Europeans resort to purchase slaves. Long. 10. 40. E. lat. 15. 44. N.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert called Zahara on the N. and stretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many settlements on the western coast, and the Portuguese have some on the eastern, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants' teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a strait, over which is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1469. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls. Long. 24. 8. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

NEGROPONT, the capital of an

island of the same name. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of some Turkish ships; and was taken from the Venetians in 1469.—BUSCHING, ii. 150. The population is about 5000; but the place is wretchedly built, and the climate is unwholesome.—GALT's *Voyages and Travels*. It is sometimes called Egripos, and supposed to be built near the ancient Chalcis, to which Jason was, in the ship Argo,

“By Greece intrusted with her chosen  
sons,  
For high adventures on the Colchian  
shore.”

GLOVER's *Leonidas*.

—See *Argonautæ*, and *Jason*, in LEMPRIERE.

NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Persia, famous for a battle fought near it between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. Long. 47. 10. E. lat. 34. 20. N.

NEIDINGEN, on the river Danube, in Swabia, Germany, is memorable for being the place where the emperor Charles the Fat died, after being reduced to the greatest distress, in 888.—*Delices de la Suisse*, iii. 486. It is about 25 miles N. of the lake of Constance. Long. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 7. N.

NEIRA, one of the Banda islands, the first in rank and seat of government, with a spacious and commodious harbour. Its annual supply is about 8000lbs. of nutmegs, and 2000lbs. of mace. Long. 130. 37. E. lat. 4. 8. S.

NEISSE, a principality of Silesia, sometimes called the principality of Grotkau. It is one of the largest in Silesia.

NEISSE, a handsome town of Silesia. It is surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well built. The air is very wholesome, provisions



cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who augmented the fortifications after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name.—*Mem. of Voltaire*, ii. 56. Long. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

NEMÆA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, between Argos and Corinth, famous for the Nemean games celebrated there. Long. 22. 40. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

NEN, or NINE, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which rises in two branches in the W. part of the county on the N. and S. of Daventry. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and, crossing the isle of Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates by several channels with the Great Ouse.—*SKRINE'S Rivers*, 25.

NEOT'S, ST. a large, well built town of Huntingdonshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. It is adorned with a handsome church, which has a fine steeple. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

NEPHIN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 880 yards high.

NEPONSAT, a river of America, in the Massachusetts, with several paper-mills situated on it.

NERAC, a well-built town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, divided by the river Baise into two parts, Great and Little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capital of the lords of Albert. Their stupendous

castle is now in ruins; and here Henry IV. spent part of his youth. Long. 0. 13. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

NERBUDDAH, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the province of Allahabad, and after a course of 550 miles, almost due west, runs into the gulf of Cambay, 31 miles N. of Surat.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden Proper. Orebro is the capital.

NERITOS, a small rocky island near Ithaca, which has now the name of Leucadia. Also some mountains in Ithaca, mentioned by Virgil in his 3d *Æneis*; thus translated by Dryden:—

Amidst our course Zacynthian woods  
appear,  
And next by rocky Neritos we steer;  
We fly from Ithaca's detested shore,  
And curse the land which dire Ulysses  
bore.

Long. 21. 5. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

NERTCHINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Nertcha, near its union with the Amur, on the borders of China. It has considerable silver-mines near it. Long. 115. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

NERTSHINSKI MOUNTAINS, or MOUNTAINS OF DAOURIA, mountains of Russia, which extend from the sea of Baikal, and the sources of the Selenga and the Amur, down the two sides of those rivers. These mountains are very rich in minerals. They produce beautiful kinds of granite, porphyry, jasper, great quantities of chalcedonies, carnelians, onyx, agate, horn stone, large smoaky topazes, and iron, lead, silver, and gold.

NERVIO.—See YBAYCABAL.

NESA, a town of Persia, in Khorasan, on the borders of Kharasm. In 1221 it was taken by storm by Genghis Khan, after a siege of fifteen days, and the next day the inhabitants were drawn out into a plain and shot with darts and arrows,



like wild beasts, to the amount of 70,000. It is 200 miles N. of Herat. Long. 58. 20. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland. It is about 23 miles in length, and about a mile and a half in breadth. The water possesses a peculiar quality; it never freezes in the severest winter, and in frosty weather is covered with a thick mist. From its eastern extremity the river Ness flows into Moray Frith. On Nov. 1, 1755, when the earthquake at Lisbon took place, the water of this lake was agitated in an extraordinary manner. —PENNANT'S *Tour*.

NETHE, a river of France, which runs into the Dyle. A smaller river, called the Lesser Nethe, unites with the Nethe at Liere.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, anciently Gallia Belgica. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; lying between 2. and 7. E. long. and 49. and 54. N. lat. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German ocean, on the E. by Germany, and on the S. by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the Circle of Burgundy. They were seventeen in number; but in 1579 seven of them entered into a treaty for their mutual defence at Utrecht, and became independent. Ten provinces remained under the Spaniards. The principal rivers are, the Scheld, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in corn and pastures; and there are several fine manufactories of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. This country, with a part of

Germany, has been divided by Bonaparte into thirteen departments. —*Dictionnaire des Departments Réunis*.

NETHERWOOD, in the parish of Thornburg, near Bromyard, S. from Leominster, Herefordshire. Here the great, but unfortunate, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, queen Elizabeth's favourite and victim, was born. —*Beauties of England*, vi. 587. —GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of Eng.* i. 192. Long. 2. 28. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

NETHES (Two), a department of France, composed of the late marquisate of Antwerp, and late lordship of Malines. Antwerp is the capital.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues out of the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Petersburg\*.

\* What may be executed in ice, was shewn by the ice palace which the empress Anna caused to be built on the bank of the Neva in 1740. It was constructed of huge quadrats of ice, hewn in the manner of free-stone. The edifice was 52 feet in length, 16 in breadth, and 20 in height. The walls were three feet thick. In the several apartments were tables, chairs, beds, and all kinds of household furniture, of ice. In front of the palace, besides pyramids and statues, stood six cannons carrying balls of six pounds weight, and two mortars, of ice. From one of the former, as a trial, an iron ball with only a quarter of a pound of powder, was fired off. The ball went through a two inch board at 60 paces from the mouth of the cannon; and the piece of ice artillery, with its lavette, remained uninjured by the explosion. The illumination of the ice-palace at night had an astonishingly grand effect — *TOOKE'S View of the Russian Emp.* i. 49. Le Nord n'a-t-il point vu, transporté à grands frais,

Tes glaçons, O Neva ! se changer en palais !

La glace s'élevait en colonnes brillantes,  
La glace vomissait des foudres innocentes.

*Les Trois Regnes de la Nature*, par  
M. de LILLE, chant iii.



NEUFCHATEAU, a town in the department of the Vosges, late province of Lorraine, France. It has manufactories of cloths, and trades in grain and wine. Long. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

NEUFCHATEL, or YVERDUN, a lake of Swisserland, which stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neufchatel.

NEUFCHATEL, a territory of Swisserland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, that stretches from the lake of Neufchatel, to the limits of the late province of Franche Comté in France; containing in length from N. to S. about 12 leagues, and about 6 in its greatest breadth.

NEUFCHATEL, a handsome town of Swisserland, capital of a principality of the same name. It lies partly on the little plain between the lake of Neufchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain; and some of its streets, in course, are very steep. The chief article of exportation is wine produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed. Manufactories also of printed linens and cottons have been established with success. Mr. David Pury, to whom Neufchatel was considerably indebted during his lifetime, left his country heir to a fortune of £160,000; he himself having none but distant relations. In the mountain called Val Travers, near Neufchatel, a mine of asphaltum was long since discovered. — MORTI-

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An Italian architect, reflecting on the intensity of ice in Russia, conceived an idea of employing it as a foundation for buildings, and actually built a wall 12 feet in height on a foundation of ice, which has stood nearly thirty years, without the least damage. — *Lit. Pan.* vi. 303.

MER'S *Dict. of Commerce.* Long. 7. 0. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It is noted for excellent cheese, and is commodiously seated on the river Arques.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois, with a bishop's see. In the ancient ducal palace John Casimir, the fifth king of Poland, resided after his abdication in 1668; and here he expired in 1672. It is seated on the river Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large causeway, reaching to the town. — JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*, 169. Long. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

NEVIL'S-CROSS, near the city of Durham, where, in the year 1346, David king of Scotland was defeated and taken prisoner by the English, commanded by queen Philippa, though at the time of the engagement she was in Newcastle. Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

NEVIS, an island of the West Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Long. 62. 50. W. lat. 16. 10. N.

NEUSIDLER, a lake of Hungary, about 20 miles S. of Vienna. It is 13 miles long, and 3 wide.

NEUSTADT, a town situated a few miles N. W. of Olmutz, in Moravia. At this place, in 1770, Joseph II. emperor of Germany, and Frederick II. king of Prussia, concerted the



plan for the partition of Poland.—*COXE's Austria*, ii. 498.—*WRAX-ALL's Mem. of the Courts of Berlin*, ii. 24.

NEUWIED, a town of Westphalia, Germany. It has suffered severely by being taken and retaken; and in its neighbourhood the French under Hoche defeated the Austrians under Kray in 1797. Long. 7. 28. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

NEUVILLE, near Beauvais, in the department of Oise, late province of Picardy, France, was the birth-place of Baillet, an historical and biographical writer, 1649. Long. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of the United States, in New Jersey. It has the reputation of making the best cider in the world. Long. 74. 12. W. lat. 40. 18. N.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire, seated on the Trent. Here, in the midst of troubles which his own folly excited, died the inglorious king John in 1216; and here, after the battle of Naseby, Charles I. put himself into the hands of the Scotch army. Dr. Darwin was born near Newark in 1731; and Warburton, a famous bishop of Gloucester, in 1691.—*Edin. Rev.* xiii. 345. — *Mr. D'ISRAELI's Disputes of Authors*, i. 1. & seq. Long. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 43. N.

NEWBURGH, a royal borough in the county of Fife, Scotland, is situated on the S. bank of the river Tay. The principal employment of the inhabitants is that of weaving cloth.

NEWBURN-UPON-TYNE, a village in Northumberland, on the W. side of Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by miners. Here a part of the army of king Charles I. under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire.

It is seated on the river Kennet, and is a large well-frequented corporation, with a handsome market-house. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture\*, but is much declined in this respect. Its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town, with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I. and the parliament in 1643 and 1644; in the first of which was slain the gallant and virtuous lord Falkland.—*MACDIARMID's Lives*, 500.

NEWBURY PORT, a town of North America, in the state of Massachusetts. The business of ship-building is carried on largely here. It is situated on the S. W. side of the river Merrimak, 2 miles from the sea, and 45 E. of Boston. A chain bridge has been cast over the Merrimak, 3 miles above Newbury Port. It consists of a single arch of 244 feet in length; the abutments are of stone, 47 feet long and 37 high; the uprights, or framed work, which stand on the abutments, are 35 feet high; over which are suspended ten distinct chains; the ends of which, on both sides the river, are

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\* It made so much broad-cloth formerly, that in the reign of Henry VIII. here flourished John Smallwode, or Winchcomb, commonly called *Jack of Newbury*, one of the greatest clothiers that ever was in England. In the expedition to Flodden-field, he marched with a hundred of his own men, all armed and clothed at his own expence. He died in 1519, and was buried in the church at Newbury.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 105.—About 1397 Donnington castle, near Newbury, became the property of Chaucer, the father of English poetry, who spent the close of his life in retirement here.

As amid the gloom of night,  
When no star emits its light,  
Swift the meteor's sudden ray  
Gleams a momentary day:  
Thus gay Chaucer's mirthful rhymes  
Glitter'd amid bar'rous times.

*Rev. of Poetry*, by Lady M.



buried in deep pits, and secured by large stones: each chain is 516 feet long; and where they pass over the uprights, and where the greatest strain rests, they are treble, and made in short links. The four middle joists rest on the chains; all the rest are suspended to the main chains, to equalise the floor. This bridge has two passage-ways, of 15 feet in width each; and the floor is so solid as to admit of horses, carriages, &c. travelling at any speed, with very little perceptible motion of the floors. Long. 70. 50. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

NEWBURY, a town of the state of Massachusetts, adjoining to Newbury Port, but distinct from it as a town corporate. Whitfield, the famous founder of the Calvinist methodists, died at Newbury in 1769.—NICHOLS's *Lit. Anec.* ii. 103.—EVANS's *Sketch*.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a large borough in Staffordshire. It is seated on a rivulet. The castle whence it had its name is quite demolished. It has a considerable manufactory of hats. Long. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the largest and most populous town in Northumberland, situated between the Picts-wall and the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; so that ships of three or four hundred tons burthen may safely come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. It has a noble exchange, and a large quay, with several churches and other fine buildings. The collieries have supplied London and other places with coal for many centuries. It has manufactories of steel, iron, glass, and woollen cloth; and exports large quantities of grindstones, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and lead. Ships are sent hence to the

Greenland fishery. Mary Astell, and Akenside, the poet, were natives of this place; as was also Mr. Brand, who wrote the History and Antiquities of it: he died 1806.—*Mon. Mag.* xxii. 400. William Elstob and his sister, Elizabeth Elstob, the famous Saxonist, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1683\*.—NASH's *Worcestershire*, i. 414.—*Cyclop.* Admiral Collingwood, the friend of Lord Nelson, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, he was bound by the strongest ties of affection†, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and died on board the *Ville de Paris*, at sea, in 1810, aged 60. Long. 1. 27. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

NEW CHAPEL is a chapel of ease to Woolstanton, in Staffordshire, and is situate 4 or 5 miles northwards of the mother church. James Brindley, who has immortalized his name, by his superior skill in planning and conducting inland navigation, was

\* William Elstob was born the 1st of January, 1673, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and his sister at the same place, on Sept. 29, 1683.—NICHOLS's *Lit. Anec.* iv They were both celebrated scholars, particularly in the Saxon language. Elizabeth Elstob lost her mother, who was a great admirer of learning, when she was about eight years of age; and her desire for knowledge was stopped for a time by a vulgar mistaken notion of her guardian, "That one tongue was enough for a woman." Her brother, with whom she went to reside, being impressed with more liberal sentiments concerning the education of women, assisted and encouraged her in her studies; and she became mistress, not only of her own and the Latin tongue, but also of seven other languages. After suffering much distress from poverty, she was appointed governess in the duchess of Portland's family, and died in 1756. She was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

† See his letter to the Admiralty, 1805.



buried in the church-yard here in 1772.—*New Series Gent. Mag.* iv. 325. It is about 2 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Line.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height on the W. coast of America, discovered by capt. Cook in 1778.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, bounded on the E. by Southampton water, and on the S. by the English channel. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and supplies timber for ship-building. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who laid waste the country for 30 miles, expelled the inhabitants from their houses, seized their property, demolished convents and churches, and made the sufferers no compensation for the injury.—HUME.

“Even to feed

A tyrant's idle sport, the peasant starv'd:

To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame,

The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, was given,

Aud the brown forest roughen'd wide around.”—THOMSON'S *Liberty*, iv. 758.

His son, William Rufus, was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, and which had accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone, erected in 1745.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of North America, between 47. and 52. N. lat. discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian in the service of England. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several commodious bays and harbours, and

there are about 500 English families who continue there all the year, beside the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the fishing banks to the E. of this island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe\*. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but provisions, from England.

—RAYNAL'S *East and West Indies*, iii. 13.—HOLMES'S *American Annals*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States of America, extending 168 miles in length, 90 in its greatest, and 19 in its least breadth. Portsmouth is its chief town.

NEWHAVEN, a flourishing town of North America, in the state of Connecticut. It lies round the head of a bay about 4 miles N. of the Sound. Here is a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College. Newhaven carries on a considerable trade with New-York.

NEW HOLLAND.—See HOLLAND, NEW.

NEWINGTON.—See STOKE NEWINGTON.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk. It consists of one well built street, and has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire; but the market-place, and all the street, are in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horse-

\* The chief fishery begins in May, and continues till the end of September; on an average, each fisherman takes 7000 fish. One was once taken which weighed 46lbs, and was four feet six inches long.

PENNANT'S *Ar. Zoology*.



ances. Long. 0. 25. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

NEWPORT, a seaport of the United States, in Rhode Island. It has a handsome state-house, and an elegant public library. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town, which lies upon a gradual ascent, and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. Long. 71. 0. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

NEWPORT, a borough and market-town in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, situated near the middle of the island, on the river Medina, or Cowes, which falls into the sea 7 miles below this town. It is clean and well built, and carries on a large manufactory of starch and hair-powder. In the free-school here Charles I. attempted to treat with commissioners from the parliament in 1648. In the church lies Elizabeth, second daughter of that king, who died in Carisbrooke castle, of a broken heart, at the age of fifteen. Long. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Monmouthshire, situated on the river Usk, 12 miles from Cardiff. Over the river is a handsome bridge of five arches, constructed by Mr. David Edwards, son of the architect who built the famous arch of Pont-y-Pridd, in Glamorganshire. A canal has been the means of extending its trade to the western mountains. In the parish of Bassaleg, about 4 miles from Newport, was felled, in 1811, the largest oak tree that was ever known in this kingdom. The trunk (10 feet in girth) measured 473 feet, 12 limbs, which made 2302 of sound timber. It required the labour of four men, for twenty days, to fell the tree and strip the bark.—*Lit. Pan.* xi. 547.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is noted for the

manufacture of bone-lace, for which it is a sort of mart; and it flourishes considerably on that account. Henderson, the comedian, and a man like the Yorick described by Shakespeare, of infinite jest and most excellent fancy, and bishop Atterbury, were born here.—HAYLEY'S *Life of Cowper*, i. 129. Long. 0. 43. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 38 miles and 3 quarters and 16 poles long. It is under the management of a corporation, called the New River Company, which is one of the most flourishing in the city.

NEWRY, a considerable borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Newry water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford bay. Newry is so much improved in its trade and buildings, that it is now the largest town in the county. The canal of Newry has made a communication with the interior of the province of Ulster. It joins the Ban and water of Newry; and vessels are now conveyed into Lough Neagh, deservedly called an inland sea, being almost the largest lake in Europe; connecting the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, and Derry. Long. 6. 20. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, situated on the Tees, 5 miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the S. the



bishop of Durham is usually met here, at his first coming to the see; when the lord of Stockbourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances with his truncheon to the middle of the river, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and then is conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It is a handsome place, and at its upper end is a tower. In the castle is a church, covered with copper. Near this town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary. Long. 19. 29. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

NEW SPAIN, commonly known as the government of Mexico; which see.

NEWTON, a village in the eastern part of the county of Warwick, not far from Rugby. Here, in 1691, was born Mr. Edward Cave, who planned, executed, and established a literary work, called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the year 1731.—*Selection from Gentleman's Mag.* iv. 1.—*NICHOLS's Lit. Anec.* v.—He died in the year 1754; but the Magazine still continues, under the judicious direction of its present learned and liberal editor, to support its deserved reputation; and the Gentleman's Magazine is read and admired wherever the English language is known. Long. 1. 5. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

NEWTON, a market-town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, on the S. bank of the Severn, 9 miles S. W. from Montgomery. The woollen trade is carried on here, and in the vicinity, to a considerable extent. Flannel is the chief article of produce, and is supplied in every degree of fineness. In the church is an altar-piece painted by Dyer, the

poet. The population, which in 1801 was 990 inhabitants, in 1811 was 2025 in number. Such are the effects of an increasing trade, which has, no doubt, been considerably promoted by the canal navigation, opened between this town and the Grand Trunk, by the means of the Montgomeryshire canal. Adjoining the town stands Newton Hall, a seat of the Prices. The late owner, sir John Price, was extremely eccentric. He married three wives, and kept the first two after their demise embalmed, placing them in his chamber, one on each side of his bed. The third wife, however, with a becoming spirit, refused the knight the honour of her hand, till he had removed the defunct rivals, and committed them to a proper place of interment.

NEWTON LIMAVADY, a post-town of Londonderry, Ireland, on the river Roe. It has a good linen market, and is 10 miles from Coleraine.

NEWTON, a seaport of England, on the N. W. coast of the Isle of Wight. The harbour at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, and affords the best shelter for vessels of any in the island; but is little frequented. Long. 1. 24. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, situated on the river Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within 2 miles of the town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigton bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactories have been commenced with success in this town. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 54. 58. N.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the South Pacific ocean, on the N. coast of Staten Land. Capt. Cook landed on the most easterly on the 31st of Decem-



ber 1774, and killed a great number of seals and birds. Long. 64. 28. W. lat. 54. 51. S.

NIAGARA, a river of North America, which forms the communication between lake Erie and lake Ontario, and runs from S. to N. about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, is fort Niagara, about 18 miles N. of which are those remarkable falls which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world\*. The waters which supply the river Niagara rise near 2000

\* Among the many natural curiosities which this country affords, the cataract of Niagara is infinitely the greatest. In order to have a tolerable idea of this stupendous fall of water, it will be necessary to conceive that part of the country in which lake Erie is situated, to be elevated above that which contains lake Ontario about 300 feet. The slope which separates the upper and lower country is generally very steep, and in many places almost perpendicular: it is formed by horizontal strata of stone, great part of which is lime-stone. The slope may be traced from the north side of lake Ontario, near the bay of Taranto, round the west end of the lake; thence the direction is generally east; between lake Ontario and lake Erie, it crosses the strait of Niagara and the Genesee river; after which it becomes lost in the country towards the Seneca lake: it is to this slope the country is indebted both for the cataract of Niagara, and the great falls of Genesee. The cataract of Niagara was formerly at the northern side of the slope, near the landing; but from the length of time and the quantity of water, and the distance which it falls, the solid stone is worn away for about 700 miles up towards lake Erie, and a chasm is formed which no person can approach without terror. Down this chasm the water rushes, with great rapidity, after it makes the deep pitch. Here the fancy is constantly engaged in the contemplation of the most romantic and awful prospect imaginable: when the eye catches the falls, the contemplation is instantly arrested, and the beholder admires in silence. The river is about

miles to the N. W. and passing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving, in their course, constant accumulations, rush, at last, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of about 9 miles below, fall near as much more. The river then loses itself in lake Ontario. The

742 yards broad at the falls. The perpendicular pitch of this vast body of water produces a sound that is frequently heard at the distance of 20 miles, and a sensible tremulous motion in the earth for some poles round. A heavy cloud, or fog, is constantly ascending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be seen when the sun shines. This fog, or spray, in the winter season, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals, and produces a most beautiful crystalline appearance: this remark is equally applicable to the falls of the Genesee. It is conjectured, the water must descend at least 65 feet in the chasm; the perpendicular pitch at the cataract is 150 feet; to these add 58 feet, which the water falls in the last half mile, immediately above the falls, and we have 273 feet which the water falls in the distance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Just below the great pitch, the water and foam may be seen puffed up in large spherical figures; they burst at the top, and project a column of spray to a prodigious height; they then subside, and are succeeded by others, which burst in like manner. This appearance is most conspicuous about half way between the island that divides the falls, and the west side of the strait where the largest column of water descends. It is said, by those who have visited this stupendous cataract, that the descent into the chasm is very difficult, because of the great height of the banks. A person having descended, however, may go up to the bottom of the falls, and take shelter behind the torrent, between the falling water and the precipice, where there is a space sufficient to contain a number of people in perfect safety, and where conversation may be held without interruption from the noise, which is less than at a considerable distance.

ARROWSMITH'S *Map of N. America.*



noise of the Niagara falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between 40 and 50 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it bounds to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.—*BROOKES's Gaz.*

NIAGARA, a town of Canada, N. America. It was formerly the capital of Upper Canada; but about twelve years ago York was laid out for a town, and the seat of government transferred to it; and it is already of considerable size.—*GRAY's Letters from Canada.* Long. 79. 0. W. lat. 43. 14. N.

NICÆA, a town of Hindoostan, on the southern bank of the Chelum, or Hydaspes, opposite to Bucephala, and near to the island of Jamad. It was built by Alexander, who called it Nicæa, which means victory, to perpetuate the victory he obtained over Porus 326 years B. C. Long. 71. 50. E. lat. 31. 40. N.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of North America, in the territory of Guatemala, New Spain. It is one of the most fruitful provinces in Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is wholesome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, fine chocolate, balm, cotton, American pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine. Turkeys and parrots are numerous. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of North America, in a province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and, stretching from the city of Leon N. W. to S. E. communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, about 50 miles in circumference. It

was anciently called Icaria, on account of the son of Dædalus, who fell there in the midst of his rash flight; whence the surrounding sea took the name of Icarian.—(See CANDIA.) It is full of rocks; the caverns of which, the inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. These people are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number. They apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

NICE.—See ISNIC.

NICE, a country of Italy, now subject to France, from which it is separated by the Alps. It belonged to the king of Sardinia, but was conquered by the French in 1792.

NICE, a city and seaport of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, situated on the western extremity of Italy, on the shore of the Mediterranean, and on the banks of the rapid Paglion, close to the foot of Montalbon—*DAVIS's Anc. and Mod. Hist. of Nice.* It exports silk, oil, wine, rice, oranges, and fruits of all sorts, dried. It has been several times taken, last by the French in 1792. Garcillasso de la Vega, whose genius had enriched and ennobled Castilian poetry, received a wound on the head from a tower, while fighting with distinguished gallantry, and died at Nice in 1536. Long. 7. 23. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

NICEPHORUS, a river of Armenia, Asia, which washes the walls of Tigranocerta, and runs into the Tigris. It is now called Khabour.

NICHAPOUR, or NAISEBOUR, a large town of Persia, in the province of Korasan. It fabricates the best sword-blades in Persia, and has a great trade in horses. Long. 57. 38. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

NICHOLAS, ST. or MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, a town, harbour, and



cape of the West Indies, at the N. W. extremity of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in 1793. Long. 55. 30. W. lat. 19. 58. N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, several islands in the bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees grow spontaneously. The inhabitants are of a dark copper colour, with black hair and black eyes. They have no wild animals, but very venomous serpents, and numerous alligators. Here are found those grey swallows called by some Nicobar swallows, which build those edible nests, which constitute one of the luxuries of an Indian banquet.—LATROBE'S *Letters on the Nicobar Islands*, ch. xxxii. Long. 94. 23. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

NICOLAEV, a city of Russia, whose foundation was commenced by prince Potemkin, is situated on the river Bog, N. E. of Oczakow, and about 40 miles from Cherson.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Natolia, now called Ismich, or Schmit. It carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen-ware. Arrian, the historian, styled the second Xenophon, was born here; and Mahomet II. died here, as he was preparing an expedition against Rhodes, 1481. Some authors mention this as the place where Dioclesian resigned the purple; others, Bursa; it was probably in a plain between both. Constantine the Great ended his memorable life, after a reign of little more than thirty years, at a palace in the suburbs of Nicomedia, in the year 337, and in the 63d year of his age. Long. 29. 30. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, where the first battle was fought between the Christians and the Turks in 1396; when the emperor Sigismund was defeated, and lost

20,000 men. Long. 25. 33. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

NICOPOLIS.—See PREVESEA.

NICOPOLIS, TEPHRICE, or DIVRIKI, N. E. of Novus, in Armenia Minor, now Caramania. It was built by Pompey, in memory of the victory he gained over Mithridates at Synoria, or Sinibra; which see. Domitius Calvinus, Cæsar's lieutenant, was defeated here by Pharnaces, king of Pontus, who by this victory became master of Armenia Minor, Cappadocia, and Pontus, B. C. 47. U. C. 706. Long. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, capital of the island of Cyprus; delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It is about 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque.—MARITI'S *Travels*, i. 102. Long. 34. 45. E. lat. 34. 54. N.

NICOYA, or THE GULF OF LAS SALINAS, in the province of Costa Rica, Mexico, is noted for the pearl-fishery, and for the shell-fish which dyes purple.—*Cyclop.*

NID, a river of Norway, which rises in Tidalen, and runs into the sea by Drontheim.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Minski, and, passing by Grodno, falls into the Baltic sea S. of Memel.

NIEPER.—See DNIEPER.

NIESTER, a river of Europe, which rises in mount Krapac, and falls into the Black sea.

NIEUPORT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lys, late province of Austrian Flanders, on the



German ocean. In 1600, prince Maurice gained a great victory here over the Spaniards. — WATSON'S *Philip III.* i. 73. It was taken by the French in 1794. Long. 2. 45. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

NIEVRE, a department and river of France. It comprehends almost all the late province of Nivernois.

NIGER, or JOLIBA, a river supposed to be one of the largest in Africa. It rises in some mountains between 10. and 11. N. lat. and between 6. and 10. W. long. Mr. Park supposes that this river loses itself in the sands; while others conjecture that it forces its waters by some undiscovered way into the ocean. — GOLBERRY'S *Travels*, *Preface*. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Cashna, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and such is the want of skill, or of commercial inducements, among the inhabitants of its borders, that even *with* the current, neither vessels nor boats are seen to navigate. Even the food, which the bounty of the river would give, is in vain offered to their acceptance; for such is the want of skill, or such the settled dislike of the people to this sort of provision, that the fish are never disturbed. In the rainy season, the Niger swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the short-sighted or too confident inhabitants. Mr. Mungo Park, the intrepid African traveller, perished through the hostility of the natives on one of the branches of this river.

—*Lit. Pan.* xi. 1091.

NIGRITIA.—See NEGROLAND.

NIKEA.—See NICÆA and JAMAD.

NILAB, the main stream of the Indus river, rises in little Thibet. — KERR'S *Voy.* viii. 379.

NILE, a river of Africa, which has its source in the kingdom of

Abyssinia\*, and flows down the country of Egypt 500 miles, from the tropic of Cancer to the Mediterranean, and marks on either side the extent of fertility by the measure of its inundations. Its comparative course may be estimated at 2000 miles. — PINKERTON. The swelling of this river begins in the summer solstice, and it reaches its greatest extent in the autumnal equinox.

“ — Rich king of floods!  
From his two springs in Gojam's sunny  
    realm  
Pure-welling out, he through the lucid  
    lake  
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream.  
There, by the Naiads nurs'd, he sports  
    away  
His playful youth, amid the fragrant  
    isles,  
That with unfading verdure smile around.

\* The sources or springs of the Nile were utterly unknown to the ancients, and baffled all their inquiries. The discovery was in vain attempted by the Persians, Greeks, and Romans; and such stress did they lay upon it, and think it so honourable an enterprise, that Lucan makes Cæsar speak to this effect:—

“ Long has my curious soul, from early  
    youth,  
Toil'd in the noble search of sacred  
    truth;  
Yet still no views have urg'd my ardour  
    more,  
Than Nile's remotest fountain to ex-  
    plore.  
Then say what source the famous stream  
    supplies,  
And bids it at revolving periods rise;  
Shew me that head from whence, since  
    time begun,  
The long succession of his waves has  
    run;  
This let me know, and all my toils shall  
    cease,  
The sword be sheath'd, and earth be  
    bless'd with peace.”

*Letter prefixed to MOORE'S Travels.* — *Wonders of Nature and Art*, printed 1750. — *Month. Rev.* New Series, ii. 427. ix. 669. — BRUCE'S *Travels*. — PINKERTON, ii. 716.



Ambitious, thence the manly river  
breaks;  
And, gathering many a flood, and copious  
fed  
With all the mellow'd treasures of the  
sky,  
Winds in progressive majesty along:  
Through splendid kingdoms now de-  
volves his maze,  
Now wanders wild o'er solitary tracts  
Of life-deserted sand; till, glad to quit  
The joyless desert, down the Nubian  
rocks  
From thundering steep to steep, he pours  
his urn,  
And Egypt joys beneath the spreading  
wave."

THOMSON'S *Summer*, ver. 805.

Ptolemy (Dionysius II.) was defeated by Cæsar on the banks of the river Nile, and perished in attempting to make his escape across that river, B. C. 47.—BAILY'S *Epitome of Un. Hist.* ii. 543. He was succeeded by his sister, the famous Cleopatra.

NIMEGUEN, a large city, the capital of Dutch Guelderland, and noted for the peace concluded here in 1678\*. It has been frequently taken, and by the French in 1794. Long. 5. 58. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

NING-KOUC-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its paper-manufactories. Long. 118. 25. E. lat. 31. 2. N.

NING-FO-FOU, an excellent seaport of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silk manufactured here is much esteemed. Long. 120. 18. E. lat. 29. 57. N.

NINEVEH, an ancient and considerable city, which stood on the Tigris, opposite to Mousul.—NIEBUHR. Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, burnt himself in his palace, with the participators in his infamous and criminal pleasures, A. M.

\* By this peace, Lewis XIV. had several of the barrier towns of Flanders put into his hands, which left that country open to his future inroads.—HUME.—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 79. edit. 1794.

3257. B. C. 747. — ROLLIN, ii. 200.—PRIDEAUX' *Con.* i. 1. Nineveh was totally destroyed by Nabuchodonosor and Assuerus. In this destruction was fulfilled the prophecies of Jonah, Nahum, and Zephaniah. — PRIDEAUX, i. 38.—*Chronicles*, ii. 32. On a hill here, is a mosque, in which it is said Jonah was interred. In 1756, when the Tigris was frozen over for many days, and in 1757, when the country adjacent was visited by locusts, the inhabitants felt severely the miseries of famine. Sennacherib, while paying his adorations to his god Nisrock in the temple at Nineveh, was slain by his two sons Adrammelech and Sharezer, who fled into Armenia, A. M. 3294. B. C. 710. Long. 41. 16. E. lat. 35. 41. E.

NINIANS, ST. a town of Scotland, about 2 miles S. E. of Stirling. The principal manufactories are, tan-works, making of nails, cotton-cloth, and tartan for the army. Robert Henry, author of a History of England on a new plan, was a native of this parish. He was born in 1718, and died in 1789. In this parish Bannockburn is situated, where Edward II. of England was defeated by Bruce.—See BANNOCKBURN. Long. 3. 56. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Ios, remarkable for nothing but having been Homer's burial-place. He died here, passing from Samos to Athens.—TOURNEFORT'S *Voy.* i. 264.—*Cyclop.*

NIORT, a considerable trading town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. They manufacture druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods; and their dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. Madame de Maintenon, the supposed



wife of Lewis XIV. of France, was born in the prison of this place in 1635. Beausobre, a noted Protestant theological writer, was born here in 1659. Long. O. 33. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

NIPHATES, a very lofty mountain in Armenia, is thought to be the Ararat on which the ark rested after the deluge.

NIPHON, the largest island of Japan. It was discovered in 1542, by the Portuguese. Long. 140. O. E. lat. 35. O. N.

NISHNEI-NOVOGOROD, a populous town of Russia, in the government of the same name, with a citadel, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and the Occa. The trade in corn and salt is very brisk; and timber of various sorts, mostly oak, comes down the river from Kasan.—*Lit. Pan.* iii. 1055. Long. 48. 54. E. lat. 56. 18. N.

NISMES, a large and flourishing town of France, in the department of the Gard, and late province of Languedoc. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal, built by the Romans. The maison quarée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It has manufactories of silk, cotton, and thread; and was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Louis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle.—*Fisher's Journey to Montpellier*, letter 18th. Afer, a Roman orator, was born here 16 B. C.; Saurin, an eloquent and able divine, in 1677; and Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France, about 1559.—See TOBAGO.

Antoninus, the successor of the Roman emperor Adrian, was a native of Nismes. He was possessed of all the virtues necessary to form a good prince, and from the practice of them acquired the name of Pius. Long. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Morave. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689. This was the birthplace of Constantine, the first Christian emperor, whose mother Helena was the daughter of an innkeeper. He was born about the year 274.—*Cyclop.* Long. 22. 23. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

NITH, a river of Dumfries-shire, in Scotland, which rises in the mountains to the N. W. and gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of the county through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairn, and their united streams form a fine estuary in the Solway Frith.

NITHSDALE, a district of Dumfries-shire, in Scotland, in the N. W. part of the county.—See NITH.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by the Nile; on the S. by the desert of Seta; and on the W. by St. Hilarion. It takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natron of the ancients, in which the natives carry on a great trade.

NIVAD, a village about 7 miles from Copenhagen, where Charles XII. landed in 1700, when only eighteen years of age; and, inquiring what the hissing noise was which he frequently heard at his ears, and being informed that it was the noise of the balls which passed by him, he exclaimed, "Well then, for the future this shall be my music."—*Charles XII.* Berlin edit. 1776, 44.—*Wakefield's Juv. Trav.* 19. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 42. N.



NIVE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrennees, near Roncevaux. It falls into the ocean near Bayonne, and is navigable to Ustaritz. This river was passed by the marquis of Wellington, and the brave army under his command, in December 1813, though obstinately opposed by the French.

NIVELLE, a town of Austrian Brabant. Here is John of Nivelles, so much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufactory of cambricks, laces, and stuffs. In 1794, the French under Jourdan defeated the allies near this place, after a battle of twelve hours. Long. 4. 16. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

NIVERNOIS, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre, of which Nevers is the capital.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar.

NOGENT ROULLEBOIS, or NOGENT LE ROI, a small town in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of Orleanois. It is situated on the river Eure, which is navigable for boats. Philip de Valois, cousin german to Philip the Hardy, and the first king of France of the branch of Valois, died at Nogent in 1350. He ascended the throne in 1328, and was styled the Fortunate; most probably, from his remote relationship to his predecessor; as the battle of Cressy, and the capture of Calais by the

English, happened in the latter part of his reign.—See RHEIMS and VA-LOIS.—MEZERAY.—HENAULT.—Long. O. 55. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of Perche, and situated to the W. of Nogent Roullebois, on the river Huigne, and has manufactories of serges, druggets, and linen cloth. Here the famous statesman Sully was interred in 1641.—See VILLEBON.

NOGENT SUR MARNE, a small town about 7 miles from Paris, where Chilperic had a palace.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, a small town of the late province of Champagne, now in the department of Aube, N. W. from Troyes. It has several handsome buildings, and the neighbourhood is very pleasant. Long. 5. 30. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

NOIRE, a river of Ireland. It originates in the Sliehbloom mountains, Queen's county, and runs S. S. E. by Kilkenny and Thomas-Town, and, augmented by several streams, falls into the Barrow above Ross.—PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* iii. 42.

NOIRMOTIER, an island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy, N. E. from Naples. In a vast plain near this place Marcellus repulsed Hannibal, and first gave the Romans hopes that he might be conquered; and at this town Augustus Cæsar, on his journey to Rome from Beneventum, was seized with indisposition, which induced him to stop at Nola, where his family had formerly resided; and in the same house and in the same chamber where his father had expired, he breathed his last A. U. C. 767. A. D. 14. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, generally passes for the inventor of bells: he indeed might be the first who introduced them into churches, but they were



unquestionably known before his time.—KEYSLER'S *Travels*, i. 6.—*Retrospection*, i, 141.—*Mon. Mag.* xvii. 551. Long. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 53 N.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little to the E. of Porto Bello. Near this place the celebrated circumnavigator Drake expired, 1595. Long. 79. 35. W. lat. 9. 36. N.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a large and populous town in Mexico, on the W. coast, near the Pacific ocean. It has silver-mines.

NOMENTUM, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium, mentioned by Virgil in his 6th *Æneid*.

—— But who are those  
With civic crowns around their manly  
brows?  
By those shall Gabii and Nomentum  
rise,  
And proud Collatian tow'rs invade the  
skies.—PITT'S *Virgil*.

It was situated E. of the river Tiber, and N. E. from Rome, and is supposed to be the present La Mentana, where its ruins occupy a considerable extent. Long. 12. 33. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary islands. The Portuguese long considered this as an impassable boundary, but they doubled it in 1412. Long. 12. 30. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

NOORTWYCK.—See NORTWYCH.

NORA, or NEROASSUS, a castle in Cappadocia, on the confines of Lycaonia, Asia. Here Eumenes, after the death of Alexander, having defeated and slain Craterus, was besieged by Antipater and Antigonus. His soldiers and horses being extremely inconvenienced for want of exercise, he assigned a large room in which the former were to walk and run in; and the latter he ordered to be so raised up by halters and pulleys, that their fore-feet scarcely touched the ground, and then the grooms to

whip them, which occasioned the animals to exercise their whole bodies. After a year's siege, peace was concluded between Eumenes and Antigonus—PLUTARCH.

NOOTKA.—See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NORCIA-LA-FROIDE, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ancient Narsia. It was the birthplace of Sertorius, a Roman general highly esteemed by the Lusitanians. He carried on a long war with wonderful ability, and was at last killed by Perpenna, one of his chief officers. Long. 13. 4. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

NORDKIOPING, a town in East Gothland, Sweden: the river Motala flows through it. Here are manufactories of cloth, some sugar-houses, and a brass-foundry; and it is famous for its fire-arms and military weapons. It has also a salmon-fishery. — WRAXALL'S *N. Tour*, 95. Long. 16. 4. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland; on the E. by the gulf of Bothnia; on the S. by Upland and Dalecarlia; and on the W. by Norway. It is divided into seven provinces; Gastrickland, Helsingland, Medelpad, Jemtland, Harjedalia, Angermania, and Westro-Bothnia.

NORDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, seated on the river Eger. It was taken by the French in 1796, and in 1802 was ceded to Bavaria. It has manufactories of carpets, ticking, gloves, stockings, and feathers. It was taken by Ferdinand king of Hungary in 1634; and the great prince de Condé defeated the Bavarians here in 1646, when their general Merci was killed.—*Essai sur la Vie du P. de Condé*. Long. 10. 31. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

NORICUM, an ancient country of



Europe, which extended along the southern side of the Danube from the mouth of the Inn, to mount Cettius, which enters within a curve formed by the Danube a little above Vienna. Noricum included the upper part of the course of the Drave, and, comprehending what now forms Carinthia and Stiria, was bounded to the S. by the Alps.—D'ANVILLE.

NORE, a sand-bank near the mouth of the Thames, on which a floating light is constantly kept for the safety of the navigation of the river.—*Beaut. of England*, x. 66.

NORFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean. It produces barley, wheat, and turnips. Great quantities of butter are sent hence to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. Its sheep are much valued, and turkies are reared here to a very large size. Rabbits are numerous, and there is an abundance of game. The Ouse, Nen, and Yare, are its chief rivers. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the Australasia, South Pacific ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly. Some of the vallies are tolerably large, but most of them are only deep hollows. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered with a very thick forest, choked with under-wood. There are only five sorts of timber trees; namely, the pine, a wood resembling the live oak, a yellow wood, a hard black wood, and a wood resembling beech. The pine is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered

very productive; and the air is wholesome. In summer the heat is excessive. All the grain and European plants seed in December. From February to August may be called the rainy season. The winter, from April to July, is very pleasant: there is never any frost; but when the S. W. winds blow, the air is raw and cold. This island is well supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels\*.

NORFOLK SOUND, a bay on the W. coast of North America.

NORHAM, a village situated in that part of Durham called North-umbrine, being insulated in the county of Northumberland, 6 miles S. W. of Berwick, on the banks of the Tweed, near the river Till. It has often suffered during the wars between the Scots and English. The last attack upon it was before the battle of Flodden Field; when the Scots attempted to take it, but could only effect the destruction of the out-works. Here, in 1291, Edward I. assembled the different candidates for the crown of Scotland, to determine who was the lawful successor of Margaret, daughter of Eric prince of Norway, and Margaret daughter of Alexander III.; and after several meetings he decided in favour of Baliol, at Berwick,

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\* *Monthly Rev.* N. S. i. 161. From governor Phillips's Voyage to Botany Bay. The description which is here given of this island confirms, in the most ample manner, every thing said of it by its discoverer captain Cook. Indeed, nothing can be more enchanting than Mr. King's account of this little spot, unless it be the description of Tinian, and Juan Fernandez, in lord Anson's Voyage: and we have heard one of the persons who landed on it declare, that, if he were disposed to turn hermit, he did not know a place to which he should be so much inclined to retire, as this, before it was made "a den of thieves."



in 1292.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 605. —  
RAPIN, i. 366. folio.—KERR's *Hist.*  
of Robert I. i. 44. Long 1. 46. W.  
lat. 55. 40. N.

NORICUM, an ancient division of  
Europe, now Austria, Tyrol, and  
Bavaria.

NORMANDY, a late province of  
France. This province now forms  
the departments of Calvados, Eure,  
the Channel, Orne, and Lower  
Seine.

NORMANTON, a small village  
near Alferton, Derbyshire. Jede-  
diah Strutt, the ingenious inventor  
of the machine for making ribbed  
stockings, was born here in 1726.—  
*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 540. Long. 0.  
46. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

NORRISTOWN, the capital of the  
county of Montgomery, in Penn-  
sylvania, on the river Skuylkill.  
It has marble-quarries, with which  
most of the chimney-pieces, orna-  
ments of street-doors, &c. in Phila-  
delphia are made.—DE LA ROCHE-  
FOUCAULT LIANCOURT's *Travels in*  
*America.* Long. 75. 24. W. lat. 47.  
0. N.

NORTH, a department of France.  
It is formed of French Flanders,  
Hainault, and Cambresis. Douay  
is the capital.

NORTH AMERICA comprehends  
all that part of the continent of  
America which lies N. of the  
isthmus of Darien, extending to the  
North Pole, and from the Atlantic  
to the Pacific ocean. It was dis-  
covered in 1497, in the reign of  
Henry VII. by John Cabot, by  
some said to be a Venetian, by  
others a native of Bristol, and was  
then thickly inhabited by Indians.  
It is now supposed, that there are  
not more than two millions and a  
half of the aborigines in N. and  
S. America. The provinces and  
states comprehended under North  
America are,

| <i>Countries, Provinces,<br/>and States.</i> | <i>No. of In-<br/>bitants.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

BELONGS TO DENMARK.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| West Greenland, | about 10,000 |
|-----------------|--------------|

BRITISH PROVINCES.

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| New Britain,        | unknown      |
| Upper Canada,       | about 80,000 |
| Lower Canada,       | — 150,000    |
| Newfoundland,       | — 7,000      |
| Cape Breton Island, | — 1,000      |
| New Brunswick,      | — 35,000     |
| Nova Scotia,        | — 35,000     |
| St. John's Island,  | — 5,000      |

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Vermont,           | about 154,465 |
| New Hampshire,     | — 183,858     |
| Massachusetts,     | — 422,845     |
| District of Maine, | — 151,719     |
| Rhode Island,      | — 69,122      |
| Connecticut,       | — 257,002     |
| New-York,          | — 586,050     |
| New Jersey,        | — 211,149     |
| Pennsylvania,      | — 602,545     |
| Delaware,          | — 64,273      |
| Maryland,          | — 349,692     |
| Virginia,          | — 886,149     |
| Kentucky,          | — 220,929     |
| North Carolina,    | — 478,103     |
| South Carolina,    | — 345,959     |
| Georgia,           | — 162,686     |
| Tennessee,         | — 105,602     |
| Ohio               | — 42,159      |

|                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Wayne county, a distinct<br>government, | — 3,206 |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|

|                                            |         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Indiana territory, N.<br>W. of Ohio river. | — 6,407 |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Mississippi territory, | — 8,840 |
|------------------------|---------|

Louisiana, lately pur-  
chased by the United  
States.—See LOUISIANA.

SPANISH PROVINCES.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| East Florida,         | unknown |
| West Florida,         | do.     |
| New Mexico,           | do.     |
| California,           | do.     |
| Mexico, or New Spain, | do.     |

NORTH CAPE, the most northern  
promontory of Europe, on the coast  
of Norway. It is part of an island  
named Magero; but the island is so  
near the continent, that it may be



said to be one with it.—*Lit. Panorama*, iii. 847. Long. 25. 56. E. lat. 71. 12. N.

NORTH COAST, a department of France formed from a part of Bretagne. St. Brioux is the capital.

NORTH-FERRY, a small village on the N. side of the Frith of Forth. Near it are large whinstone-quarries, which partly supply London with paving stones, and employ many vessels for the conveyance.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is memorable for the battle of the *Standard*\*, fought in its neighbourhood in 1138. Roger Ascham was born near it in 1515. Long. 1. 20. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the county town of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, which has been made navigable to Lynn. Its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the county, for exportation. The horse fairs of this place are greatly resorted to. It is a handsome well-built town, and has a spacious market-place. It was, in a great measure, destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It has four churches, and several places of worship for Christians of different denominations. In that called Castle-Hill Meeting the amiable and diligent Dr. Doddridge preached for 22 years; and in this town he also superintended

\* The body of this standard was a kind of box which moved upon wheels, from which arose the mast of a ship surmounted by a silver cross, and round it were hung the banners of St. Peter, St. John de Beverly, and St. Wilfred. Standards of this kind were common at that time on the continent of Europe; and so great confidence had the English in this standard, that they now thought themselves invincible. They had, however, a much more solid ground of confidence, as being much better armed than their antagonists.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 509.

an academy for the education of dissenting ministers, which, by his learning and judicious management, obtained considerable reputation\*. The Baptist meeting was formerly noted by the preaching of R. S. Ryland, who officiated in it for some time, and was buried here. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Not far from Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor.—See HAREBY. Brown, the founder of the sect denominated Brownists, was born in this town towards the middle of the 16th century, and died in the gaol in 1630, in the eighty-first year of his age.—WILSON'S *Hist. and Antiq. of Dissenting Churches*, 16.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the N. E. part near Peterborough, which, being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire washes. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is, in a manner, proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods. The products of this county are, in general, the same with other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing

\* A new and complete edition of his *Family Expositor*, with a portrait of the doctor, and an elegantly engraved title-page to each vol. from the writing of Mr. Tomkins (the most transcendent penman of any age or country), has lately been published by Messrs. Mathews and Leigh, Strand.



land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. The county town is Northampton.

NORTHFLEET, a village in the county of Kent, near the banks of the Thames, 2 miles from Gravesend. It contains about 2000 persons; of these, a great number derive employment from the contiguous chalk-works. The chalk forms a considerable article of commerce, both in its natural state and when burnt into lime. The flints also which are found in it are collected for sale; these form a material ingredient in the composition of the Staffordshire ware, and great quantities are exported to China.

NORTHLEACH, a small market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, near the source of the river Leach, at the distance of 20 miles from the city of Gloucester. At Sherbourn, about 5 miles from Northleach, Dr. James Bradley, who succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal at Greenwich, was born in 1692: he died in 1762, and was buried at Minching-Hampton, in Gloucestershire.—RUDGE's *Hist. of Gloucestershire*.—BEAUT. of *Eng.* v.

NORTH SEA, a name given to part of the Atlantic ocean, situated N. of England and Ireland; sometimes applied to the German ocean.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England. It is seated in the extremity of England next to Scotland, and is bounded on the E. by the German ocean. It is separated by the river Tweed from Scotland. The air is extremely healthful; and the

people, who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various; the eastern part fruitful, having very good wheat and most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The S. E. part abounds with pit-coal; the S. W. angle has very rich lead-mines, but little wood. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, and Coquet. Alnwick is the county town; but the largest and richest is Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of America, 150 miles W. from Philadelphia, was the residence of Dr. Priestley after his quitting England, and where he died in 1804.—COOPER's *Life of Priestley*.—MR. BELSHAM's *Sermon*, 48. Long. 77. 30. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for its salt-works. Vast pits of fossil salt rock have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised, partly to be purified on the spot, by redissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude state. Most of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weever\*. The rock salt of Northwich was discovered about 140 years ago, in searching for coal. It is estimated, that the average quantity of rock salt extracted from these mines annually amounts to fifty or sixty thousand tons; of

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\* Mr. Pennant visited one of the mines, which was hollowed in form of a temple. The roof was supported by rows of pillars about two yards thick, and several in height; the whole was illuminated by a number of candles, and made a most magnificent appearance.—PENNANT's *Tour, Scotland*, iii. 1769.—See WIELETSKA.



which the greater part is exported to Ireland and the Baltic, and the remainder is employed in the manufacture of white salt, by solution and subsequent evaporation.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 132. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

NORTHWOLD, a village in the S. W. of Norfolk, on the river Ouse, which is navigable from Stokebridge to Lynn for lighters with coals, corn, malt, and other merchandize. This village and its vicinity is remarkable for fine barley of a peculiar sort, which renders it noted for making curious malt, not to be exceeded, if equalled, in the kingdom, having always obtained the first prices at Ware and the London markets.—*OULTON'S English Itinerary.* Long. O. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

NORTON, a few miles S. of Leicester, gave birth to the learned Whiston in 1667. He died in London in 1752, and was buried at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire; which see.

NORTWYCH, or NOORTWYCH, once a considerable town near Leyden, in Holland, was the birthplace of Dousa, who was called, from his great learning, the Varro of Holland. He also distinguished himself as a soldier, being governor of Leyden during the memorable siege of that city in 1574. He died at the Hague in 1604.—See LEYDEN. Long. 4. 20. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

NORWAY, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber and planks, horses and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the bays are so small, that they appear like lakes. The climate of Norway is extremely favourable to the longevity of the human race,

and sufficiently so to the life of many animals domesticated by man. The horses are of a good breed, and the horned cattle excellent, though small. Crops of grain are very precarious.—*CATTEAU'S Tableaux des Etats Danois.* The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen the winter is so moderate, that the seas are always open and practicable both to mariners and fishermen, except in creeks and bays that reach far up into the country, when the keen north-east wind blows from the land. On the east side of Norway, the cold generally sets in about the middle of October, with great severity, and lasts till the middle of April; during which interval, the waters are frozen to a very considerable thickness, and the face of the country is covered with snow.

The hills and dales, and the delightful  
woods,

The flow'ry plains and silver-streaming  
floods,

By snow disguis'd, in bright confusion  
lie,

And with one dazzling waste fatigue the  
eye.

See Phillips's letter from Copenhagen in 1709 to the duke of Dorset. Norway was long ruled by its own hereditary sovereigns, and so long continued an independent kingdom; but on the demise of Hagen V. in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI. husband of the celebrated Margaret; and at his decease in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V. who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew, Eric of Pomerania.



Sweden was afterwards separated from Denmark by the valour and address of the renowned Gustavus Vasa; but Norway has ever since continued inviolably united to the crown of Denmark.—Norway, according to the political division, consists of four dioceses, or general governments: — Bergen, Drontheim, Christiania, and Christiansand. From its northern situation and rocky soil, Norway is not populous proportionably to its extent. The intelligent Mr. Coxe estimates the inhabitants at between 750,000 and 800,000. They maintain their own army, which ordinarily consists of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are much attached to their country. Their horses are small, but strong and active. The Norwegians are blessed with a particular code, called “The Norway Law,” compiled by Grieffelfield (at the command of Christian V.), the great legislator of his country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference in their appearance, between the free peasants of Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner, and are frank, open, and undaunted. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the soil, vegetation is in some places so quick, that the corn is sown and cut in six or seven weeks: it does not, however, produce sufficient corn for the internal consumption. It is, however, rich in pasture, and the cattle are numerous. The fisheries, particularly on the western coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the

Danish navy. These have been procured for the purpose to an amount exceeding 14,000. The revenues accruing to the Danish crown from Norway, are estimated at 250,000*l.* sterling.

NORWICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, the capital of that county. It was surrounded by a flint-stone wall, which is now much decayed. It is seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth. It has a cathedral and several churches, and also a castle, where Kett the tanner resided\*. Norwich has manufactories of crapes, damasks, bombazines, camblets, thread, worsted, lace, and linen called Suffolk hempen. Matthew Parker, a pious and learned divine, and archbishop of Canterbury in the time of queen Elizabeth, was born at Norwich in 1504. Dr. Samuel Clark was born here in 1675. Dr. John Kay, or Kaye† (known by the name of Caius), an eminent physician in the reigns of queen Mary and Elizabeth, was born at Norwich 1510.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 174.; and Dr. Enfield expired in this city. Wild, a tailor, who from an extraordinary love of study became a professor of languages, and at Oxford was known by the name of the Arabian tailor, was born at Norwich. Harmer, who wrote some excellent observations on various passages of Scripture, and Edward King, the most erudite antiquary of modern times, were natives of Norwich. The latter was born in 1734.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 182.—Mr. Barrow, the first manufacturer of the shawl in Norwich, died in that city in 1813. — *Mon. Mag.* xxxvi. 181. Long. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

\* See the reign of Edward VI.

† ANDREWS'S *Hist. G. Brit.* ii. 66.—PINKERTON'S *Geo.* i. 85. and Mr. DYER'S *Hist. Camb.* ii. 400.



**NORWICH**, a town of Connecticut, North America, seated at the head of the Thames. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, and buttons, stone and earthenware, and all kinds of forge-work.

**NOTASIA**.—See **HOLLAND, NEW**.

**NOTEBURG**, a town in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in lake Ladoga. It has a strong citadel.—See **SCHLUSSELBURG**.

**NOTO, VALDI**, one of the divisions of the island of Sicily. Noto, a poor place, is the capital, and Catania the most commercial.

**NOTO**, a city of Sicily, which gives its name to one of the three vallies into which Sicily is divided. They make the best wines at Noto, and the climate is said to be soft. Maize, or Indian corn, grows spontaneously, without care, to great perfection.—**VAUGHAN'S Present State of Sicily**. Long. 15. 6. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

**NOTTINGHAM**, the county town of Nottinghamshire. It is delightfully seated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent, crowned with its stately castle. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture; particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk, cotton, and bone-lace. It has also a manufactory of coarse earthenware, several mills for spinning cotton, silk, &c. &c. bleach-works, breweries, &c. &c. It has three parish churches, the extra-parochial chapel of St. James, and meetings for the dissenters of different denominations; and is remarkable for its vaults or cellars cut into the rock. Most of the houses in the market-place and principal streets have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome ap-

pearance, and at the same time afford shelter in bad weather.—Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coal-pits, within 3 or 4 miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. At this town Charles I. set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil wars, which terminated in the destruction of himself and of the constitution. Nottingham was the birthplace of the celebrated biographer Kippis, and the learned Wakefield. Baston, a poet of some note in the 14th century, was buried at Nottingham.—See **BANNOCKBURN**.—*Biog. Brit.* Marshal Tallard resided in this town seven years on his parole, after being taken prisoner at Blenheim. Paul Sandby, a very eminent draftsman, was born at Nottingham in 1732, and died at Paddington in 1809.—*Gent. Mag.* N. S. ii. 1177. — *lit. Pan.* vii. 1413. Long. 1. 2. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable counties in England.—The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. A canal from Chesterfield in Derbyshire passes across the northern part of this county, and joins the Trent just as that river ceases to be its boundary. The chief products of this county are pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but



not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, licorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactories chiefly consist of frame-work knitting, glass, and earthenware. The principal town is Nottingham.

NOVARA, a town of Italy, in the department of Marengo, late duchy of Milan. It has been frequently the theatre of war. Prince Eugene took it in 1706, De Coigny in 1733, and the French in 1796. Long. 3. 45. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

NOVA SCOTIA, a province of British America, bounded on the N. W. by Canada, N. E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the S. by the same ocean and the United States of America. In 1784 it was divided into two provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Proper. Though situated between the 44th and 50th degrees of N. latitude, yet the winter is of almost insupportable length and severity, and the soil is in most parts barren.

NOVI, in the territory of Genoa, a well-built little town. Here the French, commanded by general Joubert, were defeated by the allies under Suwarrow in 1799. The French general was slain, and 8000 men were killed or wounded, 4000 made prisoners, and thirty-two pieces of cannon were taken by the allies, who lost 7000 men, of which 600 were made prisoners.—*Ep. of Milit. Events*, i. 281.—*MAYO's Comp. of Un. Hist.* iv. 138. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

NOVOGOROD, an ancient city of Russia, and the capital of the government of the same name. Its trade has considerably declined since the building of Petersburg. It is

situated on the river Volchova. Long. 32. 45. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

NOVOGOROD NIZNEI, a town of Russia, and capital of a government situated at the conflux of the Oka and Volga. It is a place of considerable trade. Long. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

NOVOGOROD SIEVERSKOI, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the government of Smolensk and Mogilev.

Novus, a strong place of Armenia Minor, now Hesen-now or Kodj-hisar, in Caramania, Asia. In this fort Mithridates had deposited his most precious effects. Pompey made himself master of it, and became possessed of his secret memoirs, in which were recorded the names of those he had poisoned, and among them was found the name of his son Ariarathes. Long. 38. 0. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

NOYON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It gave birth to the famous Calvin 1509.—*Mr. EVANS's Sketch*. Long. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red sea, on the S. by Abyssinia, and on the W. by Bornou. The river Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful; but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. Money is of no use in this country for the purposes of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink are made of a small round seed called doka, or seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the better sort is a vest without sleeves; and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece



of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid, debauched sort of people; but they profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants'\* teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

NUBIAN DESERT, a vast tract of barren rocks and burning sands, extending from Syene, in Upper Egypt, to Geon, the capital of Berber, in Nubia. The length of this desert from N. to S. is about 420 miles, but its breadth from E. to W. has not been precisely ascertained.—Through this horrid region, where nothing is to be seen that has the breath of life, must all persons pass from Sennar to Egypt, in danger every moment of perishing by thirst, being overwhelmed by moving columns of sand, suffocated by a hot and poisonous wind, or cut in pieces by troops of wandering Arabs.—See ZAHARA.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy, on the little river Meuzin, 12 miles S. from Dijon, famous for its excellent wines.† Thurot, a brave and enterprising Frenchman, was born here in 1725.—See MAN, ISLE OF. Long. 4. 58. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

NUMANTIA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were celebrated for maintaining this town fourteen years when besieged by the Romans.

\* ——"In troops Nubia breeds  
The camel, patient long of parching toil,  
And elephant that shakes the lab'ring  
soil."—*Orlando*, book xviii.

† The wines of Nuitz rose into great repute after the illness of Louis XIV. in 1680; when his physicians recommended him to drink old wine of Nuitz, as a restorative.—*MILLIN'S Travels*.

The men, when they could hold out no longer for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished this place, in the year 133 B. C. Its ruins may still be seen, not far from the Douero, near the town of Soria. — *MILOT*, iii. 41. Long. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

NUMICUS, a small river of Latium, Italy, between Laurentum and Ardea, which fell into the Tyrrhene or Tuscan sea. It is said, that Æneas was drowned in this river, and was afterwards worshipped by the name of Jupiter Indiges. — *Livy*, bk. i. According to Ovid, this honour was granted at the solicitation of his mother Venus; who, having obtained her request,

"Shoots in a blaze of light along the  
skies,  
And, borne by turtles, to Laurentum flies;  
Alights, where through the reeds Numicus strays,  
And to the seas his wat'ry tribute pays.

With gums of fragrant scent the goddess  
strews,  
And on his features breathes ambrosial  
dews.

Thus deify'd, new honours Rome decrees,  
Shrines, festivals; and styles him *Indiges*."—*GARTH*.

NUMIDIA, an ancient country of Africa, adjoining the territory of Carthage. It occupied the country now forming the western part of Biledulgerid and Algiers. The Numidians were eminent in hurling the javelin, and throwing darts, which they used in war; and they were accustomed to the management of horses from their infancy.

NUN, or VLED DE NUN, a province of Africa to the south of Sus, from which it is separated by sandy deserts. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty of this country; but his real autho-



rity is here very feeble. This vast but desert province affords not a single anchoring place along a coast of 180 miles; that is, quite to cape Bojador. It is inhabited by Arabs, who seize and strip the mariners that have the misfortune to be wrecked on this shore. Gum and wax are exported from this country; and they make use of many European commodities, especially linen. — CRUTWELL.

NUNDYDROOG, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 65 miles N. of Seringapatam. It is the capital of a considerable district, built upon the summit of a mountain 1700 feet in height. It was besieged and taken by storm by the British in the year 1792; when, from the humane exertions of captain Robertson in preserving order, many lives were saved from the exasperated soldiery. Long. 76. 45. E. lat. 13. 40. N.

NUNEATON, a market-town on the river Anker, in the county of Warwick, 9 miles N. N. E. from Coventry. On the W. side the canal passes which connects the town of Coventry with the Grand Trunk Navigation. It contains nearly 5000 inhabitants. A very considerable manufactory of woollen cloth is carried on here. Long. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

NUNEHAM, a village in Oxfordshire, about 5 miles from Oxford. It was the residence of the late earl of Harcourt, who closed his amiable life in 1809, in the 74th year of his age.—*Athenæum*, v. 549.—*Europ. Mag.* lv. 347. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

NUREMBURG, or NURENBURG, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired. The

burghesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactories of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are also worth notice. The precise period when watches were first used is not known; the earliest on record were invented by Peter Hele, at Nuremburg, in 1490, and called *Nuremburg Eggs*, on account of their oval form.—BRADY'S *Clavis Calendaria*, i. 11. At Nuremburg, padlocks were invented by Hans Ehrman in 1540.—*Anecdotes An. and Mod.* by J. P. ANDREWS. Gunpowder is also said to have been invented here by Berthold Schwartz, a monk, who killed himself with it.—See GOSLAR. — BLAINVILLE'S *Travels*, i. 218.—See Note to ALGEZIRAS. Martin Behaim, to whom some have attributed the discovery of America, was born here.—BURNLEY'S *Hist. of Dis. in S. Sea*, 47. Albert Durer, a famous engraver, and the first who engraved on wood, was born here in 1470. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

NURSIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the northern part of the country of the Sabines, at the foot of the Apennines, now Norcia; which see. It was the country of Sertorius, a famous commander, who, following Marius into Gaul, lost an eye in the first battle. On Sylla's return he fled to Spain, and successfully opposed all the generals sent against him, till conquered by the treachery of his own officers.—PLUTARCH. Long. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, in



the island of Funen, with the remains of an old castle, in which Christian II. was born in 1481, and to the top of which he was carried by a tame monkey when an infant, and brought down again unhurt. Long. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NYEKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in the island of Falster, on a narrow channel, opposite the island of Laland. It carries on a considerable trade. Long. 11. 51. E. lat. 54. 46. N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in the southern part of Finland, which has been lately ceded to Russia. Its capital is Helsingfors.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny. Here is a mineral spring, and it has also some manufactories of soap and woollen stuffs.

NYSSA, a town or mountain where Bacchus was supposed to have been educated: some place it in Arabia, some in India, and others in Ethiopia.—ADAM'S *Geo.* 382.

NYSTADT, a town in Finland, N. W. from Abo, Sweden, noted for a peace concluded between Russia and Sweden in 1721. Long. 21. 31. E. lat. 61. 10. N.

## O.

OAKHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire. Jeffery Hudson, a remarkable dwarf, was born here in 1619. At seven or eight years of age he was but eighteen inches in height. He is said not to have grown any taller till thirty, when he shot up to 3 feet 9 inches\*. There has long been a custom established

\* At an entertainment given at Burleigh, near Stamford, he was introduced on the table in a cold pye. — MAWMAN'S *Excursion*.

here, that the first time a peer of the realm comes within the precinct of the manor, he forfeits a shoe from his horse, to be nailed to the castle wall. This due is now generally compounded for with money; and a shoe made larger or smaller according to the sum given in commutation, with the title and donor's name cut on it, is fixed up in lieu of that from the horse's foot. Long. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

OAKHAMPTON, a borough in Devonshire, has the remains of a castle dismantled by Henry VIII. The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from the manufactory of serges, and the expenditure of travellers; the turnpike road from Exeter to Launceston, Falmouth, &c. passing through it. Long. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

OATES, between Ongar and Harlow, in Essex. Here the learned and pious Locke died in 1704.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* iii. 283.—*Beaut. of England*, v. 426.—See ONGAR and WRINGTON.

OAXACA, or GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, America. It is one of the most delightful countries in that quarter of the globe, and extends a considerable distance along the South sea. It is the only province in New Spain which continues the culture of the cochineal.—HUMBOLDT, *livre* iii. 265. Oaxaca, or Guaxaca, is the chief place.

OBAN, a seaport in the parish of Kilmore, and county of Argyleshire, Scotland, situated on the shore of the sound of Mull. It contains only 800 inhabitants, but is very thriving.

OBERLAND, a province of Prussia, formerly called Hockerland, fertile and well cultivated. There is a territory of this name in the duchy of Courland, lying between the town of Seelburg and Lithuania.

OBY, a river of Russia, in Asia,



which joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk, and falls into the Northern ocean. It issues from the Altin lake, in lat. 52. N. and about 106. W. from Ferro (89. W. from London). It abounds with fish, and is navigable almost to its source.—BUSCHING, i. 471.

OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 23 miles E. N. E. of Toledo. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, and was taken from the Moors by Alphonso VI. in 1106. On the 19th November, 1809, the French gained a victory here over the Spaniards.—*Gent. Mag.* N. S. ii. 1160. Long. 3. 48. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

OCHIL HILLS, a range of lofty mountains, which extend from Dumbane in Perthshire, easterly to Fife-shire. They present a pleasing picture of scenery and pastoral life; swelling hills verdant to their summits, covered with flocks of sheep or herds of cattle, rivulets, hamlets, &c. These hills abound with minerals, agates, and rock crystals.

OCHUS, a river of Asia, which rises from mount Sariphi, near Nisæa, and flows into the Caspian sea.

OCZAKOW, or OTCHAKOF, a town and fortress lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Ca harinen-slaf. It is seated at the mouth of the Dnieper, and has been frequently taken and retaken by the Russians and Turks, but last by the former in 1788, under Potemkin, when a horrible slaughter took place. It lasted three days, and the inhabitants as well as the garrison were confounded in the promiscuous carnage. It was confirmed to the Russians by a treaty of peace.—TOOKE's *Life of Catherine II.* iii. 261.—SEGUR's *Frederick William II.* ii. 29. Long. 31. 20. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ODCOMBE, near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, was the birthplace of Coryate, a noted and curious traveller, in 1577. — See SWALLEY. —

GRANGER's *Biog. Hist.* ii. 35. — Long. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

ODENSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, and capital of the island of Funen. In the cathedral of this town Canute was buried. Odensee supplies the army, particularly the cavalry, with their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves.—BUSCHING, i. 117.—*Geo. Un. de HUBNER*, iii. 21. — KUTTNER's *Travels in Denmark*, &c. letter i. Winslow, a celebrated anatomist, was a native of Odensee, but passed most of his time at Paris. He wrote on the uncertain signs of death, in which there are perhaps some exaggerated assertions; but these are excusable, as in his youth he had been twice thought to be dead.—*Galerie Hist.* Long. 10. 24. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

ODER, a river of Germany which rises in Silesia, and falls into the Baltic sea. A few years ago, on an overflow of the river Oder, which carried ruin and devastation with it, Leopold prince of Brunswick embarked in a small boat with three assistants, to the relief of two men who were struggling for their lives; when the boat, being driven on the stump of a tree, upset, and the benevolent prince was drowned. — JONES's *Biog. Dict.* — *Monthly Rev.* N. S. ix. 104.

ODESSA, a seaport of Russia, situated on a bay of the Black sea. It is about 30 miles distant from the mouth of the Dniester, and 60 from that of the Dnieper. Its chief export is in grain.—ODDY's *European Commerce*. It is remarkable for the superior flavour of its mutton. — CLARKE's *Travels*, i. 632. Long. 29. 24. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

ODIHAM, a town in Hampshire, about 24 miles from Winchester. The poor of this town are chiefly employed in spinning worsted or silk. At the extremity of the town is a



convenient wharf on the Basingstoke canal, by which goods are conveyed to and from London. At North-Warnborough, about a mile from the town, David king of Scotland was confined some time. Lilly, the grammarian, was born here in 1466. Long. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

ÆCHALIA, an ancient town of Eubœa (now Negropont), S. E. from Chalcis, the residence of Eurytus, destroyed by Hercules, because he refused to give him his daughter Iole, according to promise. It was to extinguish the love of Hercules that Dejanira sent him the poisoned tunic which caused his death.

Thus various passions rul'd by turns her breast:

She now resolves to send the fatal vest,  
Dy'd with Lernæan gore, whose power  
might move

His soul anew, and rouse declining love.  
Nor knew she what her sudden rage be-  
stows,

When she to Lychas trusts her future  
woes ;

With soft endearments she the boy com-  
mands,

To bear the garment to her husband's  
hands.

GARTH'S *Ovid*, book ix.

Long 24. 4. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic sea. It is very fertile. Borkholm is the capital. Long. 9. 36. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

ÆNOTRIA, one of the ancient names of Italy.

OESEL, an island of the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Livonia. It is about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Long. 24. 20. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

ÆTA, a chain of mountains, extending from Thermopylæ and the Maliac gulf, westward, to mount Pindus, and from thence to the Ambracian gulf. Near Trachis, on these mountains, Hercules, unable to endure the torments occasioned by the poisonous garment sent him by his wife Dejanira, tore up trees by the

roots, and hurled Lychas the bearer into the sea.

Thus when Alcides, from Æchalia  
crown'd

With conquest, felt th' invenom'd robe,  
and tore,

Through pain, up by the roots Thessa-  
lian pines ;

And Lychas from the top of Æta threw  
Into th' Euboic sea.

*Paradise Lost*, book ii. 542.

On this mountain he caused a fune-  
ral pile to be raised, and, spreading  
over it the skin of the Næmean  
lion, he laid himself upon it, as on a  
couch, and leaning his head upon his  
club, ordered the pile to be set on  
fire. Philoctetes, the son of Pæan, is  
said to have performed for him this  
last service, for which Hercules  
presented him with his bows and  
arrows.

The son of Pæan lights the lofty pyre,  
High round the structure climbs the  
greedy fire ;

Plac'd on the top, thy nervous shoulders  
spread

With the Næmean spoil, thy careless  
head

Rais'd on a knotty club, with look divine,  
Here thou, dread hero, of celestial line,

Wert stretch'd at ease ; as when, a  
cheerful guest,

Wine crown'd thy bowls, and flow'rs  
thy temples drest.

GARTH'S *Ovid*, book ix.

OEYRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 8 miles W. from Lis-  
bon. It was the residence of the  
famous marquis de Pombal, who  
during the reign of king Joseph was  
surrounded with all the trappings of  
pomp and power. The marquis  
died at this estate in 1782.—*Lit.*  
*Pan.* iv. 114. Between Oeyras and  
the village of Carcavelos, the sweet  
wine is produced which in England  
is called Lisbon, and in the country  
itself wine of Carcavelos.—*LINK'S*  
*Travels*, 239. Long. 9. 10. W. lat.  
38. 44. N.

OFANTO, the ancient Aufidus, a  
river of Italy, which is said by the  
historian Florus to have been for



some time bloody after the battle of Cannæ. It rises in the Apennine mountains, in the Farther Principato, Naples, and, passing by Conza and Monte Verde, it afterwards separates the Capitanata from the Basilicata and the Terra-di-Barri, and then falls into the gulf of Venice, near Salpe. — *Ency. Brit.* From Horace's notice of it, the Aufidus seems to have been a boisterous stream :—

Where Aufidus, with deaf'ning waves  
And rapid course, impetuous raves.

Bk. ii. ode 30.

So branching Aufidus, who laves  
The Daunian realms, fierce rolls his  
waves,

When to the golden labours of the swain,  
He meditates his wrath, and deluges the  
plain.—Bk. iv. ode 14.

OGDENBURG, a town opposite to Niagara, on the river St. Lawrence. It was taken by the English in February 1813, who crossed the river St. Lawrence on the ice to attack it, under the command of major Macdonald. Long. 78. 58. W. lat. 43. 0. N.

OHETEROA, an island in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the northward of it; yet their manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better dye, the spears and clubs are better cut and polished, and the carving is executed in a superior manner. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Isles. Long. 150. 47. W. lat. 22. 27. S.

OHIO, a river of North America, which is formed by the Monongahela and Allegany, that rise in the Allegany mountains. The breadth of this river in no one place exceeds 1200 yards; but its mean breadth may be estimated at 600 yards, and

its length almost at 1200 miles, and it is navigable for boats. It falls into the Mississippi.—MICHAMX's *Travels*. —MAVOR's *Un. Hist.* xx, 220. and xxiv, 394.

OHIO, one of the United States of America.

OKA, or OKKA, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Orel, and, after watering that and the governments of Kaluga, Tula, Mosco, Rezzan, Tambof, Vladimir, and Nishnei-Novogorod, falls at the last-mentioned city into the Volga. This river is navigable, and receives many lesser streams.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Beauvais is the capital.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, on the Hunte, E. S. E. of Embden. Near this town was born, in 1683, Burchard Christopher Munich. He learned the art of war under Marlborough and Eugene, was employed as an engineer by Peter I. of Russia, enjoyed the favour of Peter II. was made field-marshal by the empress Anne, in whose reign he distinguished himself at Dantzick, when Stanislaus of Poland was driven from it, and by several victories over the Turks. He was banished to Siberia in the reign of Elizabeth; and when recalled, 20 years after, by Peter III. he appeared at court in the same sheep-skin dress which he had worn in his captivity, and died at Riga in 1767. Long. 8. 15. E. lat. 53. 7. N.

OLERON, an island of France, lying 5 miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and 30 in circumference; is populous and fertile, and defended by a castle. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions



of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, which are called the Laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substructure of all their marine constitutions. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 45. 46. N.

OLIFANT'S OR ELEPHANT'S RIVER, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic ocean on the western coast of the cape of Good Hope, in lat. 31. 30. S.

OLINDA, a province of Brasil, South America, lying along the coast of the Atlantic.

OLINDA, a town of Brasil, with a small inconvenient harbour. It was taken by the English in 1594, and in 1630 by the Dutch. In 1631 a Dutch fleet of six ships, under the command of admiral Pater, engaged a fleet of thirty Spanish and Portuguese ships under the command of admiral d'Oquendo, off Olinda. The conflict was long and sanguinary; many of the Portuguese ships were sunk; one of the Dutch ships went to the bottom, and the gallant admiral Pater lost his life by his ship being blown up. "The four remaining Dutch ships retired to Olinda.—Olinda is sometimes called Fernambucca.—GRANT'S *Hist. of Brasil*, 56. Long. 36. 16. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

OLIOULLES, a little town in the department of Var, late province of Provence. In its neighbourhood, orange, lemon, citron, and date trees, attain the highest perfection in the open ground; the olive flourishes in abundance; and it is to the culture of these the place owes its name. The oil is not of a very good quality; but they are very useful for the soap-manufactories, of which there are several at Olioulles. The dried figs are in much esteem.—MILLIN'S *Travels*.

OLISIPO, the ancient name of Lisbon.

OLIVA, a large and celebrated monastery of Poland, in Eastern Prussia, 3 miles W. of Dantzick. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Long. 36. 25. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

OLIVENCA, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Alentejo. It is near the Guadiana, and has been several times taken; last by the French and Spaniards in 1801, when it was ceded to the latter by the peace of Badajoz. Long. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

OLIVES, or OLIVET, MOUNT OF, was distant from Jerusalem about 8 furlongs, and separated from it by the brook Kidron. Though this mount was named from its olive trees, yet it abounded in other trees also. The names of the various districts of this mount were, first, Geth-semani, the place of oil-presses; second, Bethany, the place of dates; third, Bethphage, the place of green figs.—TAYLOR'S *Comp. to the Bible*.—This is not a single hill, but rather a part of a long ridge, with three, or, according to Pococke, four heads or summits, extending from N. to S.; the middlemost of which is that from which our Saviour ascended into heaven. A contemptible advocate of infidelity has charged the evangelist Luke with having contradicted himself; for in his gospel he tells us that Jesus ascended into heaven from Bethany; and in the Acts of the Apostles he informs us, that he ascended from mount Olivet. The learned bishop of Llandaff has observed, in his able "Apology for Christianity," that this objection proceeds either from ignorance of geography, or ill-will to Christianity; as Bethany was not only a town, but a district of mount Olivet adjoining to the town. For several me-



morable occurrences on this mount, see BUTLER's *Geog. Ex. in the New Test.* 91. and 175.

OLLANTIGH, in the parish of Wye, Kent, S. W. from Canterbury, was the birthplace of Mrs. Catherine Macaulay Graham in 1731; and her brother, the patriotic alderman Sawbridge, in 1732.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1163. Long. 1. 1. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated on an eminence in the middle of a plain. This city, which was formerly strong, is still enclosed by thick walls three quarters of a league in extent. It has very few inhabitants or manufactories, and its whole internal appearance announces decay. A few bricks are made in or near the town, and the inhabitants feed hogs and turkeys. Some vineyards in the neighbourhood, and a few kitchen gardens under the ancient walls, constitute all the riches of Olmedo.—BOURGOING.

OLMUTZ, a commercial town of Moravia. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and besieged again in 1758 by that monarch, who was obliged to raise the siege.—TOWERS's *Mem. Fred.* Not far from this place Richard I. was confined by Henry VI. emperor of Germany, with exemplary perfidy. Monsieur de la Fayette\*, who was very active in America during the American war, and a distinguished character in the French revolution, was confined here several years, till Bonaparte threw open the doors of the dungeon of Olmutz.—*Mon. Rev.*

\* Madame de la Fayette, an honour to her sex and to her country, quitted the dungeon of Robespierre, in which her kindred had perished, only to go heroically, with her daughter, to participate the bonds of her husband in the prisons of the emperor at Olmutz.—SEGUR's *Fred. Wm.* II. iii. 105.

liii. 466. Long. 17. 15. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

OLNEY, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the N. bank of the Ouse, near the borders of Northamptonshire, has a considerable manufactory of bone-lace. The residence of the late eminent poet Cowper was at Weston Underwood, about a mile from this town, from the contiguous scenery of which many descriptions in his elegant poem of "The Task," are known to have been derived.—*Beaut. of Eng.* i. 333. Long. 0. 54. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

OLONA, a department of Italy, of which Milan is the capital. It was formerly a part of the duchy of Milan, and receives its name from a river which runs into the Po.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, famous for its mines of iron and its mineral water. It is situated in the government of the same name, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. side of the lake Ladoga. Long. 34. 20. E. lat. 61. 40. N.

OLONETZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this government are some considerable iron-works.

OLYMPIA, a city of Elis, in Greece, on the river Alpheus.—See LONGINICO.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains in all Asia. The top of it is always covered with snow.

OLYMPUS, a mountain on the N. of Thessaly, or on the confines of Macedonia, famous for the fable of the giants: put frequently by the poets for heaven, on account of its great height.

OLYNTHUS, an ancient town of Macedonia, on the top of the Toronæan gulf, S. E. of Thessalonica. It was long either subject to Athens, or in alliance with it. Being taken



by treachery by Philip, it was destroyed, and the inhabitants reduced to servitude. This gave occasion to the fatal war between the Athenians and that king. Long. 23. 30. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

OMAN, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N. by the Persian gulf, on the E. by the ocean, and on the S. and W. by extensive deserts. It has some rivers, and the country affords cheese, barley, and lentiles, with several sorts of grapes, and dates in abundance. Fish is very plentiful on the coast. The principal towns are Oman and Muscat.

OMBERG, or AMBERG, a mountain of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, Gothland. It is so high, that four provinces, six cities, and fifty churches, may be seen from the top of it.—CATTEAU's *View*, 8.

OMBRONE, a river of Tuscany, formerly called Umbro; which see.

OMER, ST. a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, late province of Artois. Near St. Omer is a lake, in which are some islands that may be conducted like boats. Long. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

OMMENBURG, a town in the electorate of Mentz, on a high hill near the river Ohern, S. E. of Marpurg.

OMOA, or ST. FRANCISCO DE OMOA, a seaport town and fort of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. The fort was taken by the British under Capt. Dalrymple in 1779; but it was not long retained by them. Long. 89. 53. W. lat. 15. 50. N.

ON, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliopolis, was formerly a very considerable place. It was seated near the river Nile, 10 miles to the E. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Aimkems. Joseph, after his wonderful release

from prison, married Aseneth, the daughter of Potiphar, priest of Heliopolis. Long. 31. 30. E. lat. 30. 5. N.

ONEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, visited by capt. Cook in 1778. Long. 160. 15. W. lat. 21. 50. N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The river falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name, on the gulf of Genoa. It was taken by the French in 1794. Andrew Doria, the restorer of the independency of Genoa when under the French yoke, was born here in 1476, and died in 1560. Long. 8. 6. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

ONGAR, or CHIPPING ONGAR, a market-town in Essex, about 10 miles W. by S. from Chelmsford. Oates, about 4 miles to the N. of this town, was the seat of the lords Mashams, and distinguished as the retreat of the celebrated John Locke, who died here in 1704, and lies buried under a plain altar in the village church-yard, having an inscription upon it from his own pen.

ONORE, or HONAWERA, a seaport on the coast of Malabar. It was taken by storm on the 5th of January, 1783; by general Matthews. The carnage on this occasion is said to have been terrible; and the indiscriminate seizure of treasure, public and private, there deposited, exhibited, in the most odious light, the rapacity and avarice of the commander.—*Mem. of the Reign of Geo. III.* iii. 184. In 1799 it was ceded to Great Britain. Long. 74. 45. E. lat. 14. 20. N.

ONRUST, a small island on the coast of Java, about 9 miles N. W. from Batavia. It is well fortified, and has a good dock-yard.

ONTARIO, a lake of North America, situated between 71. and 74.



W. long. and 41. and 45. N. lat. On its S. side it receives the waters of lake Erie, by means of the river Niagara. It is about 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour; among which are the Oswego-bass, weighing three or four pounds. Near the S. E. part it receives the river Oswego; and on the N. E. its waters enter the river Iroquois.

OONALASHKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are, to all appearance, a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Besides this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper-leather are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They manufacture mats and baskets of grass, which are strong and beautiful.

OPHIR, a country mentioned in Scripture, from which Solomon had great quantities of gold in ships sent for that purpose. Some have supposed it the West, some the East Indies, others the eastern shore of Africa. Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, has given very good reasons for determining it to be Sofala, on the coast of Mosambique, near Zanguebar, Africa.

OPHIR, a mountain of Sumatra, situated immediately under the equinoctial line, and supposed to be the

highest visible from the sea; its summit being elevated 13,482 feet above that level.

OPHRAH, a city of Manasseh, W. of Jordan. It was the birthplace of Gideon, who freed the Israelites, after they had been in subjection to the Midianites for seven years.—See *Scripture Atlas, Tribe of Manasseh this side Jordan*.

OPIS, an ancient town of Asia, on the river Physeus, near its junction with the Tigris, S. E. of Bagdad. Here a mutiny took place in Alexander's army, but was soon suppressed, by the seizure of thirteen of the principals, and ordering them to immediate execution.—ARRIAN, bk. vii. 9.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a rich and handsome seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines; and large quantities are exported hence to England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour. Oporto was taken by the French under marshal Soult in 1809, and many of the inhabitants were massacred.—*Lit. Panorama*, vi. 582.

ORAN, an important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good harbour. It has been several times taken by the Spaniards; from whom it was attempted to be taken in 1790, after an earthquake, which had destroyed 2000 of the inhabitants.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome, late province of Dauphiny. It has several remains of antiquity. William III. of England derived his title of prince of Orange from this place.

ORANIENBAUM, a palace on the coast of the gulf of Finland, 40



versts from Petersburg. It was built by prince Mentchikoff in 1727, and at his fall reverted to the crown.—*TOOKE'S Life of Cath.* i. 248.

ORBE, an ancient, handsome, and pleasant town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud. It is seated on a river of the same name. Its romantic situation, the single-arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, the wild scenery on the banks of that river, its frequent cataracts, and the various picturesque views in the neighbourhood, are the admiration of all travellers. Viret, one of the reformers, was born at Orbe in 1511.

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a cluster of islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. They are 67 in number, of which only 29 are inhabited; the remaining 38, called Holms, are of small size, and have always been appropriated to pasturage.—*Edin. Rev.* No. xv. 89. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are extremely rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. The strait, called Pentland Frith, which divides these islands from the county of Caithness, is likewise very dangerous\* to those who are not well acquainted with the tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks that lie in the E. entrance of the Frith. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath on these mountains shel-

\* By the Caledonian canal now forming, these dangers will be avoided.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

ters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are numbers of sheep and small black cattle. The products of the vallies and plains are bear (an inferior kind of barley) and oats, but no other sort of grain. For about three weeks in summer they enjoy the light of the sun without intermission, and for the same space in winter they scarcely behold that luminary; but the moonlight, and the aurora borealis, supply its absence. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, kelp\*, oil, feathers, and skins.—*BARRY'S Hist. of the Orkney Islands.* Margaret, daughter of Eric, king of Norway, who had been appointed by Alexander III. of Scotland, as his successor, died in one of the Orkney islands, in 1290, on her way to England, to celebrate her marriage with Edward the 1st's son, to whom she had been affianced soon after the death of her grandfather Alexander, which happened in 1285.—See *KINGHORN*, in *Gaz.* Her death occasioned the famous competition between John Baliol and Robert Bruce for the crown of Scotland.—*RAPIN*, i. 365.—*Encyclopæd. Brit.* xviii. 603.

ORCHOMENOS, a ruined city, situated N.E. of Chæronea, in Bœotia, now Livadia, Turkey in Europe. At this place Sylla was attacked by Archelaus, one of Mithridates' generals; when the former, seeing his troops begin to give way, leaped from his horse, and snatching up a standard, exclaimed, "I will die here gloriously; and, soldiers, when you are asked where you abandoned your general, answer at Orchome-

\* Kelp, which has become the staple commodity of the islands, is annually made to the amount of about 3 or 4000 tons.—*MACPHERSON'S Ann. of Commerce.*



nos." This reproach recalled the courage of the Romans; they followed him to the charge, and gained a complete victory. Here is the tomb of Hesiod, who, according to some, lived in the time of Homer; according to others, before that poet.—See ASCRA. Long. 23. 12. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Niricia, situated on the Hielmar lake. It has a harbour on the Hielmar lake, which has a communication with the Maeler, by means of the canal and river of Aborga. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. Long. 15. 12. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

OREGRUND, Sweden, seated on the Bothnic gulf, whence the iron from the adjacent mine of Danamora is exported, and called in England Oregrund iron, from the place of its exportation.—PINKERTON, i. 547. Long. 18. 5. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

OREL, a town of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name, on the river Occa. Long. 36. 0. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

ORELLANA, a river of America; so called from its discoverer, a bold and enterprising Spaniard, in 1541.—See AMAZON.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of America*, ii. 214.

ORENBURG, a new-built town, at the confluence of the rivers Or and Jaicks, in Asiatic Russia, in a province of the same name, in the government of Ufa. The northern division of this government is inhabited by the Baschkirs. They pass their winters around their firesides, and may be said to kill time in smoking and drinking the Tartar liquor koumis. It is only in summer they discover any exertion; and even then they take no further trouble than to hunt or to look after their flocks, leaving all domestic labour to their wives.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxi. 505. It is excellently situ-

ated for trade to the East Indies; and its commerce consists in cloth, velvets, Russian leather, iron utensils, needles, and various ornamental articles.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a handsome bridge of one arch. Long. 7. 36. W. lat. 42. 19. N.

ORESUND, a lake of Norway, near Roraas, whence the river Glomme issues.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade. They deal in carpets of several sorts, and manufacture red and yellow Morocco leather. It is seated on the river Euphrates. At Orfa, they pretend to shew the well where Rachel watered her father's camels when Jacob met her, and they call it Abraham's well.—*Ency. Brit.* Long. 33. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

ORFORD, a seaport and borough of Suffolk. It was formerly a good fishing-town, but has lost its trade. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory. Long. 1. 31. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

ORGANFORD, a village near Poole, in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, produced in its neighbourhood.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. It is the mart of the French East India company. The English failed in an attempt to take it in 1746. Long. 3. 16. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

ORIHUELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated



in a fertile country. They make here very curious snuff-boxes with the roots of the terebinthus, which are much admired on account of their beautiful shades representing landscapes.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by Golconda on the S. and the bay of Bengal on the E. The districts of Midniapour, in this province, are subject to the English East India company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, the principal river of Sardinia, anciently named Thursus, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the sea on the western coast.

ORISTAGNI, a town of Sardinia, on the west coast, the see of an archbishop, but thinly inhabited; 38 miles N. W. of Cagliari. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

ORKNEY ISLES.—See ORCADES.

ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, which now forms the departments of Loire and Cher, Eure and Loire, and Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, a large, ancient, rich, and handsome city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleanois. It has stood two memorable sieges; the first, in 451, against the formidable Attila; the second, in 1428, against the English; which last was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans.—See DOMREMY. The commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. Sheep-skins, and stockings both knit and woven, form also considerable articles of trade. It

has a society of natural philosophy, natural history, &c. and a public library. The environs are very pleasant. The bridge over the Loire is much admired. It was built by Louis XV. and consists of nine arches; the centre one of which is 100 feet wide. Louis VI. surnamed the Fat, was crowned at Orleans in 1108\*. On this bridge was placed the unfortunate Joan of Arc, with boots and spurs like a knight, on her knees before the Virgin. The celebrated duke of Guise, called Balafre (gashed) from a wound he received at the siege of Boulogne, was assassinated here in 1563, by John Poltrot de Méré. He was the father of the duke assassinated at Blois. Francis II. died here in 1560. Lord Bolingbroke passed the greater part of his exile at the village of La Source, near this place.—WRAXALL'S *Tour*.—H. M. WILLIAMS' letters, ii.—Long. 2. 0. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, 5 miles from Orleans, and falls into the Seine at the distance of 50 miles from its commencement.

ORLEANS, NEW, the capital of Louisiana, in North America. In 1788 great part of it was destroyed by fire. It is situated on the Mississippi.

ORMSKIRK, a small neat market town, with some trade, 13 miles northward of Liverpool, and about 9 from the sea-coast. This place is rendered famous on account of the discovery of a medicine reckoned sovereign against the bite of a mad dog, compounded by Thomas Hill in this place.—PLAYFAIR'S *Geo.* ii. 439.

\* He died at Paris in 1137, and his last words are very remarkable:—"Remember, my son, and keep it constantly before your eyes, that the royal authority is only a public trust, of which you will render a very exact account after your death."—HENAULT.



**ORMUS**, a small island in the gulf of Persia, anciently Ogyris, which contained the tomb of king Erythras, who was supposed to have given the name to the Erythrean sea.—**D'ANVILLE**.—See **RED SEA**. Ormus has two safe ports, one on the east and another on the western side; it is three leagues from the coast of Persia, and near four in circuit.—**Dr. VINCENT's Nearchus**, i. 333. It has but little trade, as it produces nothing but salt. Its capital, of the same name, was taken in 1622 from the Portuguese by the Persians and English, and razed to the ground. John de Castro, a celebrated Portuguese warrior, died here in 1548. Long. 56. 25. E. lat. 27. 4. N.

**ORNANS**, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Comté. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of the great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country. The fishes which it disgorges are called *umbres*.—There is a similar well about a league from Vesoul. Ornans is seated on the Louve, 8 miles S. E. of Besançon. Long. 6. 18. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

**ORNE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English channel, 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

**ORONOKO**, a river of South America, which rises in Popayan, near the Pacific ocean; and, after a course of 755 leagues, enters the Atlantic ocean, in 9. N. lat. where its impetuosity is so great, that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

The Oronoko, in his pride,  
Rolls to the main no tribute tide;

But 'gainst broad ocean urges far  
A rival sea of roaring war;  
While, in ten thousand eddies driven,  
The billows fling their foam to heaven;  
And the pale pilot seeks in vain,  
Where rolls the river, where the main.

SCOTT's *Rokeby*, canto i.

**ORONTES**, a river of Syria, which springs towards 33. 30. N. lat. and falls into the Mediterranean sea.

**OROOLONG**, one of the Pelew islands, which was given to captain Wilson by Abba Thulle in 1783.—**KEATE's Account of the Pelew Islands**, 98. 8vo. 4th edit.

**OROPESA**, the capital town of the province of Cochabamba, in Peru, South America. It has one gold mine, and was formerly denominated the granary of Peru. Long. 67. 6. W. lat. 18. 15. N.

**OROPUS**, an ancient town of Greece, on the river Asopus, and near the Euripus, on the frontiers of Attica, which was taken by the Thebans from the Athenians. Chabrias was suspected of treachery, and Calistratus the orator was employed to plead against him. The orator had great success and great applause; and Demosthenes, who heard him, from that time, being about 16 years old, determined to become an orator.—**PLUTARCH**. Long. 23. 50. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

**ORSOVA**, or **ORSCHOWA**, a fortress of Servia, built on both sides of the Danube, 70 miles E. of Belgrade. In 1788 it was besieged by an Austro-Russian army under the command of marshal Laudohn, who was obliged after six weeks to raise the siege; but the next year it was taken after a most obstinate resistance.—**BIGLAND's Europe**, i. 56. Long. 22. 58. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

**ORTEGAL**, a town and cape in Galicia, Spain. Off this cape sir R. Strachan captured four French sail of the line, with the same number of British ships, in 1805. Long. 7. 39. W. lat. 43. 46. N.



ORTON, a market-town of Westmoreland, 8 miles S. W. by S. from Appleby. The rev. Dr. Burn, author of the "Justice of the Peace," &c. was vicar of this parish thirty years.

ORTYGIA, a small island on the E. coast of Sicily, and joined to it by a bridge. On this island Syracuse is now situated. In the island was the famous fountain Arethusa, which emitted a copious stream of the sweetest water, resembling a river, and abounding with fishes. It was supposed to communicate with the river Alpheus, which was believed to run from the Peloponnesus, 500 miles below the ground and under the sea, and to issue at the mouth of this fountain:—

An isle, once called Ortygia, fronts the  
sides

Of rough Plemmyrium and Sicanian\*  
tides;

Hither 'tis said Alpheus, from his source  
In Elis' realms, directs his wat'ry course;  
Beneath the main he takes his secret  
way,

And mounts with Arethusa's streams to  
day;

Now a Sicilian flood his course he keeps,  
And rolls with blended waters to the  
deeps.

ORWELL HAVEN, a name sometimes given to the harbour which is formed by the rivers Stour, Manningtree, and Orwell. Here the incontinent Isabella landed in 1326, with the troops she had brought to England to assist in dethroning her consort, the misguided Edward II. —See DORT. Hence Edward III. sailed in 1338, and landed at Antwerp.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rises near Stow Market, in the centre of Suffolk, and runs by Ipswich;

"Where tow'ring Wolsey breath'd his  
native air."

SHENSTONE, 7th elegy.

\* Sicania was a name given to Sicily by a people originally from Spain.

It unites with the Stour, and forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

OSCA, now called HUESCA, a town of Arragon, in Spain, situated on the river Issuela, N. E. of Saragossa. Here the Roman general Sertorius\* was assassinated by Perpenna and other conspirators. —PLUTARCH.—See NORCIA and NURSIA, in *Gaz.*

OSEY, an island in Blackwater bay, near Malden in Essex. It is covered with wild fowl at certain seasons; and here the coal-ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

OSMA, a town of Spain, on the Duero, Old Castile. It took part with Sertorius in the year of Rome 682, and was destroyed by Pompey. In 931, the Moors were defeated here by the Christians. Long. 2. 58. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

OSMANSTADT, or OSMERITZ, a village on the W. side of the river Saale, near Jena, Upper Saxony, Germany. Here the German poet Wieland was buried in 1813. He had completed his 80th year. —*Lit. Pan.* xiii. 1111.

OSNABURG, a principality in the circle of Westphalia.

OSNABURG, a city of Germany, on the river Hase. A peace was made here, in 1648, between Germany and Sweden. The beer of this place is greatly esteemed; and it trades largely in linen. George I. expired on the road to Osnaburg, in the year 1727. —WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Courts of Berlin*, i. 39. —SMOLLETT'S *Cont. of Hume*. —NOBLE'S *Cont. of Granger*, iii. 5. Long. 7. 50. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

OSNABURG ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific ocean, supposed to have been first discovered

\* Sertorius, like many other commanders who have performed the greatest exploits, had but one eye; as Philip, Antigonus, Hannibal, Zisca, and Nelson.



by Quiros, in 1606, who called it Dezana. Captain Cook visited this island in the year 1769. The inhabitants were clothed, and appeared to be of a humane disposition. They were numerous, and used canoes. Long. 148. 10. W. lat. 17. 48. S.

OSORNO, a town of Chili, S. from Valdivia, South America. This town was besieged and taken about the year 1693 by the Araucanians. The sufferings endured by the garrison and inhabitants of Osorno are scarcely to be exceeded by those endured in the most celebrated sieges recorded in history. They were long obliged to subsist on the most loathsome food, having no other sustenance than the carcasses of dead horses; and when these failed, cats and dogs, and the skins of beasts. This was the last possession of the Spaniards within the territory of the Araucanian confederacy. All the settlements which had been established by Valdivia, and his successors, between the river Biobio and the archipelago of Chiloe, and preserved at the expence of much blood, were, in little more than three years, destroyed, and so effectually, that hardly any vestiges of them now remain.—KERR's *Voyages and Travels*, v. 351.

OSRHOENE, a small state of Asia, which formerly occupied the northern and most fertile part of Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris, in which the kingdom of Mygdonia was situated. The chief place in the kingdom was Edessa. Abgarus, the last king of Edessa (A. D. 216), was sent in chains to Rome, his dominions reduced into a province, and his capital dignified by the rank of colony; and thus the Romans, ten years before the fall of the Parthian monarchy, obtained a firm and permanent esta-

blishment beyond the Euphrates.—*Cyclop.*—See EDESSA.

OSSA, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus; but Hercules, as some report, separated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. It is more probable that they were separated by an earthquake. Ossa was one of those mountains which the giants heaped one upon another when they made war upon the gods, to scale the heavens with more facility.

Heav'd on Olympus, tott'ring Ossa stood;

On Ossa, Pelion nods with all his wood.

POPE'S *Homer*.

OSTEND, a strong fortified town of the Netherlands, in the department of the Lys, formerly of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege that it sustained against the Spaniards for three years, two months, and sixteen days, which terminated Sept. 22, 1604; when it capitulated on honourable terms. It has been taken several times; last by the French in 1794.—CAMPBELL'S *Journey*, 18.—*Mod. Europe*, iii. 56.—MEZERAY, vi. 311.—NUGENT'S *Tour*, i. 262. Long. 2. 51. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

OSTIA, a seaport town of Italy, at the mouth of the Tiber. It was formerly a magnificent port; but its harbour is now ruined, and the town, or rather village, contains scarcely fifty (sickly) inhabitants.—Long. 12. 13. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

OSTRACH, a village in the duchy of Baden, in the territory of Salmansweiller. The Austrians under the archduke Charles were defeated here by the French under Jourdan. The former lost 4000 men, the latter 5000.

OSTROLENKA, a town 60 miles N. E. of Warsaw. Here a dreadful



battle took place, in Dec. 1806, between the Russians commanded by general Benningsen, and the French under generals Murat, Davoust, and Lasnes. The fighting continued for three days. The loss was great on both sides, though the advantage appears to have been on the side of the French, who took eighty pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition-waggon. The Russians lost 12,000 men, the French 5000. — *Ency. Brit.* xviii. 398. — Long. 22. 0. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

OSWEGO, a fort of North America on the S. side of lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was taken by the French under the marquis de Montcalm, in 1756; when a great part of the garrison was massacred by the savages. The fort was delivered over to the American government in 1794. — *Mod. Europe*, v. 203. — Long. 76. 40. W. lat. 43. 14. N.

OSWESTRY, a town of England, in the county of Salop. The grand canal which forms a communication between the Severn and the Dee, and Mersey, passes near this town. Long. 3. 6. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

OTAHEITEE, one of the Society Islands of the Polynesia, in the South Pacific ocean, lying in 18. S. lat. and 150. W. long. and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. It is supposed to have been the Sagittaria discovered by Quiros in 1606. — *BURNEY'S Hist. of Voyages in S. Sea*, ii. 281. and 282. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months. He visited it twice afterwards. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains,

bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate; particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, casuarinas, and dragon-trees. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphire blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet. Making of mats constitutes a great part of their employment. The only quadrupeds found upon the island are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them. The provisions of the Otaheitans are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. They are in general good-natured, and extremely graceful. Omai (a native of the island of Ulitea) was brought to England from this island, and carried back again by captain Cook (*Abrid. of Cook's Voy.* i. 187); and Tupia, the principal priest of the island, was at his own request received on board captain Cook's ship in his first voyage, with a wish of seeing England. His parting from his friends is beautifully expressed by Mr. Rogers, in his *Pleasures of Memory*, p. 23:—

“So when the daring sons of science  
drew  
The mild *Tupia's* firm, yet fond adieu



To all his soul best lov'd, such tears he  
shed,  
While each soft scene of summer beauty  
fled :

Long o'er the wave a wistful look he cast,  
Long watch'd the streaming signal from  
the mast ;

Till twilight's tints deceiv'd his eye,  
And forests fring'd the evening sky."

HAWKESWORTH'S *Voy.* ii. 181. —  
*Abridgment Cook's Voy.* i. 41. Tu-  
pia and his servant died at Batavia,  
and were buried in the island of  
Edam.—*Abrid. Cook's Voy.* i. 129.

OTAHOLA, a jurisdiction of South  
America, in the audience of Quito.  
Otahola, 30 miles N. of Quito, is the  
principal place; and so large and  
populous, that it is said to contain  
18,000 or 20,000 souls.

OTHAM, a village about 2 miles  
from Maidstone, near the river Len,  
in the county of Kent. It was the  
birthplace of Horne, bishop of Nor-  
wich, author of a commentary on  
the Psalms. He was born in 1732.  
—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1233. Long.  
O. 38. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

OTRANTO, a province of Naples,  
bounded on all sides by the sea,  
except towards the west, where it  
is joined to Bari. The principal  
productions are olives, figs, and  
grapes.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, with  
a commodious harbour. It was  
taken by the Turks in 1480, but  
afterwards restored. Long. 18. 35.  
E. lat. 40. 20. N.

OTRAR, on the river Sihon, in  
Western Tartary, is memorable for  
the death of Timour, or Tamerlane,  
which happened on the commence-  
ment of his expedition to China, on  
the 1st of April, A. D. 1405, in the  
71st year of his age, and the 36th  
of his reign.—MAURICE'S *Mod.*  
*Hist. of Hindostan*, ii. 32.—GIB-  
BON'S *Decl. and Fall Rom. Emp.* vi.  
360.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*,  
i. 497. Timour, towards the close  
of his life, had the misfortune to fall

from his horse, which made him  
halt during the remainder of his  
days; whence he was called Timur-  
lang, or Timur the lame.—KERR'S  
*Voy. and Travels*, viii. 413.

OTTAWAS, or UTAWAS, called  
also GRAND RIVER, a river of Ca-  
nada, which is the most important  
of all the tributary streams of the  
great river St. Lawrence, into which  
river it falls about 30 miles above  
Montreal.

OTTENSEN, a village near Alto-  
na, Germany. The duke of Bruns-  
wick, who was wounded at the bat-  
tle of Naumbourg, was buried at  
this village, in the same church  
which contains the ashes of Klop-  
stock and Arminius.—See DORT.—  
*Critical Rev.* xiv. 500.

OTTERBURN, a village of North-  
umberland, on the river Rhead, on  
the S. side of the Cheviot hills.  
Here a battle was fought in 1388,  
between the English and Scots;  
when Douglas, the Scotch general\*,  
was slain, and Henry Percy taken  
prisoner; and the English, though  
greatly superior in number, were  
totally routed.

OTUMBA, between Mexico and  
Tlascala, is noted for a decisive bat-  
tle between the Mexicans and Spa-  
niards in 1520; when the former  
were defeated, and the Spaniards  
re-entered Mexico, from which they  
had been driven after the death of  
Montezuma.—KERR'S *Voy. and Trav.*  
iv.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of America*,  
ii. 97. 4to. Long. 100. O. W. lat.  
19. O. N.

OUDE, a province of Hindoostan,  
subject to anahob, whose dominions  
lie on both sides of the Ganges.

OUDE, an ancient city, the ca-  
pital of the province of the same

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\*The standard and the iron mace of  
the gallant Douglas are still preserved  
by some of his descendants.—*Ency. Brit.*  
art. *Peebles*.



name. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently go thither on pilgrimage from all parts of India.

OU DENARDE, a strong town of France, in the department of the Scheld, formerly of Austrian Flanders, on the Scheld. It has a manufactory of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. The town was besieged by the French in 1708; but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 7000 prisoners\*. The French took it in 1792, and it was united to France in 1796. Drusius, a learned man, particularly skilled in the Hebrew language, and of extensive acquaintance with the Jewish antiquities, and with whatever is connected with biblical literature, was born here in 1550.—*Cyclop. art. Drusius.* Long. 3. 33. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

OUDEWATER, a strong town of Holland, seated on the little Yssel. In 1575 the Spaniards took this place by storm, and made a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants. It was the birthplace of Arminius, the founder of the sect of Arminians, or

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\* Europe had not for many years produced two such noble armies: above 100 general officers appeared in the field; and 250 colonels fought at the head of their respective regiments. The number of the French exceeded that of the allies by 12,000. George II. then electoral prince of Hanover, had his horse shot under him, and colonel Laschky was killed by his side. About 3000 of the French were slain on the field of battle; 2000 deserted; and about 7000 were taken, including a great number of officers, together with ten pieces of cannon, above a hundred standards and colours, and 4000 horses. The loss of the allies did not amount to 2000 men, nor was one officer of distinction killed on their side during the whole engagement.—*SMOLLETT'S Contin. of Hume.—Mod. Europe, iv. 326.*

Remonstrants. He was born in 1565. Long. 4. 43. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

OVERTON, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles from Basingstoke. An excellent trout-stream rises in the parish of Ash, and flows with such a current by this village as to drive several mills, one of which is a silk-mill of curious construction.

OVERYSSEL, a province or department of Holland, bounded on the E. by the bishopric of Munster; on the N. by West Friesland and Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishopric of Munster. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUFA, or UFA.—See UFA.

OUGIEN, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Malwa. It is a place of great trade. The principal articles of export are cotton (which is sent in large quantities to Guzerat for the Bombay and China markets), coarse printed cloths, and opium. Long. 75. 51. E. lat. 23. 11. N.

OUGHTER, LOUGH, a lake in the county of Cavan, Ireland, formed by an expansion of the Erne, which flows through it. It was in a small island in this lake that the good bishop Bedel was confined by the insurgents in the 17th century.

OVIDIOPOL, a town of Russia, situated about 15 miles from the mouth of the Dniester; where, says Mr. Thornton, some modern travellers, with equal ignorance and credulity, have fixed the tomb of the exiled poet, Ovid.—*Pres. State of Turkey, ii. 409.*

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see and university, seated at the



confluence of the Ove and Deva; the first running to the N. the other to the S. of Oviedo. It contains 6400 inhabitants, but has little commerce. It has two tan-yards, a manufactory of hats, one of horn combs and bone buttons, and a grand magazine of arms for the army. Long. 5. 50. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

OVINGTON, to the W. of Newcastle, and not far from the river Tyne, in Northumberland, was the birthplace of Bewick, who excelled in engraving on wood.

OULLER, or TAL, the name of a lake in Hindoostan, which lies near Sirinagur, and receives the river Behut. It is said to be of large extent.

OUNDLE, a town of Northamptonshire. It is seated on the river Nen, over which are two bridges; it is well built, has a neat church, and a well that sometimes makes a drumming noise, which the vulgar think presages war or other calamity. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

OURAL.—See URAL.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, or Alemtejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal.—Piozzi's *Retrospect*. i. 284. Long. 8. 49. W. lat. 37. 26. N.

OURT, or OURTHE, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse near Liege. It gives name to a department formed of a part of the bishopric of Liege, and a small part of the duchy of Luxemburg.

OUSE, a river of Sussex, rising from two branches, one of which has its spring in St. Leonard's forest, near the source of the Arun; the other in the forest of Worth; but

they soon unite to the S. by Lewes, and, entering the English channel, the Ouse forms the harbour of New-haven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, waters Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which town it enters the Lincolnshire washes.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river which rises in the S. part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls afterward into the Great Ouse.

OUSE, NORTHERN, a river of Yorkshire, the parents of which are the Ure and Swale, rising near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels, and afterwards, receiving the Wharf from the N. W. the Derwent from the N. E. and the Aire, formed by the united Aire and Calder, from the W. it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, or GRAND RIVER, a river of Canada, in North America, which discharges itself into lake Erie.

OU-TCHEOU, a city of China, in Quangsi. All the rivers of the province unite near this city, which joins to the province of Quangtung, and is the key of the whole province, and the most considerable city for commerce in it. Long. 110. 32. E. lat. 23. 28. N.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are



well made, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple.

OWHYHEE, the easternmost and largest of the Sandwich islands, in the Polynesia, North Pacific ocean. It abounds in cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. Here the celebrated navigator, captain Cook, fell a victim to the fury of the natives. He was killed by one of them named Nooáh, in 1779\*.—*Life of Captain Cook* by Dr. KIPPIS, 471.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, famous for its university, said to have been founded by the great Alfred. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, called the Mad Parliament. Charles I. assembled a parliament in this city in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644,

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\* The following justly merited compliment was paid to the memory of this great circumnavigator by Cowper, in his "Charity;" though in one of his letters† he has censured this illustrious seaman, which his able biographer imputes to his misapprehension.

When Cook—lamented, and with tears  
as just  
As ever mingled with heroic dust—  
Steer'd Britain's oak into a world unknown,  
And in his country's glory sought his  
own;  
Wherever he found man, to nature true,  
The rights of man were sacred in his  
view:  
He sooth'd with gifts and greeted with  
a smile  
The simple native of the new-found isle.  
He spurn'd the wretch that slighted or  
withstood  
The tender argument of kindred blood;  
Nor would endure that any should control  
His freeborn brethren of the southern  
pole.

† HAYLEY's *Life of Cowper*, iii 119.

he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests. This city was remarkably distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war, and it was the head-quarters of the royal army. Chillingworth and Pococke were natives of Oxford.—GRANGER's *Biog. Hist.* ii. 168.; iii. 270. Richard I. third son of Henry II. was born at Oxford, 1157; and John, his fifth son, in 1166.—*Hist. of the Royal Fam.* 27. and 29. Ridley and Cranmer were burnt, Davenant was born, and Miss Blandy was hanged at Oxford.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. It is watered by many streams, most of which terminate in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are transmitted from it, by means of the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in the county is that of fuel. The Thames has a communication with the Trent, Mersey, &c. by canals.

Oxus, an ancient name of the river Gihon, which divides Persia from Usbec Tartary, and which used to fall into the Caspian sea. The Tartars have turned its course into the Aral lake.

OXTON, between the river Mersey and Upton, in Cheshire, was



the birthplace of Dr. Richard Sherlocke, an amiable and learned clergyman, who died in 1689. — GRANGER, iii. 289.

OXYRINCHITES, a name of Egypt, in Heptanomia, to the left of the Nile, on the borders of Libya.

OYSTER HARBOUR, a bay on the S. W. coast of New Holland, and N. part of King George the Third's Sound, discovered by captain Vancouver in 1791, and so called from its plenty of oysters. Long. 118. 15. E. lat. 36. 58. S.

OZAMA, one of the largest rivers of Hispaniola, on which St. Domingo is situated, near its discharge into the sea. It is navigable 9 or 10 leagues from N. to S.

## P

PAARDEBERG, or the HORSE MOUNTAIN, in the district of Drakenstein, South Africa; so called from the number of wild horses, or zebras, that formerly frequented it.

PACHAMAC, a valley of South America, in Peru, celebrated for a magnificent temple built by the incas of Peru, to the honour of their god, whom they called Pachacamac. When the Spaniards conquered Peru, they found immense riches in it.

PACHITEA, a river of South America, which joins the Maranon at 8. 26. and is esteemed the most beautiful of all its tributary streams. It rises in 10. 46. first running E. then N. and in the early part of its progress is called the Pozuzu.

PACHUCO, a town of Mexico, famous for its silver-mines. It is about 50 miles N. N. E. of Mexico. Long. 100. 42. W. lat. 20. 45. N.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the SOUTH SEA, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. When

Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and twenty days in a uniform direction towards the N. W. without discovering land. In the extreme distress which he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone islands, he had the consolation, however, of enjoying such an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he bestowed on this ocean the name of *Pacific*, which it still retains. The Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien, from N. to S. at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea. — BURNEY'S *Dis. in S. Sea*, 9. 51.

PACTOLUS, a little river of Lydia, in Asia Minor. It rises near mount Imolus, passes by the river Sandis, and a little below discharges itself into the Sarabat. The ancients called it Chrysorhoas, from its golden sands, by which it was thought Cræsus so enriched himself. The poets feigned, that Midas, washing in it, communicated to it the gift of Bacchus, who, in return for an entertainment he had given him, granted him the power of turning whatever he touched into gold.

Give me, says he, (nor thought he asked too much)

That with my body whatsoe'er I touch,  
Chang'd from the nature which it held  
of old,

May be converted into yellow gold.

He had his wish; but yet the god repin'd,

To think the fool no better wish could find. — *Ovid*, bk. xi.

PADAN-ARAM, a name which was given by Moses to Mesopotamia, and signifies the fruitful. Some suppose it was only the north part of Mesopotamia.

PADANG, a seaport town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, and the principal settlement of the Dutch before its capture by the English in 1781. It had a



considerable manufactory of filagree, and the greater part of the gold collected on the W. coast was exported from this port.

PADDINGTON, a village of Middlesex. It is, indeed, contiguous to the Metropolis, and yet the parish contains many sequestered spots that are beautifully rural. The church is a new structure, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral, and has a celebrated university. Long. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

PADERBORN, the bishopric of, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia.

PADSTOW, a seaport at the mouth of the Camel, in Cornwall, has some trade to Ireland. In 1810 one of the richest lodes of copper that has been seen for many years past was discovered in the neighbourhood of Padstow. — *Lit. Pan.* vii. 166. — Here Dr. Humphry Prideaux, author of "The Connections of the Old and New Testaments," was born in 1648. Stowford, near Ugborough, in Devonshire, was the birthplace of Dr. John Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, one of the most learned men of his time, who was born in 1578. At his first coming to Oxford, such was his poverty, that he was employed in servile offices in the kitchen at Exeter college. — *GRANGER*, ii. 159. — See UGBOROUGH, in *Gaz.* Long. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

PADUA, a city of Italy, with a university. St. Antonio, the great patron of the city, is buried in one of the churches. Padua was famous in ancient times for its woollen manufactures, and still retains much of its reputation in this respect;

and its wool and woollen articles are considered the best in Italy. — *Rev. J. C. EUSTACE's Class. Tour*, i. 59. The institution of public botanic gardens commenced at Padua in 1533. — *Trans. of Linnean Soc.* i. The town-hall contains the cenotaph of Livy. Davila, an Italian historian, whose fidelity and accuracy are highly esteemed, was born at or near Padua in 1576\*, and was brutally shot in 1632 by a post-master from whom he required horses to convey him to Venice, according to the commission he had from the senate. His son, a youth of eighteen, who was with him, instantly killed the murderer. Charles, son of Guy Patin, a very learned man, died at Padua in 1693. Edward Wortley Montague died at Venice, and was buried at Padua in 1776. When a boy, he eloped three times from Westminster school; followed the occupation of a chimney-sweeper; cried fish about Rotherhithe; sailed as cabin-boy to Spain; deserted from the vessel, and drove mules; was sent to England, and sat in two parliaments; resided in Turkey, wore a long beard, and drest in the Eastern manner. — *WARNER's N. Tour*, ii. 244. — *NICHOLS's Lit. Anec.* v. 653. Long. 12. 1. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

PADUANO, a province of Italy. Its soil is well watered, and it is one of the most fertile in that country.

PADUS, the ancient name of the river Po.

PAGASA, now VOLO, an ancient town of Thessaly, from which Jason and the Argonauts sailed on their expedition for the golden fleece. — *BUTLER's Ex. on Globes*, 111 and 226. 4th edit. Long. 23. 12. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

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\* He was of an illustrious family of Cyprus; and some say he was born in that island.



PAIMBŒUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. Long. 1. 57. W. lat. 47. 17. N.

PAINSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire. It has a manufactory of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone for the pavement of floors. Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

PAISLEY, a considerable town on the river Cart, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 6 miles W. from Glasgow. Robert III. was buried here in 1408. —GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* — *Beaut. of Scotland*, iii. 23. Paisley is the first manufacturing town in Scotland, particularly in the weaving line, as silk, gauze, muslin, lawn, chequered linen, and thread\*. In a chapel which belonged to the famous abbey of Paisley, there is a surprising echo. The flap of a door produces the effects of thunder; and it is said, a melodious tune delights the enraptured ear. The renowned hero and patriot, William Wallace, was born at Elderslie, in the vicinity of Paisley. —*Gaz. Scotland.* — PENNANT'S *Tour*.

PALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, late Bretagne, near Nantes, was the birthplace of Abelard in 1079. — Long. 3. 2. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

PALAMBANG, a town of Sumatra, on a river of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here, and hence export tin, opium, salt and

pepper, diamonds, canes and rattans. Long. 104. 59. E. lat. 2. 50. S.

PAITA, a seaport of South America, in Peru, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by commodore Anson in 1741 — ANSON'S *Voyage*, 264. 8vo. edit. 1748. — BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 17. — *Mod. Europe*, v. 56. Long. 81. 0. W. lat. 6. 0. S.

PALÆSTE, a town of Epirus, N. of Actium. Here Cæsar landed with his army from Italy in pursuit of Pompey. Long. 19. 50. E. lat. 40. 23. N.

PALAOS, or PELEW ISLANDS, in the North Pacific ocean. On one of these captain Wilson was wrecked in 1783, in the *Antelope*, a packet belonging to the East India company. — See PELEW ISLES.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. Louis XIV. ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg was the principal town, but Mannheim was the electoral residence.

PALATINATE, UPPER, a part of Bavaria, bounded on the N. W. and W. by Franconia, on the N. E. and E. by Bohemia, and on the S. by the duchy of Newburg and Lower Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

PALEOCHORI, an insignificant village, or a collection of ruins, in the Morea, W. of Misitra; where, according to D'Anville, the once famous Sparta stood. — CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Travels*.

PALERMO, a city on the northern coast of Sicily, and the capital of that island. It has a population of 200,000 persons, compressed within the narrow circumference of 4 miles. — *Mon. Rev.* lxxi. 339. — GALT'S *Voy. and Travels*. The churches are upwards of 300, and many of them very magnificent. The city has suffered greatly from earth-

\* The Paisley thread is of that sort known to merchants by the name of *ounce thread*, as distinguished from the different kinds prepared chiefly at Aberdeen and Dundee. — *Beauties of Scotland*, iii. 45.



quakes. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. The bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their head, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire. The skin, which looks like pale-coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in some degree preserved. Except the bodies of two reputed saints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 100, they are all of modern date. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations.—*SONNINI'S Trav.* i. 46. A planet called Piazzini\*, or Ceres, was discovered here in 1801 by M. Piazzini. In 1282, the massacre of the French in the island of Sicily, usually called the Sicilian Vespers, began at Palermo.—*Mod. Europe*, i. 445. ed. 1794.—*Mariana* par CHARENTON, iii. 176. Long. 13. 23. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its sea-coast. It is also called Judæa, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. In the sacred Scripture it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the

\* It was discovered on the 1st of Jan. and called Ceres-Ferdinanda, a name compounded from those of the ancient divinity of Sicily and the then reigning king of Naples.—*BUTLER'S Ex. on Globes*.

deserts of Arabia Petræa on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the vallies produce large crops of corn.

PALESTINE PROPER is the country of the Philistines. Phœnicia Proper is the coast of Tyre and Sidon. The Holy Land Proper is the Land of Promise in its largest sense, as the kingdom was possessed by David and Solomon.—*Brit. Critic*. xl. 99. The Land of Promise and the Holy Land are synonymous, *generally*, but not *strictly*; as the Israelites never obtained all that was promised them; not because the promise failed, but because they did not comply with the conditions of it.—*Brit. Critic*. xl. 99.

PALESTRINA.—See PRENESTE.

PALIACATE, PALIACAT, or PULICAT, a town on the coast of Coromandel, N. of Madras, in the Carnatic. It fabricates muslins of that name, and saltpetre. Long. 80. 28. E. lat. 13. 28. N.

PALIBOTHA, the richest and most considerable city of India in the time of Alexander. It was situated at the confluence of the rivers Jumna and Ganges; and supposed by some to be the modern Allahabad, and by others the present Patna.

PALINURUS, CAPE, now cape Palinuro, in Principato Citra, Naples, Italy. It is said, according to Virgil, to have received its name from



Æneas's pilot, who, overcome by sleep, was

— “ headlong tumbled in the dashing  
main,  
And call'd for succour to his friends in  
vain.”

After swimming for some time, he was cast on shore, and was murdered by the unfeeling natives, who, fearing the wrath of the gods, erected a tomb for him.

“ For know, the nations bordering on  
the floods,  
Alarm'd by direful omens of the gods,  
In full atonement of thy death shall rear  
A mighty tomb, and annual offerings  
bear.

The place, from age to age renown'd by  
fame,  
Still shall be known by Palinurus' name.  
VIRGIL'S *En.* vi.—PITT'S trans.

Long. 15. 10. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

PALMA, one of the Canary islands, about 60 miles in circumference. It is fertile in corn, oil, and wine, which is thought by some to be the best produced in the Canaries. Long. 18. 0. W. lat. 28. 36. N.

PALMA, a town of Majorca, capital of the island, and the principal port. They import cocoa, sugar, iron, and planks from Marseilles, and trade to other ports in the Mediterranean.—ST. SAUVEUR'S *Trav.*—BOURGOING'S *Travels*. The marquis de la Romana, an illustrious Spanish patriot, who distinguished himself against the French, was born at Palma. He died at Cartaxo, Portugal, 1811.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxi. 303.—*Lit. Pan.* ix. 929. Long. 2. 26. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an island in Polynesia, South Pacific ocean, discovered by capt. Cook in 1774. It is not more than a mile in circumference, and abounds with cocoa-nut-trees, but is uninhabited. Long. 163. 10. W. lat. 18. 4. S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Syria,

about 144 miles from Aleppo, and as far from Damascus;

— “ where sandy wastes extend,  
Where fainting Arabs their parch'd cat-  
tle tend,  
The green blade shrinks beneath the  
burning sky,  
And no refreshing fountain yields sup-  
ply;  
Such were the deserts where Palmyra  
rose,  
By barren sands secur'd from threat'ning  
foes.”—*Mon. Mag.* ABR. WIL-  
KINSON, M.D. vi. 122.

This city was originally built by Solomon, and called Tadmor. It is supposed to have been rebuilt or augmented by the emperor Adrian: the famous queen Zenobia massacred the Roman garrison here, and defended the city against them during the reigns of Gallienus, Claudius, and Quintilius, but was taken prisoner by the emperor Aurelianus, A. D. 273, and led in triumph through Rome, and the city entirely destroyed.—VOLNEY'S *Trav.* edit. 1787, ii. 277.—SALMON'S *Mod. Hist.* iv. 463. Messrs. Wood and Dawkins published a splendid account of the ruins, &c. in 1753. At the capture of Palmyra, the celebrated Longinus was taken prisoner, and soon after put to death.—See ATHENS\*, in *Gaz.*

Where fall'n Palmyra moulders with the  
ground,  
And Terror spreads its misty robe  
around,  
The great Zenobia held her powerful  
sway,  
And with stern virtue bade her realms  
obey.  
Her mind unshaken all the world ad-  
mire,  
And Pity, weeping, sees the queen ex-  
pire.

LINN'S *Powers of Genius*, ver. 213.  
See TIVOLI, in *Gaz.* Long. 38. 48.  
E. lat. 34. 29. N.

\* Longinus was executed by order of the emperor Aurelian. Zenobia, to save herself, imputed the resistance which she made to her counsellors, of whom



PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the mouth of the river Tinto. From this place Columbus set sail on his voyage when he made the discovery of America in 1492.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of America*.—MAVOR'S *Univ. Hist.* xxiv. 21.—MAVOR'S *Voyages and Trav.* i. 4.—KERR'S *Voy.* Long. 6. 58. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory in Murcia, Spain.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S. of Lassa about three days journey. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W. shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the *Lamissa Turcepamo*, or the *Great Regenerate*, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the *Great Lama*. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of *Lama*. This lake is 12 miles S. of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter.

PALUDA, a town of Asia, in the

Longinus was suspected to be the principal. He submitted to his fate with resignation and cheerfulness. This event took place in the year 273. Gibbon observes on this circumstance, that the fame of Longinus will survive that of the queen who betrayed, or the tyrant who condemned him. Without uttering a complaint, he calmly followed the executioner, pitying his unhappy mistress, and bestowing comfort on his afflicted friends.

His name

Shall gild the column of eternal fame.

Unchang'd with fortune, and with fetters free,

Who could, unmov'd, the lifted falchion see;

And to Aurelian's victor-footstool driven, Unbending stand, nor ask to be forgiven.

"This world," he cried with his expiring breath,

"Is the Soul's prison—her deliverer, Death."

BRADSTREET'S *Sabine Farm*, 56.

government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians; and it is believed that the Armenian characters were first invented here. Long. 39. 14. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

PALUS MÆOTIS, now the sea of Asoph.

PAMPAS, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, south of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of immense plains, which extend nearly from the Atlantic to Chili.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize. It is seated on the river Arga. Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, perished at Pampeluna in 1387, by a species of death equally singular and deplorable, in an advanced period of age. He was attacked with the leprosy, for which his physicians had ordered him to be wrapped in bandages of linen previously steeped in brandy and sulphur. A spark of fire accidentally falling upon him, he was so miserably burnt, that it occasioned his death. Ignatius Loyola was wounded at the siege of Pampeluna in 1521, which occasioned his founding the religious order of the Jesuits.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* ii. 192.—MEZERAY, iv. 496.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 127. Pampeluna was taken on the 31st of October, 1813, from the French by the allies under the command of Don Carlos D'Espagna, after a long siege. Long. 1. 46. W. lat. 38. 35. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of South America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe.



**PAMPHYLIA**, an ancient province of the Lesser Asia, now a part of Natolia, nearly opposite to Cyprus. Perga was the chief city.

**PAN**, or **PAHAN**, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and the plenty of pepper, that it produces. Long. 71. 36. W. lat. 6. 30. S.

**PANAMA**, a rich and handsome town of South America, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra Firma. It is surrounded by a stone wall and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handsome. All the merchandise of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly all the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island, 3 miles from this place, because the water is so shallow that it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, and the present town is 4 miles distant from it, and has a more advantageous situation. It stands on a bay of the same name.—*MAVOR's Voy.* xxiv. 183. The isthmus of Panama was first traversed by Nunez de Balboa in 1513.—*Voyage de Humbolt*, 17. Long. 80. 26. W. lat. 8. 40. N.

**PANARO**, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Po.

**PANARO**, a department of Italy, formed from part of the duchy of Modena. Modena is the chief place.

**PANCORBO**, or **PANCORVO**, a strong castle situated on a high mountain, and has been called the bulwark of Old Castile. It is S. W. from Vittoria, and S. of the river Ebro—*Lit. Pan.* iv. 933. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

**PANCRAS**, a village of Middlesex. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the church-yard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman Catholics\*. At a public-house, near the church-yard, is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation; also the veterinary college, a new and singular institution in this country, established in 1791, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune, and intended for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. Long. 0. 3. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

**PANDATARIA**.--See **VENTOTIENE**.

**PANDOSIA**, an ancient town of Italy, on the river Acheron, in the country of the Brutii, now Calabria Citra, Naples. Between this place and Heraclea, Pyrrhus gained his victory over the Romans.—*ROLLIN*, vii. 217. Long. 16. 2. E. lat. 39. 41. N.

**PANGÆUS**, a mountain of the ancient country of Thrace, running from the Euxine sea into Macedonia.

**PANJAB**, a country of Hindoostan Proper, watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the kingdom of Porus. Alexander terminated his conquests in this country.—*Asiatic Ann. Register*, i. 15. The five streams which water the

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\* The reasons of the church of St. Pancras being so celebrated as the burial-place of Catholics are, "that it is the only remaining church that was consecrated by a Roman bishop; it was the church in which mass was last performed, previously to the Reformation; and in France, very many years since, a liberal bequest was made, of which the interest is annually paid to three parish priests, who shall continually offer up prayers for the souls of those who are interred in the parish church-yard of St. Pancras.—*Ann. Rev.* vii. 64.



Panjab are navigable, during the summer season at least, a thousand miles from the mouth of the Indus; and the Chelum, or Hydaspes, is said to extend this navigation 200 miles higher into Cashmere; from which province there is a communication with Thibet, Boudtan, and Tartary. The western sources connect with Candahar and Cabul.—*Dr. VINCENT's Nearchus*, i. 87.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. In a plain near this town a battle was fought, between Abdalla king of Candahar, or of the Afghans, and the Mahrattas, in the year 1766. It was one of the most bloody battles ever fought in Hindoostan; the army of Abdalla amounted to 150,000, that of the Mahrattas was not less than 200,000; the carnage was dreadful, and the number of Mahratta prisoners almost incredible. They lost the flower of their army, and their power has, from that period, been declining.—*CRUTTWELL's Gaz.*—*Monthly Rev.* lxxiii. 3. Here Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty in 1525, defeated the emperor Ibrahim.—*MAURICE's Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*, ii. 96. Long. 77. 10. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

PANNONIA, the ancient name of Hungary.

PANTICAPÆUM, a town on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, supposed to have been afterwards called Bosphorus, and now Kerch; which see. At Panticapæum Mithridates, being besieged by his unnatural son Pharnaces, attempted to put an end to his life by poison; which not proving sufficiently strong, he requested a Gaul, by name Bitæus, or Bithocus, who had entered his room in quest of booty, to put an end to his sufferings, and thus prevent the insults he apprehended, if he should fall alive into his son's hands.—See SINOPE. It is from Panticapæum that the imagi-

nary Anacharsis of Barthelemy is said to have embarked for his travels in Greece. Kertchy now occupies the scite of the ancient Panticapæum.—*CLARKE*, i. 423.

PANUCO, a province of Mexico, with a town of the same name, seated on a cognominal river about 200 miles N. N. E. of Mexico.

PAPHLAGONIA, an ancient country of Asia Minor, situated on the Euxine sea.

PAPHOS.—See BAFFO.

PAPPENBURG, a city of Germany, situated on the Ems. It contains about 4000 inhabitants and 400 houses. This place, which, like all the other towns in the north of Germany, had an extensive trade till destroyed by Bonaparte, was founded last century by baron Landsberg Veelen. Long. 7. 28. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

PARA, or BELEM, a government of Brasil, South America, comprehending that part of Guiana which belongs to the Portuguese, on the north side of the river Amazon, extending from the river Madeira to the Atlantic.

PARA, a town and fortress of Brasil, S. America. It is inhabited by about 300 Portuguese, who cultivate sugar-canes and cotton. Long. 50. 0. W. lat. 1. 35. S.

PARAGUAY, a large country of South America. It has several lakes and rivers, the chief of which is the Rio de la Plata. It is fertile in cotton, tobacco, and the herb called Paraguay, which is the produce of a large shrub, and is used instead of tea. It has also various fruits. In the whole tract of country which extends from the Plata to the straits of Magellan, scarcely a tree or shrub exists.—*Mon. Rev.* lxii. 461.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana. All the streets, which are perfectly straight, are



lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, which appear in perennial bloom. It is on the eastern side of the river Surinam.—*STEDMAN'S Narrative*. Long. 55. 25. W. lat. 5. 48. N.

PARAN, a wilderness frequently mentioned in the sacred history. By some it is supposed to have been situated in Arabia Petræa, by others to have been of much greater extent. Hagar, being sent from Abraham, retired into the wilderness of Paran with her son Ishmael. His descendants are mentioned in history under the general name of Arabians, or Ishmaelites.

PARANA, the longest and most considerable stream of the Rio de la Plata, which rises in the mountains of Brasil, and, after joining the Paraguay, runs into the Rio de la Plata.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, South America, which is named from a river that falls into the Rio de la Plata. This river, at its junction with the Paraguay, is esteemed as equivalent to a hundred of the largest rivers in Europe.—*Mon. Rev.* lxii. 459.

PARIA, a province of South America, in the government of the Carraccas, formerly a part of Spanish Guiana, situated to the E. of Cumana.

PARIA, a town of South America, capital of a district in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. The cheese made here, both from cows' and goats' milk, is much esteemed, and sent to all parts of Peru. Long. 68. 20. W. lat. 18. 50. S.

PARIABA, a town of Brasil, capital of a government on the S. side of the river Para-iba-do-Sul, about 10 miles from the sea. The river is navigable beyond the town for ships of 6 or 700 tons. It has large warehouses and magazines, and the whole territory abounds in sugar-

canes, Brasil-wood, cattle, tobacco, and cotton. Long. 34. 30. W. lat. 7. 15. S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 800,000, and it has many magnificent buildings. The most interesting of the manufactories of Paris is that of the Gobelins, in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. It is situated in the late Isle of France, and forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. A dreadful massacre of the Protestants took place on St. Bartholomew's day 1572, though Paris at that time resounded with preparations for the nuptials of the young king of Navarre with Margaret of Valois, sister to Charles IX. of France.—*COLLINSON'S Life of Thuanus*. In September 1792 another dreadful massacre of all the state prisoners was perpetrated here.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 2d Sept. Louis XVI. was guillotined at Paris in Jan. 1793, and his queen in the October following. In the church of Notre Dame, Bonaparte was crowned emperor of the French, under the title of Napoleon, on the 2d of December, 1804.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.—Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 483. Paris was taken by the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, on the 31st of March, 1814. The emperor of Russia\*,

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\* In a debate which occurred soon after the entrance of the allies into Paris, earl Grey paid the following merited compliment to the emperor Alexander: "He concurred in all the praise that had been lavished upon the emperor Alexander, for the noble and glorious revenge he had taken upon the French capital. Amid the shouts of victory, he had listened to the cries of humanity; and



the king of Prussia, and prince Schwartzenburg as the representative of the emperor of Austria, entered the city as conquerors. Louis XVIII. was recalled to the throne, and Bonaparte retired to the island of Elba,

Leaving a name, at which the world  
grew pale,  
To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

though his own country had severely bled by the inflictions of invaders, when his turn had arrived for retaliating upon his enemies, instead of dying his sword in the blood of his foes, he had stretched out his protecting arm to shield the unfortunate victims of hostilities. Such conduct had raised the emperor of Russia to a height of glory which none had hitherto attained. Even at the head of a conquering army, he had exerted no influence over the popular opinion; he had acknowledged that principle for which his lordship had contended at the commencement of the French revolution, viz. — The indefeasible and indisputable right of the people to regulate their own concerns, to chuse their own government; and the immorality and injustice of suffering that right to be interfered with by foreign powers." To those of the present generation, who have arrived at maturity since the commencement of these wars, and to others who have not retained the succession of them, we may observe, that the deranged state of the French finances occasioned the king to call an assemblage of the notables or leading men of France in 1787. These being unable to relieve the difficulties of the state, representatives from the nobility, clergy, and people, were assembled in 1789; but the measures of this body not being agreeable to the court, plots were formed against them, which provoked an insurrection, and the Bastille was destroyed. In September of that year, a national assembly met to organize a new constitution for France. In July 1790, the king accepted the declaration of rights in the Champ de Mars, in the presence of two millions of people. In June 1791, he fled from the Thuilleries, leaving behind him a strong protest against all the proceedings of the national assembly. In September he, however, accepted the new constitution, and it was put in force. In the winter

It has produced many eminent men in letters, arts, and arms. Long. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

PARIS, a department of France, which includes the city of Paris and its environs.

PARKGATE, or the NEW QUAY, a seaport in Cheshire, England, on the north-eastern bank of the river Dee. This place has lately become a fashionable bathing-place, and packet-boats to and from Ireland resort here.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, on a river of the same name, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent

of that year confederacies of the neighbouring powers were formed against France, and hostilities were commenced by members of the Bourbon family and others. In 1792, France was invaded by the Prussians, &c. In June, the king was seized in the Thuilleries, and deposed. In September, France was declared a republic. In that winter, various powers of Europe confederated against France, and the republican party became desperate. In 1793, the king, queen, &c. were guillotined. In 1794, Robespierre and his party fell. In 1795, the directory was established. In 1796, Bonaparte began his victorious career in Italy. In 1799, Bonaparte returned from Egypt, overturned the directory, and made himself first consul for ten years. In 1802, he made himself consul for life; and in December 1804 was crowned emperor by the pope. His career since that time is within the recollection of all persons. But it so happens, in the whirl of mundane affairs, that after a series of wars, in which rivers of human blood have been spilt, the parties have returned just to the same point as they set out; and a free constitution has been established in 1814, corresponding in effect, spirit, and intention, with that constitution of 1791, the intrigues, clamours, and confederacies against which, indirectly or immediately, occasioned all the intervening calamities. — *Mon. Mag.*



cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Corregio, who, some say, was a native of this place. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here by the Imperialists and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated, and count Merci, the Imperial general, was slain. Long. 27. 52. E. lat. 44. 47. N.

PARMA, THE DUCHY OF, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po. The air is very wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese is in high esteem. Here are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles. Long. 10. 30. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Livadia. It was formerly famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses. This fiction probably arose from the detached form of the ten principal peaks of this mountain.—GALT'S *Voy. and Travels*. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth.

A mountain of stupendous height there stands

Betwixt th' Athenian and Bœotian lands,  
Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise  
Mounts through the clouds, and mates  
the lofty skies.

OVID'S *Met.* book i.

Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia.

Around the scene unfading laurels grow,

And aromatic flowers for ever blow;  
The winged choirs, on every tree above,  
Carol sweet numbers through the vocal grove;

While o'er the eternal spring that smiles beneath,

Young zephyrs, borne on rosy pinions, breathe.

Fair daughters of the sun! the sacred  
nine\*,

Here wake to ecstasy their songs divine."

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. It formerly produced much oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. Here is a great number of partridges and pigeons; but it is most famous for its marble. Those excellent statuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island. The former died in prison, a victim of the envy of the Athenians.—PLUTARCH, in *Pericles*. It was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. The famous Arundelian marbles at Oxford were brought from this place†. Archilochus, the famous

\* See ZAGARA.

† TOURNEFORT'S *Voy.* i. 220. We are at a loss for the name of an excellent man of that island, who was the author of the noblest monument of chronology that is in the world, which is now to be seen in the Sheldonian theatre at Oxford: upon this piece of marble, which M. de Pieresc purchased in the Levant, with several others, that fell into the hands of the earl of Arundel, are engraved the most noted Greek epochas from the reign of Cecrops, the founder of the Athenian monarchy, to Diognetes, the magistrate; that is to say, the course of 1318 years. Bishop Usher believes that this chronology was written 263 years before Christ†. This marble, which could not be corrupted like a manuscript, informs us of the time of the foundation of the most famous cities of Greece, and the age of the greatest men that were ornaments of that nation.—For instance, by this we know that Hesiod lived 27 years before Homer, and that Sappho wrote not till 200 years after that poet. These marbles fix the magistrates of Athens, and are of great help to us in the wars of those times.

† The Parian chronicle was in its per-



author of iambic verses, distinguished himself among the great men of Paros. As a poet, he has been ranked next to Homer; but with respect to his morals, he merits to be classed among the vilest of men.\* —*Anacharsis*, vi. 347. 4th edit. An unsuccessful attempt which Miltiades made against the island of Paros, was the occasion of his being thrown into prison by the Athenians; where, to the everlasting disgrace of his countrymen, he died of a broken heart, in the year after the battle of Marathon. Long. 25. 20. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at present nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise. The natives build their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands. Their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos: however, the English, French, and Venetians have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant, now, that, instead of great sculptors

fect state a square tablet of coarse marble five inches thick; and measured three feet seven inches, by two feet seven. —*Cyclop.*—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* ii. 1.

\* Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire against Lycambes and his daughter Neobule, that they both hanged themselves. The satire was occasioned by a breach of promise of marriage made to the poet, who was rejected for a more opulent suitor. Horace has alluded to this, bk. i. ep. 19.

To keen iambics I first tun'd the lyre,  
And, warm'd with great Archilochus's  
fire,  
His rapid numbers chose, but shunn'd  
with care,  
The style, that drove *Lycambes* to de-  
spair.

and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellars. It is seated on the western coast of the island.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New South Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W. of Sidney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing-place in the creek which forms the head. In Nov. 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil, in most places, was found to be remarkably good.

PARRET, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in the S. part of the county, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol channel at Bridgewater bay.--*WARNER'S Walk*, 70.

PARTHENOPE, the ancient name of Naples.

PARTHIA, originally an inconsiderable country to the E. of Media; but after the conquest of Arsaces, who revolted from the successors of Alexander B. C. 230, it became the most powerful empire in the east, and the rival of Rome; comprehending between the Caspian and the Arabian seas eighteen kingdoms. They were very dexterous in discharging arrows while they retreated on horseback, on which they generally fought.

PARYS, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper-mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought," says Dr. Aikin, "in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone-quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the more im-



pure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot." It is more than a mile in circumference; and, on an average, 1300 men are employed in it constantly. —SKRINE'S *Tour*, 207. The day of its discovery was March 2, 1768, which has been ever since observed as a festival by the miners. —PEN-NANT. —*Lit. Pan.* ix. 874.

PASA, or PASAGARDA, a ruined city of Persia, in Farsistan, about 70 miles S. E. of Schiras. It was formerly the burial-place\* of the Persian monarchs; and in the time of Alexander the monument of Cyrus was to be seen†, though rifled and broken in pieces. —AR-RIAN, bk. vi. ch. 29. Here Calanus, a Brachman, at the age of 83, impatient of life, expired on a funeral pile, B. C. 325. Long. 53. 30. E. lat. 29. 0. N.

PAS DE CALAIS, or STRAITS OF CALAIS, one of the departments of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonois. Arras is the capital.

PASITANO, near Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples. Flavio de Gioja, or Giova, who is thought to have been the discoverer of the directive power of the magnet, by which it disposes its poles along the meridian of every place, or nearly so, and to have applied this important fact to the purposes of

\* Persepolis was the residence of the Persian monarchs; and Pasagarda, 60 miles distant from the former, in the tract called Koilê Persis (Persis between the mountains) by Strabo, their place of burial. —Dr. VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, i. 414.

† Respecting the death of this great prince, the founder of the Persian, and the destroyer of the Chaldean empire, ancient authors give very different accounts. —HERODOTUS. —DIODORUS the Sicilian, and XENOPHON. The Assyrian or Chaldean empire was founded by Nimrod, B. C. 2217; and the Persian was established by Cyrus, B. C. 433.

navigation, under the form of a compass, was born here about the year 1300. —*Cyclop.* art. *Gioja*. —Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

PASSAGES, LOS, a seaport town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, with a good harbour, sheltered by mountains, with depth of water for a fifty-gun ship. It is one of the largest and safest harbours in Europe. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

PASSAROWITZ, a small town of Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morava. Here a peace was concluded, in 1718, between Charles VI. of Germany, and Achmet III. —COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 33. Long. 21. 4. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

PASSAU, a celebrated town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a bishop's see, and a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. In 1552, a treaty was concluded here, called the Peace of Religion, between Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, which set limits to the authority of that monarch, and established the Protestant church in Germany. —ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* Long. 13. 0. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

PASSERO, CAPE, anciently called Pachinus, the most southerly point of the island of Sicily. It is an island about a mile round; with a fort, to protect the neighbouring country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on this part of the coast. This island and fort are separated from the rest of Sicily by a strait of about half a mile broad. Off this cape sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish fleet. Long. 15. 10. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of South America, inhabited by a race of men who, during two centuries and a half, have afforded a subject of controversy to the learn-



ed, and an object of wonder to the vulgar. "They are supposed," says Dr. Robertson, "to be one of the wandering tribes which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the river de la Plata to the straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the banks of the river Negro; but in the hunting season they often roam as far as the straits which separate Tierra dei Fuego from the main land." The natives wore a kind of shoes made of the skins of the *guanaco*, which caused their feet to appear like those animals; on which account Magalhães named the people *Pata-gones*; *pata*, in the Spanish language, signifying a *hoof*, or *paw*.—BURNÉY'S *Dis. in S. Sea*, i. 34.

PATALA, now TATA, or TATTANAGAR, a celebrated harbour in the island Patale, at the mouth of the Indus, where that river divides into two branches. Nearchus, who conducted Alexander's fleet from the Euphrates to the Indus, which was the first European fleet that navigated the Indian seas, was buried at Patala; but the time and place of his death are uncertain.—Dr. VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, i. 498.—Dr. GILLIES'S *Hist. of Greece*. Long. 67. 34. E. lat. 24. 52. N.

PATARA, PATERA, or PATURA, an ancient town of Asia Minor, and the capital of Lycia. It was situated to the N. E. of Rhodes, at the mouth of the Xanthus. Paul embarked at this place for Phœnicia.—*Acts* xxi. Patara was celebrated for a temple of Apollo, where that god delivered his oracles during the six winter months. St. Nicholas, whose festival is noticed in our calendars on the 6th of December, was born at Patura, and from his exemplary conduct received the patronage of

Constantine the Great. The dedication of King's college, Cambridge, to this saint and the Virgin Mary, by Henry VI. is attributed to the circumstance of that prince having been born on the anniversary of St. Nicholas\*. — BRADY'S *Clavis Calendaria*, ii. 305. & seq. Long. 36. 20. E. lat. 29. 20. N.

PATAPASCO, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, 3 miles S. from Baltimore.

PATAY, a town of France, 12 miles N. of Orleans, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleanois; remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429 by Joan of Arc; when Talbot and Scales, the English commanders, were taken prisoners. Long. 1. 48. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PATAZ, or CAXAMARQUILLA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. It is situated among the mountains, and has a variety of products; but is principally remarkable for its gold-mines.

PATELI, or PONTELA, an immense palace on a mountain near the banks of the Burrampooter, about 7 miles from Lassa. It is the residence of the Dalai-Lama, the great object of adoration for the various tribes of heathen Tartars who roam through the immense tract of continent which stretches from the banks of the Volga to Corea, on the side of Japan.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, about 20 miles in circumference. Being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued for ever unnoticed, but for the book of Revelation which St. John com-

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\* Henry VI. was born at Windsor 6th December, in 1422.—RAPIN, i. 528. fol.



posed in this desolate spot\*. A few vallies only are capable of some cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. Long. 26. 48. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

PATNA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar. It is an extensive and populous place, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified with a wall and a small citadel. In this citadel were confined the prisoners taken by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, in 1763, by whose order they were massacred. The English under major Adams afterwards took the city, and achieved the conquest of Bengal. The buildings are high; but the streets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of considerable trade, particularly in saltpetre.—ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 246.—PENNANT'S *Outlines*, ii. 225. Long. 85. 0. E. lat. 25. 35. N.

PATOMACK, a large river of Virginia, in North America, which rises in the Alleghany mountains, separates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into the Chesapeak bay. It is about 7 miles broad, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of European Turkey, in the Morea. It is large and populous; and the Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in

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\* "He from whose pen th' eternal Gospel came,  
That holy John, who, while on earth  
possess'd  
So dear a place in his Redeemer's breast;  
Of whom the fame among his brethren  
spread,  
That time should ne'er consign him to  
the dead:  
Lo! hither was he borne."  
*Orlando*, bk. xvii.

silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the declivity of a hill near the sea. It was the ancient Patræ, in Achaia, where St. Luke, one of the evangelists, died about A. D. 70. Here also St. Andrew was put to death by Ageas, the proconsul, on the 30th of November, A. D. 69.—*Mr. BRADY'S Clavis Calend.* ii. 304. Long. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea, and is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Viterbo is the capital.

PAU, a town of France, near the river Gave, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees, and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV. of France was born in 1553\*. The chateau is still remaining just as he left it, is respected even in its interior, is occupied by his old furniture, and ornamented by the portraits of his family.—*BUTLER'S Ex. on Globes.*—*GOLD'S Travels in the Pyrenees.* Charles-John Bernadotte, prince royal or crown prince of Sweden, was born on the 26th of January, 1763, at Pau.—*Europ. Mag.* lxiv. 380.—*WRAXALL'S Tour.*—*Hints for a Young Princess*, i. 48.—*SULLY'S Mem.* i. 7.—*Historic Gallery*, No. 1. Long. 0. 8. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PAUCARCOLLA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the diocese of la Paz. The

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\* Henry IV. began his reign in 1589. He was the first of the *Bourbons*.—See *RHEIMS*, in *Gaz.*



inhabitants feed a great number of sheep, and manufacture the wool, which is coarse. Puna is the principal town.

PAUCARTAMBA, a jurisdiction of Peru, fertile in corn and fruit. It is situated to the E. of Cusco.

PAUCARTAMBA, a river of South America, which rises about 50 miles from Cusco, and, after a northerly course of about 200 miles through a jurisdiction to which it gives name, it joins the Apurimac.

PAVIA, a fortified town in the duchy of Milan, with a university. It is situated on the Tesino, and has been frequently taken. Francis I. was taken prisoner before this town in 1525, after having his horse shot under him.—MEZERAY, iv. 531.—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist. G. Brit.* i. 5. Cardan, a celebrated physician and mathematician, was born here 1501.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 150. Pavia was taken by the French in 1793; but soon after, the inhabitants rose upon the garrison, and expelled it. Through the intercession of the archbishop of Mentz, and honourable terms proposed to them, and ratified by Bonaparte, the French were suffered to re-enter it; but the latter immediately stripped the citizens of their arms, gave up the town to pillage, burnt the neighbouring villages, and slaughtered the deceived inhabitants.—*Mon. Rev.* lvii. 523. In a convent at Pavia the bones of St. Augustine\* are said to have been deposited; and here also is buried the excellent Boethius, who was beheaded in 525.—BUSCHING, iii. 50. Though put to death by the jealousy of a tyrant, he enjoys a double privilege, which has never before fallen to the lot of a patriot. His tomb was raised by an emperor, and his epitaph written by a pope. The em-

peror was Otho III. and the pope Sylvester II.—*Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S Clas. Tour*, ii. 332.

PAULB, or POY, a village of Gascony, now in the department of Landes, France. It is near Dax, and was the birthplace of St. Vincent de Paul, who was born here in 1576 of obscure parents. He was first a shepherd's boy; then a slave at Tunis; then the preceptor of cardinal de Retz, and the founder of several of the most charitable institutions in France.—*Cours de Littérature*, xiv. 212.—*Galerie Hist. des Hommes les plus celebres*, and *Dict. Hist.* Long. 1. 5. W. lat. 43. 44. N.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, 5 miles from Puzzoli, near the city of Naples, noted for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. On this mountain is the tomb of the celebrated poet Virgil.

The man who sung of tillage, heroes,  
flocks,  
His tomb is here amid the rocks.

PAXOS, a small island of the republic of Seven Islands on the coast of Albania, Turkey. Its inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in the cultivation of olive-trees. They have also numerous flocks. Long. 20. 21. E. lat. 39. 21. N.

PAZ, LA, a province of Peru, but placed under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

PAZ, a city and capital of the same name.

PEAK, a mountainous country of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse.

PEEBLES, an ancient royal borough

\* BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 330.



in Scotland, capital of Peebleshire. It is seated on the Tweed, over which it has an ancient bridge. It has a manufactory of carpets and serges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Before the present elegant parish church was erected, divine service was performed in part of an ancient monastery at this place, in which several kings of Scotland are said to have resided. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 55. 41. N.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire. It is 28 miles long from N. to S. and above 18 broad. In this county there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are the rugged and heathy mountains of Tweedsmuir, in the S. of the county,) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lynne: from the former, which rises in its south-western extremity, it receives the name of Tweedale.

PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, a town in the isle of Man, situated on the W. coast of the island. It has a small garrison, and is the prison for all offenders. It has no harbour, but a road with from seven to ten fathoms water. Long. 4. 40. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and its cheeses, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douero.

PEGU, a considerable kingdom of Asia, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. The products of this country are timber for building, ele-

phants' teeth, bees-wax, stick-lac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribands; but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings.

PEI-HO, a river of China, which has its source on the mountains of Tartary, passes by Peking, and falls into the sea about 39 degrees of N. lat.

PEIPUS LAKE, in Russia, on the western frontiers of the government of Petersburg, and separates it from that of Riga. It is about 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, seated in a fertile plain, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 50 miles from the Great Wall. It forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are computed to be six leagues in circumference. The height and thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; twelve horsemen might easily ride abreast on them; and there are spacious towers, a bow-shot distant from each other. The gates of this city are lofty and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are per-



fectly straight, most of them 3 miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. Long. 116. 28. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the North Pacific ocean, called by the Spaniards Palos, from the tall palm-trees growing upon them, and appearing like masts at a distance. There is every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them before the *Antelope*, a packet belonging to the East India Company, and commanded by capt. Wilson, was wrecked there in 1783. He found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The conduct of these people toward the English was uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the small-pox in December 1784. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard, where he was buried\*.—KEATE'S *Hist. of Prince Lee Boo*. Two vessels were fitted out in 1790 at Bombay, un-

\* Mr. Bloomfield, in his "Good Tidings; or, News from the Farm," has deplored the fate of this promising youth, and the pleasing consequences which might have ensued upon his return to his native isle, had vaccination been previously known, in the following beautiful lines:—

"A stranger youth, from his meridian sky,  
Buoyant with hopes, came here—but  
came to die!"

der the command of capt. M'Cluer, for a voyage to the Pelew Islands, to inform Abba Thulle of the loss of his son. They arrived there in 1791, and capt. M'Cluer was so pleased with the situation of the islands, and the manners of its inhabitants, that, though only 34 years old, he resolved to spend the remainder of his days among them. Scarcely, however, had he been 15 months in his new settlement, before he became impatient to abandon it, and he set sail for Macao. He returned to the islands in 1795, for the purpose of removing his family; and on his returning, he put a part of his family into a vessel at Bencoolen, bound to Bombay, and sailing himself with the other part towards Bengal, from which place he set sail soon after, neither he nor any of his crew have since been heard of. Long. 134. 30. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

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O'er his sad fate I've ponder'd hours  
away,  
It suits the languor of a gloomy day:  
He left his bamboo groves, his pleasant  
shore,  
He left his friends, to hear new oceans  
roar:  
All confident, ingenuous, and bold,  
He heard the wonders by the white men  
told;  
With firm assurance trod the rolling  
deck,  
And saw his isle diminish to a speck,  
Plough'd the rough waves, and gain'd  
our northern clime,  
In manhood's ripening sense and nature's  
prime.  
Oh! had the fiend been vanquish'd ere  
he came,  
The gen'rous youth had spread my  
country's fame,  
Had known that honour dwells among  
the brave,  
And England had not prov'd the stran-  
ger's grave;  
Then, ere his waning sand of life had run,  
Poor Abba Thullé might have seen his  
son." — BLOOMFIELD'S *Good  
Tidings; or, News from the  
Farm*, 33.



PELIM, or PELYM, a small town in the government of Tobolsk, on a river of the same name in Siberia. To this place the famous field-marshal Count Munich was banished by the empress Elizabeth in 1742, soon after her accession\*.—BUSCHING, i. 510. — See Oct. 16. BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exer.*—*Lit. Panorama*, iii. 509. Long. 63. 50. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

PELION, a mountain of Thessaly, which ran from S. to N. between the Pagasæan and Thermaic gulfs (Volo and Salonichi), through the country called Magnesia. It was on this mountain, according to mythologists, that the giants reared another called Ossa, with a view of scaling heaven, to hurl Jupiter from his usurped throne. The spear which Pallas gave to Pelens on the day of his marriage, and which no one was found capable of wielding but Achilles, was made by Chiron, from a pine of mount Pelion. This mountain also furnished the timber with which the ship Argo was built.

PELLA, now JANIZZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, was the birthplace of Philip, father of Alexander. — ADAM'S *Geo.* 325. Alexander himself was born here A. M. 3648, B. C. 356, on the same night that the temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt. Long. 22. 45. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

PELOPONNESUS, a peninsula to the south of the rest of Greece, now called the Morea.

PELORUS, one of the three principal capes of Sicily, now called Cape Faro, on the N. point of the island towards Italy; the other two were Pachynus (now Cape Passero)

\* Elizabeth was raised to the throne by a conspiracy, headed by a German surgeon named Lestocq, in Dec. 1741; when Ann was dethroned.—TOOKE'S *Life of Cath.* II. p. 54. 4th edit.

on the S. and Lilybœum (now Cape Boco) on the W.

—Sicilia's isle they reach'd,  
Whose sides to sea three promontories stretch'd;

Pachynus to the stormy south is plac'd,  
On Lilybœum blows the gentle west;  
Peloro's cliffs the Northern Bear survey,  
Who rolls above, and dreads to touch the sea.—GARTH'S *Ovid*, 13th bk.

Some say it received its name from Hannibal, who, supposing the pilot that conducted him from Italy was going to betray him to the Romans, killed him near this cape; but being soon convinced of his error, he gave him a magnificent funeral, and ordered the cape to be called after his name. Others observe, that the cape bore the name of Pelorus before the time of Hannibal.

PELUSIUM, not far from Damietta, the bulwark and key of ancient Egypt, near the most eastern mouth of the Nile;

Where near Pelusium parting Nile descends,

And in her utmost eastern channel ends.  
LUCAN, bk. viii.

It was taken by Cambyses 525 years B. C. without the least opposition from the Egyptian garrison, who durst not aim an offensive weapon at the enemy's army, lest they should injure some of the dogs and cats, or other sacred animals, which Cambyses had craftily placed before his troops. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ptolemy, the famous geographer.—ADAM'S *Geo.*—BRICE'S *Geo.*—MAVOR'S *Univer. Hist.* i. 218.—ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* ii. 356. Pelusium, according to Herodotus, was besieged by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, when he made war against Sethon, king of Egypt; and here the destroying angel slew, in one night, 185,000 of his men\*, which occasioned his re-

\* Various opinions have been given respecting the manuer in which this de-



treat.—2 *Kings* xix. 35. After the battle of Pharsalia, Pompey sought refuge at Pelusium; but scarcely had he landed on the shore, when Theodore the rhetorician, of the isle of Chio; Septimius (according to Lucan),

A Roman once in generous warfare bred,  
And oft in arms by mighty Pompey led,  
but now a groveling courtier; and Achilles, who commanded his troops, stabbed him with their swords. Pelusium is now in ruins, and Tineh has been built near it. Long. 32. 0. E. lat. 31. 13. N.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembroke-shire, in South Wales. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford-Haven, over which are two handsome bridges. It is a well-built place, but in a state of decline, the navigation to it being injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries near it. Henry VII. was born here in 1457: he died 1509.—See MILFORD-HAVEN and RICHMOND. Long. 4. 55. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of South Wales, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. The principal rivers are the East and West Cledheu. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The N. E. part alone is

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struction was effected, and these may be seen in Calmet's Dictionary. In a conversation between Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell respecting it, the doctor observed, "We are not to suppose that the angel went about with a sword in his hand, stabbing them one by one; but that some powerful natural agent was employed; most probably the Samyel." *Simyel*, *Sumyel*, *Sumaom*, &c. are different names for the same meteor.—*Fragments to CALMET's Dict.*—PRIDEAUX's *Con.* i. 20.

mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture.

PENANG, or PULA PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND; which see.

PENDEEN, in Cornwall, was the birthplace of Borlase, a naturalist. Long. 4. 42. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, standing on Falmouth bay, on a hill of the same name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. Long. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

PENEUS, a river of Thessaly, which runs, by a narrow passage, between Olympus and Ossa, into the Sinus Thermaicus, or the gulf of Salonichi, after traversing the celebrated vale of Tempe.

PENEUS, a river of Elis, in Peloponnesus.

PENICHE, a seaport town of Portugal. It is fortified and defended by a citadel. In 1589, this town was taken by the English, under sir Francis Drake and sir John Norreys. Long. 9. 5. W. lat. 39. 20. N.

PENKENEL, a small place S. E. of Truro, in Cornwall. Here the celebrated admiral Boscawen was interred in 1761.—See LAGOS.—BURNES's *Naval Plutarch*, 226. Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 50. 15. N.

PENMAEN MAWR, a mountain of Wales, about 8 miles from Bangor. It is 1400 feet perpendicular from its base, and 1550 above the level of the sea.—EVANS's *Camb. Itin.* 287.

PENMYNIDD, a village of Anglesea, 4 miles west of Beaumaris. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Owen Tudor, who married Catherine the widow of Henry V. the grandfather of Henry VII.—See HEREFORD.—HUTTON's *Walk in Wales.* Long. 4. 18. W. lat. 53. 15. N.



PENNA, not far from Allahabad, to the S. W. famous for its mines.— See PUNNAH.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the E. by the river Delaware, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeake bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It was founded by William Penn, a celebrated Quaker, in 1681.

The purest wreaths which hang on  
glory's shrine  
For empires founded, peaceful Penn! are  
thine.  
No blood-stain'd laurels crown'd thy vir-  
tuous toil,  
No slaughter'd natives drench thy fair-  
earn'd soil.—Mrs. H. MORE'S  
*Slave Trade*.—CLARKSON'S  
*Life of Penn*.

It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the West India islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe-staves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. Philadelphia is the capital.

PENRITH, a large, well-built town of Cumberland, seated under a hill, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther. It has a spacious market-place, and a castle; and several remains of antiquity are seen in its neighbourhood.

PENRYN, a borough of Cornwall. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, and has a considerable trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries.

PENRYN PORT, or ABER-CEGID, on the northern border of Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, about 2 miles from Bangor. It is the grand depository of slates from the quarries

at Dolowen, formed by an ingress of the Cegin into the Menia. Along the quay of this small port very large brigs and snows lie with sufficient depth of water. Vessels from 300 to 400 tons here take their loading, which consists of extremely fine slates of a large size, and slabs of slate rock. Near the port is a large manufactory of cyphering slates, ink-stands, and other fancy articles. Long. 4. 59. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

PENSACOLA, the principal town of West Florida, in North America, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour, where vessels may ride secure from every wind. Long. 87. 12. W. lat. 30. 28. N.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a populous town of Cornwall. It is seated on a creek of Mount's-bay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593; but has been since rebuilt, and carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns. Long. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 11. N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire. It is seated on the river Chew, and is noted for its hats and bread.

PENSHURST, in Kent, was the birthplace of the accomplished and gallant sir Philip Sidney, called the *Incomparable* by the writers of his age, in 1554.—IRELAND'S *River Thames*, i. 271.—See ARNHEIM and ZUTPHEN.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1304. Penshurst received an additional honour in giving birth to the renowned Algernon Sidney, whose zeal and integrity in the cause of patriotism, and deep skill in the science of government, must ever render him dear to the lover of his country.

Unconquer'd patriot, form'd by ancient  
lore  
The love of ancient freedom to restore;



Who nobly acted what he boldly  
 thought,  
 And seal'd by death the lesson that he  
 taught.—*IRELAND'S Views on  
 the Medway*, 183.

The lady Mary Sidney, daughter  
 of Dudley duke of Northumberland,  
 wife to sir Henry Sidney, was mo-  
 ther of the renowned sir Philip Sid-  
 ney and Mary countess of Pem-  
 broke, and took great care of their  
 education.

————— Where the oaks  
 Of Penshurst wave o'er Medway's virgin  
 flood,  
 She rear'd the rose of Britain, and its  
 sword.  
 In every region, and in every age,  
 Sacred alike to virtue and the Muse,  
 Blending high talents with the chaster  
 praise  
 Of pious sanctity; yet all deriv'd  
 From the maternal themes, the rich re-  
 sult  
 Of unobtrusive graces, in the school  
 Of Christian wisdom early train'd; there  
 sat  
 The parent tutoress, there young Phi-  
 lip's eyes  
 First flash'd divine intelligence; while  
 truth  
 From Mary's rosy lips, in lisping strains,  
 Sooth'd the rapt mother; while, by faith  
 inspir'd,  
 She saw immortal crowns and lucid robes  
 Invest her angel offspring, doom'd to  
 stand  
 Conspicuous in an age most eminent  
 In the long records of Britannia's fame.  
*Mrs. WEST'S Mother.*

**PENTAPOLIS.** This name is given  
 to the five cities, Sodom, Gomorrah,  
 Adamah, Zeboim, and Zoar. The  
 first four were consumed by fire  
 from heaven, and in the place where  
 they stood was made the lake of  
 Sodom. This name was also given  
 to a district of Cyrenaica, one of the  
 ancient divisions of Africa. It con-  
 tained the five cities of Cyrene,  
 Apollonia, Ptolemais (anciently  
 Barce), Arsinoe, and Berenice (an-  
 ciently Hesperis). Also, a district  
 of the country of the Philistines,  
 named from its five cities, Gaza,

Gath, Ascalon, Azotus, and Ek-  
 ron.

**PENUEL**, or **PENIEL**, a city be-  
 yond Jordan, on the brook Jabbok.  
 Jacob, on his return from Mesopo-  
 tamia, wrestled here with an angel.  
 —*Gen.* xxxii. 30. Gideon destroyed  
 the tower, and slew the inhabitants  
 for refusing him and his people sus-  
 tenance in a very insulting manner.  
 —*1 Kings* xii. 25. Long. 35. 45.  
 E. lat. 32. 18. N.

**PEPINGSTRAW**, a small village in  
 the parish of Offham, near Maid-  
 stone, in Kent. Jack Straw, that  
 eminent incendiary of the Kentish  
 commons in the reign of Richard  
 II. was born at and assumed his sur-  
 name from a cottage at this place.  
 —*Beaut. of Eng.* viii. 1273.—*RA-  
 PIN*, i. 457. Long. 0. 38. E. lat.  
 51. 16. N.

**PENZA**, a government of the Rus-  
 sian empire, formerly a province  
 of Kasan. Its capital, of the same  
 name, is seated on the river Sura,  
 where it receives the rivulet Penza.

**PENTLAND FRITH**, a strait which  
 divides the Orkney islands from  
 Caithness-shire, in Scotland.

**PENTLAND HILLS**, a ridge of  
 mountains, in Scotland, in the coun-  
 ty of Edinburgh; extending about  
 10 miles from S. W. to N. E.

**PENTLAND SKERRIES**, three small  
 rocky islands lying at the E. en-  
 trance of Pentland Frith.

**PEOR**, a famous mountain beyond  
 Jordan. Nebo, Pisgah, and Peor,  
 were near each other; probably of  
 the same chain of mountains.

**PEQUIGNY**, a town of France, in  
 the department of Somme, late pro-  
 vince of Picardy. Lewis XI. and  
 Edward IV. of England, had an in-  
 terview here in 1475, on a bridge  
 built for that purpose.—*WRAXALL'S  
 France*, i. 120. Long. 2. 5. E. lat.  
 49. 58. N.

**PERA**, one of the suburbs of Con-  
 stantinople, opposite to the port of



Constantinople, on a hill. It has a foundery for cannon, and is the usual residence of the European ambassadors.

PERCHE, a small province of France, which now includes the departments of Orne, Eure, and Loire.

PEREVOLOTMA, a town of the Boristhenes, or Nieper, S. of Pultowa, in the Ukraine, Russia. Here general Levenhaupt, with 14,000 Swedes, the sole remains of the army of Charles XII. which had hitherto been considered as invincible, had made Saxony, Poland, and Russia, tremble, and had carried its terrors to the ramparts of Pultowa, were obliged to yield themselves prisoners of war to the Russians under prince Menzikoff. — *Charles XII.* Berlin, 1776. 188. — *Lit. Panorama*, 326. Long. 34. 20. E. lat. 59. 52. N.

PERGA, an ancient city of Pamphylia, in the Lesser Asia, to which Paul and Barnabas sailed from Paphos with John Mark, the nephew of Barnabas. Here John Mark took leave of them, and returned to Jerusalem; probably preferring the being with his mother and other friends, whom he affectionately loved, to the hazardous and difficult enterprise of converting the Gentiles. This timidity was highly displeasing to Paul (*Acts* xv. 38); though he appears so far to have retrieved his character, that he is afterwards recommended by the apostle to the Colossians. — *DODDRIDGE*, iii. 180. 8th edit. 8vo.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Mysia, now of Natolia, in Asia, on the Germaisti (Caicus). Here parchment was invented\*. Galen, a famous physician, was born here.

\* Eumenes II. was a great promoter of learning and learned men, and has immortalized his name by the establishment of the celebrated library at Pergamos, containing 200,000 volumes. His object was, to make a collection that

One of his maxims was, always to leave the table with an appetite. Antipas, who is mentioned, *Revelations* ii. 13. as being a faithful witness or martyr, was burnt in a brazen bull (see GERGENTI) at Pergamos, of which he was bishop. He is said to have been one of our Saviour's first disciples. — *CALMET*. Pergamos was one of the seven churches mentioned in the *Revelations*. Long. 27. 27. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

PERGUS, or PERGUSA, a lake of Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Proserpine is said to have been carried off by Pluto:

Near Enna's walls a spacious lake is spread,  
Fam'd for the sweetly-singing swans it bred;  
Pergusa is its name; and never more  
Were heard, or sweeter, on Cayster's shore.

Here, while young Proserpine among  
the maids  
Diverts herself in these delicious shades;  
While, like a child, with busy speed and care,  
She gathers lilies here and vi'lets there;  
While first to fill her little lap she strives,  
Hell's grizly monarch at the shade arrives;  
Sees her thus sporting on the flow'ry green,  
And loves the blooming maid as soon as seen.  
His urgent flame impatient of delay,  
Swift as his thought he seiz'd the beautiful prey,  
And bore her in his sooty car away.

OVID, *Met.* bk. 5.

should vie with Ptolemy's famous library at Alexandria; but Ptolemy (Physcon) endeavoured to defeat the design of Eumenes, by prohibiting the exportation of the papyrus, which was intended for the purpose of transcribing such books as were to be placed in this library. To this prohibitory and illiberal mandate the world is indebted for the invention and use of parchment, thence called by the Latins *Charta Pergamena*. — *Mr. BAILY's Ep. of Un. Hist.* ii. 517. — *PRI-DEAUX's Connection*, i. 391.



To this story Milton has alluded, in his *Paradise Lost*, bk. iv. 268.

Not that fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering  
flowers,  
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis\*  
Was gather'd; which cost Ceres all that  
pain  
To seek her through the world.

PERIGEUX, the capital of the French department of Dordogne. It has the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. Long. 7. 40. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

PERIGORD, a late province of France. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERINALDO, a small place S. of Tenda, in the late province of Nice, Italy; now the Maritime Alps. It was the birthplace of the celebrated astronomer Cassini in 1625. He died in 1712, but had lost his sight some time before. Long. 31. 40. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

PERISLAF, on the banks of the Dnieper, in the government of Kiof, Russia in Europe. Here Joseph II. emperor of Germany, took leave of Catherine II. after their interview at Cherson.—Coxe's *Austria*, ii. 612. Long. 31. 32. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

PERM, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces; namely, Perm, the capital of which is of the same name, seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegohekha; and the Catharinenburg, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated not far from the source of the river Issel.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil, in South America, bounded on the N. by Tamara; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Seregippe; and on the W. by Tapuyers; being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Por-

tuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

PERNAMBUCO, a populous town, about 3 miles from Olinda, in Brasil, South America, which carries on a great foreign and domestic trade. The town stands on a great extent of ground, and many of the houses are well built, chiefly of stone, very lofty, and, instead of glass windows, have green lattices. The streets are wide and spacious, the churches truly magnificent, and the images they contain are immensely valuable. Nearly half the inhabitants are slaves; and there is a market for these unfortunate beings, where they are exposed for sale. Pernambuco stands on two islands connected together by two bridges, one of which is a noble structure, built by the Dutch when they took this place from the Portuguese in 1670. — *Mon. Mag.* xxxii. 129. Long. 36. 16. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. The castle is remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the Simple, who here miserably died in 929; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Louis XI. till he consented to sign a disadvantageous peace\*. Long. 3. 2. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

\* This affair was treated with so much ridicule at Paris, that all the magpies and jays were taught to cry, "Peronne peronne;" a circumstance that proved fatal to many of them; for Louis, after his return, issued an edict for destroying all those talkative birds, as unnecessary remembrancers of his disgrace.—MEZERAY, iii. 311 — *Mod. Europe*, ii. 89. — J. P. ANDREWS's *Anecdotes*, 9.

\* A name given to Pluto.



PERPIGNAN, the capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrennees, and late province of Roussillon, with a good citadel and university.—Philip the Hardy died here in 1285, the 41st year of his age, and the 16th of his reign.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 115. Rigaud, an eminent painter, styled the Vandyck of France, was born at Perpignan in 1659. Long. 3. O. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

PERSEA, a stream of Greece, which runs, at present, on one of the eminences of Mycenæ, with the same freshness and clearness as in former ages, when Perseus is said to have made it spring from the mushroom which he had plucked, and which seems to have given a name to this celebrated city.—*Mon. Rev.* lxii, 455.

PERSEPOLIS, formerly the capital of the Persian empire. It is supposed to have stood near the present Istakar, in the province of Fars, 30 miles N. N. E. from Schiras. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who set it on fire\* in a fit of intoxication; being instigated to it by Thais, and irritated at the sight of some mutilated Greeks:—

“Revenge, revenge, Timotheus cries,  
See the furies arise:  
See the snakes that they rear,  
How they hiss in their hair,  
And the sparkles that flash from their  
eyes!  
Behold a ghastly hand,  
Each a torch in his hand;  
Those are Grecian ghosts, that in battle  
were slain,  
And unburied remain  
Inglorious on the plain;  
Give the vengeance due  
To the valiant crew:  
Behold how they toss their torches on  
high,

\* Mr. Francklin, in his “Observations in a Tour from Bengal to Persia,” thinks it absurd to give credit to its being burnt by Alexander.

How they point to the Persian abodes,  
And glitt’ring temples of their hostile  
gods!

The princes applaud, with a furious joy;  
And the king seiz’d a flambeau with  
zeal to destroy;

Thais led the way,  
To light him to his prey,  
And, like another Helen, fir’d another  
Troy.”

DRYDEN’S *Alexander’s Feast.*

NIEBUHR’S *Travels.*—ROLLIN’S *An. Hist.*—MAVOR’S *Travels*, xi. 198.  
—SALMON’S *Pres. State*, iii. 350.  
Long. 52. 25. E. lat. 30. O. N.

PERSHORE, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the river Avon. Here the Rev. John Ash, the author of a valuable English Dictionary, died in 1779.—See *April 29*, BUTLER’S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Long. 2. O. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N. by Georgia, the Caspian sea, and Usbec Tartary. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 1000 in breadth from N. to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert; in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels, buffaloes, and horses. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, a large quantity of silk, beside manufactories of silk, and very fine



carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms; likewise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of sheep and goats; and the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. They are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.—*BROOKES'S Gaz.*

**PERSIAN GULF**, a large gulf of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. It is much frequented for its pearl fishery.

**PERTH**, a town of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, agreeably situated on the river Tay, over which is an elegant stone bridge. It has two churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. Perth, in former times, has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels, for which reason it is a flourishing town. Here is a great linen and cotton manufactory, and large quantities of salmon are caught here. — *PENNANT'S Tour*, 1769, 76.; *Tour in 1772*, 77. James I. of Scotland was traitorously slain here in 1437\*. — *GRANGER'S Biog.*

\* The king was at supper in the Dominican convent. Upon an alarm being given of some armed men entering the apartment, Catherine Douglas, one of the queen's maids of honour, ran to bolt the outer door; but the bar had been taken away. The lady thrust her arm into the staple; but it was instantly broken by the conspirators, who rushed in upon the king. The queen received two wounds in attempting to interpose herself betwixt her husband and the daggers of the assassins. James defended himself as long as he could; but at last expired under the repeated strokes of his murderers, after having received twenty-eight wounds.—*Enc. Brit.* xviii. 645, and *Cyclop.*

*Hist.* i. 33. Murray, the celebrated earl of Mansfield, was born here. — *ADOLPHUS'S Hist. of Eng.* 2d ed. i. 161. Adamson, a Scotch prelate, who was in France at the time of the Parisian massacre, and narrowly escaped with his life, was born here in 1543. Elspet Watson died here in 1800, at the age of 115. She was one of the shortest women in the three kingdoms; for when in the prime of life she did not exceed 2 feet 9 inches. — *Mon. Mag.* x. 97. At the south end of the street called the Watergate, at Perth, stands the house which was the scene of one of the most problematical events in Scottish history; that is, the seizure of James VI. in 1600, by the earl of Gowrie and his brother, known by the name of the *Gowrie conspiracy*. — *Beaut. of Scotland*, iv. 267. — *ROBERTSON'S Hist. Scotland*, ii. 251. 8vo. 4th edit. While the king was upon a hunting excursion, he was accosted by the brother of Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, who, by a feigned tale, induced him and a small train to ride to the earl's house at Perth. Here he was led to a remote chamber, on pretence of having a secret communicated to him, where he found a man in complete armour, and a dagger was put to his breast by Ruthven, with threats of immediate death. His attendants were alarmed, and came to his relief. Gowrie and his brother escaped unhurt. The nature and causes of this very extraordinary event were never discovered. Long. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 22. N.

**PERTHSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness and Aberdeen shires; on the E. by Angus and the frith of Tay; on the S. by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmanan, and Stirling; and on the W. by Argyleshire.

**PERTH AMBOY**, a seaport of the United States, in New Jersey. It



has one of the best harbours in America.

PERU, a large country of South America, bounded on the N. by Popayan; on the W. by the Pacific ocean; on the S. by Chili; and on the E. by the Andes. It has long been celebrated for its mines of gold and silver. Quinquina, or Jesuit's bark, was formerly found only in this country\*. It was conquered by Francis Pizarro. Lima is the capital. The exports of this country are gold, silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, Jesuit's bark†, salt, Vicuna wool‡, and coarse woollens.

PERUGIA, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the states of the Church. Alessi, the famous architect, whose plan for the church and monastery of the Escorial was preferred to those of the ablest architects of Europe, was born here in 1500.—*Cyclop.* Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

PERUGIA, a lake formerly called Thrasimene, famous for a victory gained near it by Hannibal over the Romans, A. U. C. 537, when Flaminius their commander was slain. It is about 10 miles in length, and

\* A species of it has been discovered in the West India islands, particularly in Jamaica.—*Enc. Brit. art. Cinchona.*

† Peruvian bark was first prescribed and recommended in England by that great naturalist sir Hans Sloane.—*Noble's Cont. of Granger's Biog. Hist.* iii. 334.

‡ Under the name of Peruvian sheep, five species are known to naturalists of the camel genus; the Glama, or Llama; Guanaco, Chilihueque; Vicuna, and Pacos. The three former were used as animals of burthen by the native Peruvians, and domesticated; the two latter, especially the Vicuna, are valuable for the firmness of their fleeces. The three former species carry loads of about 100lbs. weight; the other two, when domesticated, carry smaller burdens, from 50 to 75lbs. weight.

about 7 in breadth, and has three little islands in it. If in extent and beauty the lake Thrasimenus yield to many, in celebrity it is inferior to none; the fall of 15,000 Romans, and the death of a consul, ennoble its name, and cast an awful solemnity over its scenery. A streamlet, which nearly intersects the plain, and still retains the name of *Sanguineto*, or *Fossa del Sangue*, is supposed to water the spot where the consul fell.—*Rev. J. C. Eustace's Class. Tour*, ii. 188.

PESARO, in the duchy of Urbino, Italy. It has a good harbour and cathedral. The environs are remarkable for producing excellent figs.

PESCINA, a small place in the kingdom of Naples, on the S. E. of lake Celano. Here the famous cardinal Mazarine was born in 1602. He was much esteemed by Louis XIII. and during the minority of Louis XIV. had the charge of affairs. He possessed the intimate confidence of this last monarch.

PEST, a town of Hungary, on the eastern side of the Danube. It has been often taken by the Turks, and was burnt by them in 1684. Long. 18. 50. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

PETCHE-LI, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-si; and on the S. by Chang-ton and Honan. It contains Pekin, the principal city in the empire. The rivers are frozen for several months in the winter. The soil is fertile, and produces all sorts of corn and fruits. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin.

PETELIA.—See STRONGOLI.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. a town and port of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-



houses and a few conical huts.— Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here in 1779. Long. 158. 43. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Nen, over which is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish church besides the cathedral; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber. In the cathedral Mary queen of Scots was interred in 1587; whence she was removed to Westminster abbey by James I. in 1612. Of the long epitaph inscribed on her tomb we shall quote one line, as it is strikingly comprehensive:—

"Jure Scotos, thalamo Francos, spe possidet Anglos."

IMITATED.

"Scotland she claims, espouses France, and hopes for England's crown."

—*Hist. of Great. Brit.* by JAMES PETIT ANDREWS, i. 133. Catherine of Arragon was also buried here.— See AMPHILL, DUNSTABLE, and KIMBOLTON. Symon Gunton, author of the History of the Cathedral, was a native, and died here in 1676. Paley, author of Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and Moral and Political Philosophy, was born here 1743.—*Edin. Rev.* i. 288.—*Mon. Rev.* lxiv. 14. Long. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

PETERHEAD, a handsome town of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, situated near the mouth of the river Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a pier. A considerable trade is carried on, both in the fishery, and to the Baltic for the productions of the north. Here is also a manufactory of sewing thread, and kelp is sent hence to Newcastle.—KNOX's *View*, 497. The mineral spring

here, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing, bring a great resort of company. It lies a little to the N. of Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, and is the nearest land to the northern continent of Europe, lying within 300 miles of the cape which is called the Naze of Norway. James the II'd's son, known in our history by the name of the Old Pretender, landed here in 1715, but was soon compelled to seek safety by flight. Long. 1. 36. W. lat. 57. 33. N.

PETERHOFF, a village about 20 miles from Petersburg, where there is a palace. Here are stone-cutting works remarkable for the mechanism of their construction. All the instruments, saws, turning lathes, cutting and polishing engines, are worked by water under the floor of the building. Fifty workmen are here employed in working different sorts of stone into slabs, vases, boxes, urns, columns, and other ornaments of various kinds and magnitude.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 411.

PETER LE PORT, St. the capital of the island of Guernsey. It has a harbour, castle, and fort.—See ST. PETER LE PORT.

PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland. Peter the Great began this city in 1703. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious, but the buildings are irregular. The inhabitants are computed at 250,000 persons, consisting of different nations. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the



Great in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock. It was erected on the pedestal, by the empress, in 1782\*. Peter the Great and Catherine I. were publicly married, in 1712, in this city. The former died here in 1725, and the latter in 1727. Count Panin, who had been one of the most active persons in placing Catherine II. on the throne, died here in 1783. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of all the successive sovereigns, excepting Peter II. buried at Moscow.—See *ROPSCHA*. The emperor Paul was murdered here in 1801†.—*CARR'S Northern Summer*. Stanislaus, the

\* The figure of the monarch is 11 feet in height, that of the horse 17. The expence of this grand monument was truly imperial. The transport of the rock from Lachta, in Finland, cost 70,000 rubles; Stephen Falconet, the statuary, received during his nine years stay about 48,000 rubles; for his maintenance, 26,800 rubles; apart for the fount, 17,500 rubles; his three subordinate artificers, 27,284; the founder Chailof, 2500 rubles, besides incidental charges: the whole amounting, according to the board of works, to 424,610 rubles. It was cast in a strong building, constructed over the rock for that purpose in August 1775. It is a bell-metal of copper, with a small mixture of tin and zinc, and weighed 44,041 Russian pounds.

† When Paul came to the throne, he ordered the tomb of the unfortunate Peter III. who had been buried in a convent, to be opened, and the coffin to be laid in state by the side of the empress. Alexius Orloff and prince Baratinsky, two of the assassins of Peter, were made to stand as chief mourners, one on each side of the coffin. Orloff, possessing more insensibility than Baratinsky, betrayed no signs of emotion; but his accomplice seemed to be overwhelmed with grief, and would probably have swooned, had not salts and stimulants been constantly applied.—*TOOKE'S Cath.* II. iii. 330.

last king of Poland, died at Petersburg in 1798.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxiii. 215.—*TOOKE'S Life of Cath.* II. iii. 339. Long. 30. 10. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

PETERSFIELD, a borough and market-town of England, 17 miles from Portsmouth, and situated on the river Loddon. Long. 0. 54. W. lat. 50. 59. N.

PETERWARADIN, a strong town of Slavonia, belonging to Austria. Here prince Eugene, with 60,000 Imperialists, gained a great victory over the Turkish army, consisting of 150,000 men, in 1716. It is seated on the Danube.—*NOBLE'S Cont. of Granger*, ii. 408.—*COXE'S Austria*, ii. 30. Long. 19. 37. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

PETHAUGH, a village about 9 miles N. E. from Ipswich. Here, in 1798, died the rev. Wm. Young (son of Dr. Young), best known to the world by the name and character of Mr. Abraham Adams, in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*. He inherited all the simplicity of manners of his father, and even surpassed him in his unaccountable absence of mind.—*Sel. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 439.

PETHOR, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, beyond the Euphrates, not far from Thapsacus. It was the country of Balaam the soothsayer, who was consulted by Balak king of Moab, terrified by the success of the Israelites against the two kings of the Amorites.—*Numbers* xxii. Long. 40. 2. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

PETILIA, an ancient town of Italy, N. of Crotone, or Cotrone, on the Crimissus, in the country of the Brutii, now Calabria, Naples, was founded by Philoctetes after the Trojan war:—

Here Philoctetes, from Thessalian shores,  
Rears strong Petilia fenc'd with walls  
and towers.

PITT's *Virgil*, book iii.

The inhabitants signalized their



fidelity to the Romans in the war with Hannibal, but were obliged to surrender after a siege of several months. In a valley near this place Marcellus, the illustrious rival of Hannibal, was cut off by an ambuscade. The site of Petilia is supposed to be occupied by the present Strongoli. Long. 17. 10. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

PETWORTH, a market-town in Sussex, about 12 miles from Arundel, near the river Arun. It is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent seat belonging to the earl of Egremont. In one of the apartments is shown a sword which belonged to the celebrated Hotspur. The largest quantity of opium that was ever cured in this country was raised in 1797, from the earl of Egremont's garden at Petworth.—YOUNG's *View of the Agriculture of Sussex*. Long. 0. 36. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

PEVENSEY, a small village in Sussex, W. from Hastings. It was formerly a noted haven, though now nearly 2 miles from the sea. Here William duke of Normandy landed in 1066.—See VALERY, HASTINGS, ROUEN, and CAEN. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, was besieged and compelled to surrender at Pevensey, by his nephew William II. against whom he had excited a revolt.—RAPIN, i. 183. Long. 0. 29. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

PEURTO CABELLO, a town of the Caraccas. It stands upon a small neck of land, which has been cut through and formed into an artificial island. It has a deep and capacious harbour. An excellent wharf, faced with stone, allows of vessels of large burthen being laid close along-side of it. The worm makes great ravages on those vessels that are not coppered. Destructive fevers frequently rage here in summer and autumn.—SEMPLE's *Sketch of Caraccas*.

PEZO DE REGNA, a market-town

of Portugal, southward of Amaran-te, on the south declivity of a hill bathed by the Douero, and famous as a depot for port wine. Long. 7. 32. W. lat. 41. 10. N.

PFEFFERS, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, between Sargans and Coire. It is noted for its medicinal waters.—*Dict. de la Suisse*. Long. 9. 42. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

PHALACRINE, an ancient village of Italy, N. from Tivoli. It was the birthplace of Vespasian, the Roman emperor, who died here A. D. 79, after a reign of about 10 years. He was succeeded by his son Titus, who, after a reign of little more than 2 years, died at this village, and was distinguished by the title of "The Love and Delight of Mankind."—ECHARD's *Rom. Hist.* ii. ch. 5 and 6. Some authors say, that the above events happened at Reate; which see.

PHARMACUSA, a small island, nearly opposite to Miletus, in Asia, now called Fermaco. Cæsar, in the early part of his life, was taken prisoner by some pirates of this island, who, asking 20 talents for his ransom, was laughed at by him for their moderate demand, and promised 50 talents. He remained 38 days, while some of his attendants had been dispatched to different places to procure the money, perfectly fearless and secure, and often threatening to crucify them. As soon as he had procured his ransom, he fitted out some ships at Miletus; found the pirates still lying at anchor at Pharmacusa; took most of them prisoners, and conveyed them to Pergamos, where he crucified them all, as he had often promised to do, but which they considered as a jest.—PLUTARCH. Long. 27. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexan-



dria, in Egypt. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, one of the wonders of the world. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Long. 30. 16. E. lat. 31. 11. N.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, the ancient Thessaly, upon the Enipeus, S. W. from Larissa, famous for the decisive battle fought in its plains between Cæsar and Pompey 48 B. C. when the latter was defeated and fled to Egypt, where he was basely assassinated\*.—See CASIUS. Philip V. of Macedon, was defeated, and obliged to sue for peace, by Flaminius the Roman general, at the hills of Cynoscephalæ, S. E. from Pharsalia. Near Pharsalia the renowned Pelopidas was slain, fighting with Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ.—PLUTARCH. Pharsalia seems at present to have concentrated in itself the whole industry of Thessaly. The plain is covered with cultivation of various kinds; and numerous villages embellish the hills that surround it.—POUQUEVILLE'S *Travels*.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* iv. 135. Long. 22. 40. E. lat. 39. 22. N.

PHASIS, a river of Asia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and, passing through Mingrelia, falls into the Black sea. This river forms, in its

\* Lucan's poem, entitled Pharsalia, which was occasioned by the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar, was left unfinished when this poet was put to death by the imperial monster Nero; and was revised and published by his wife Polla Argentaria, a lady praised by Statius for her accomplishments and ingenuous manners. It is singular, that the excellent translation of the Pharsalia, by Rowe, should have been produced to the world precisely under the same circumstances as the original. It was a posthumous work, and was published by his widow.—ELTON, iii. 3.

course, a small island called also Phasis; whence the pheasants, if Isidorus is to be credited, were first brought to Europe, and thence called by the Greeks Phasiani.

PHEASANTS' ISLE, in the river Bidasoa, which separates France from Spain, near its mouth. The island of Pheasants is remarkable for having been the place where the Pyrenean treaty was concluded, in 1660, between cardinal Mazarine, on the part of France, and don Lewis Mendez de Haro o Guzman, on the part of Spain; and the match was agreed upon, between Lewis XIV. and donna Maria Teresa, daughter of Philip IV. mother to the dauphin, and grandmother to the duke of Anjou, afterwards Philip V. of Spain.—DILLON'S *Travels*, 133. Long. 1. 52. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey in Asia, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean; bounded on the N. by Syria Proper, and on the S. by Palestine. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Balbec. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the origin of letters and navigation, and was the first which we have any account of, that traded with England for tin.

Phenicians first, if ancient fame be true,  
The sacred mystery of letters knew;  
They first by sound, in various lines design'd,  
Express'd the meaning of the thinking mind;  
The power of words by figures rude convey'd,  
And useful science everlasting made.

LUCAN, bk. iii. ver. 334.

PHENICE, a port of the island of Crete. Here Paul advised the ship's crew, who were conducting him to Rome, to spend the winter.—*Acts* xxvii. 12.—BUTLER'S *Ex. in the New Testament*, 129. Long. 24. 8. E. lat. 35. 16. N.

PERÆ, an ancient town of Thes-



saly, now called Pheres, or Sidiro, Turkey in Europe. Apollo, the god of music, poetry, medicine, and augury, when expelled from the celestial regions by Jupiter, for having killed the Cyclops, tended the flocks of Admetus, king of Pheræ. Alceste, the wife of Admetus, having consulted the oracle when her husband was dangerously ill, was informed that he would certainly die, unless some one sacrificed their life for his preservation. Alceste immediately laid down her's, to save her husband's. Thebe, the wife of Alexander, an infamous tyrant of Pheræ, detesting the cruelties of her husband, concerted a scheme with her brothers for the assassination of the tyrant about 364 B. C. Pelopidas died of his wounds fighting against this tyrant. Long. 22. 55. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, about 72 miles E. from Smyrna, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus. It was one of the seven places to which John was directed to write, *Rev.* iii. 7-17.; and was the last city in Asia which submitted to the Turks. Under Bajazet I. or Gilderim, who made extraordinary efforts to become master of it, it surrendered, after a siege of six years. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar, or Alah-shehr, or the Beautiful City; apparently on account of its situation.—D'ANVILLE. Long. 28. 15. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, United States of North America. It is situated in an extensive plain, on the W. bank of the river Delaware. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting merchandises. The houses are most of them built with brick. The town-house

was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-house, two Quakers' meeting-houses, several others for different denominations of Christians, and an observatory. Four thousand of its inhabitants were carried off by a malignant fever in 1793. Long. 75. 23. W. lat. 39. 56. N.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, which received its name from the father of Alexander, was situated N. E. from Salonichi. It was near this place that Brutus and Cassius were defeated, by Augustus and Mark Antony, 42 B. C.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* iv. 372. Here Paul converted Lydia, a seller of purple, and the keeper of the prison to whose custody, with his companion Silas, he had been committed. After having been cruelly treated and imprisoned, by a most remarkable interference of Providence, they were liberated; for an earthquake occurred, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken, and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosened.—*Acts* xvi. 26.—MILOT, iii. 199.—PALEY'S *Evid. of Christianity*, i. 81. Long. 24. 25. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands of Asia, in the East Indian ocean. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in

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\* Horace was in the battle of Philippi; and has himself confessed, in one of his pieces, that he threw down his arms, and saved himself by flight:

“With thee I saw Philippi's plain,  
Its fatal rout, a fearful scene!  
And dropp'd, alas! th' inglorious shield,  
Where valour's self was forc'd to yield;  
Where, foil'd, in dust the vanquish'd  
lay,  
And breath'd th' indignant soul away.”

FRANCIS.



rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are great numbers of wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The principal of these islands are, Manilla, or Liconia; Mindanao; and Samar, or Tandago, sometimes called Philippina: they belong chiefly to the Spaniards.—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1802, 13.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, PATAOS, or CAROLINAS, islands in the Indian sea, between the Moluccas, Old Philippines, and Ladrones.

PHILIP, FORT, ST. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who restored it in 1763. The Spaniards are now in possession of it.

PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is seated in a morass. In 1799 it was blockaded, without success, by the French republicans. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734; when the duke of Berwick, an officer of distinguished humanity, contrivance, magnanimity, and genius, was killed at the siege\*; but it was restored the year following by the treaty of

\* When marechal Villars was in his last agonies, his confessor observed to him, in the way of consolation, that God had bestowed on him a greater favour than on marechal Berwick, who had been killed by a cannon-ball. "What!" replied Villars, "did he die in that manner? I always said that he was more fortunate than myself." Prince Eugene, in his Memoirs, says, that he envied the duke of Berwick the manner of his death, and that it was the first time in his life that he had been envious. He afterwards observes, upon being recalled

Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* i. 334. Long. 8. 33. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wermeland, seated in the midst of a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron-mines, between the lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was totally destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. Long. 14. 35. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in Australasia, South Pacific ocean, discovered by capt. Hunter in 1791, and named by him after the governor of New South Wales. They are about 5 miles asunder, but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water, which reaches for about two thirds of the distance from the easternmost, or larger island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have a few small trees on them, and the land is low. Long. 144. 3. E. lat. 8. 6. S.

PHILIPSTOWN, a post town of Ireland, and the shire town of the King's county, in the province of Leinster. It obtained its name from king Philip, husband of Mary, queen of England. It is 38 miles S. W. from Dublin.

to Vienna on the negociation of peace in 1735, "No words can express the grief that I suffered in taking leave of the army. It was, in truth, a sad scene. None but an old soldier can conceive how much it cost me to bid an eternal adieu to those brave men whom I had so often led to deadly combat, and amid whom I longed to fall in the arms of victory; the only blessing which Providence has denied me." Here the ruling passion was strong in death indeed! "Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand,  
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand.

Consistent in our follies and our sins,  
Here honest Nature ends as she begins."  
POPE'S *Moral Essays*, ep. i.



**PHILISTÆA**, the country of the Philistines, lay along the Mediterranean from Joppa to the boundary of Egypt, and extended to inland places not far from the coast. It was afterwards applied to the whole of the Holy Land and its inhabitants.—*Enc. Brit.*

**PHOCIS**, a country of ancient Greece, through which flowed the Cephissus. The chief mountain was Parnassus, and the chief place Delphi.

**PHRYGIA**, an ancient country of Asia. Its boundaries were uncertain. It is commonly divided into the Greater and Lesser Phrygia, called also Troas, and was situated in that part of Asia now called Anatolia, or Natolia.

**PHYLACE**, a city of Phthiotis, a province of Thessaly. Here Protesilaus reigned, who was the first that landed on the shore of Troy, in the famous expedition of the Greeks against that place; and was killed, according to the prediction of the oracle:—

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not  
slow

To guard their shore from an expected  
foe.

They meet in fight: by Hector's fatal  
hand

Protesilaus falls and bites the sand.

OVID, *Met.* bk. xii.

**Laodamia**, the wife of Protesilaus, on hearing of his death, had a wooden image made of him, which she constantly kept in her presence. Her father Acastus ordered it to be burned, thinking thereby to dissipate his daughter's grief; but in this he was disappointed, as she threw herself on the fire with the image and perished. Long. 23. 3. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

**PHYLE**, a borough and strong fortress of Attica, N. of Athens, was the birthplace of Euripides, the contemporary and rival of Sophocles.

—*Athenæum*, iv. 513. — Salamis is usually mentioned as having had this honour.— See **SALAMIS**. This fortress was famous for having been the resort of those Athenians who destroyed the thirty tyrants. The ruins are now called Bigla Castro, or the Watch-tower.—*Hobhouse's Travels in Albania*, 287. Long. 23. 43. E. lat. 38. 8. N.

**PIACENZA**, in the duchy of Milan, now the department of Olona, Italy. In 1746, the Imperialists defeated the French here, after a desperate battle; and here, in 1799, general Macdonald was defeated by marshal Suwarrow.—*Ep. of Military Events*, i. 207. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

**PICARDY**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the Isle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the English channel. It forms the department of Somme, of which Amiens is the capital.

**PICENUM**, one of the ancient divisions of Italy.

**PICIGITHONE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, now the department of Olona, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. king of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they restored it. It is seated on the river Serio. Long. 10. 4. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

**PICKERSGILL ISLAND**, a small island in the South Atlantic ocean, near the S. coast of the island of Georgia, so called after the name of captain Cook's third lieutenant. Long. 36. 42. W. lat. 54. 47. S.

**PICO**, the largest and most populous of the Azores, in the Atlantic, produces a great quantity of wine. Long. 28. 16. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

**PICT'S WALL**. This began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cum-



berland; and, running by Carlisle, was continued to Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth. It was formed as a defence against the Picts.

PIDANIA, a town of the Morea, anciently called Epidaurus, on the gulf of Engia.

PIEDMONT, lately a country and principality of Italy, but was formerly a part of Lombardy, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It was united to France in 1800, and formed into six departments, under the names of the Po, Stura, Doria, Marengo, Sesia, and Tanaro.—DENINA, *Tableau Historique de la Haute Italie*. It contains many high mountains; among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as pleasant and populous as in any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. They carry on an extensive trade in raw silk; and the country produces corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

PIERCEFIELD, an elegant domain in Monmouthshire, about 2 miles from Monmouth, the resort and theme of tourists. The charms of Piercefield, if not created, were disclosed by Valentine Morris, esq. about the year 1753, who engrafted the blandishments of art upon the majestic wildness of nature, without distorting its original character. Philanthropic, hospitable, and magnificent, his house was promiscuously open to the numerous visitors whom curiosity led to admire his improvements; but, alas! his splendid liberality, his unbounded benevolence, and some unforeseen contingencies, involved his fortune, and compelled him to part with his estate. He took refuge in the West Indies, was appointed governor of St. Vincent, which soon after fell into the hands of the French; and on his return to England he was

thrown into the King's Bench prison for debt. He here experienced all the rigour of penury during a confinement of seven years. Out of the numerous sharers of his prosperity, his amiable wife, the faithful partner of his cares and soother of his sorrows, unable to bear up against continued and accumulating miseries, became insane; and one friend only remained to participate his misery, and alleviate his distress. He died at his brother-in-law's house in Bloomsbury-square, 1789\*. — *Enc. Brit.* xviii. 26. — BARBER'S *Tour*, 262. — COXE'S *Monmouth*, 392. For some time Piercefield was the residence of Miss Elizabeth Smith, an accomplished and learned young lady, author of *Fragments in Prose and Verse*, born 1776, died 1806.—*Electric Rev.* iv. 827.

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\* Who was lord of yon beautiful seat,  
Yon woods which are tow'ring so high?

Who spread the rich board for the great,  
Yet listen'd to pity's soft sigh?

Who gave alms with a spirit so free?

Who succour'd distress at his door?

Our Morris of Piercefield was he,

Who dwelt in the hearts of the poor.

But who e'en of wealth shall make sure,

Since wealth to misfortune has bow'd?

Long cherish'd, untainted, and pure,

The stream of his charity flow'd.

But all his resources gave way;

O what could his feelings controul?

What shall curb, in the prosperous day,

Th' excess of a generous soul?

He bade an adieu to the town;

O can I forget the sad day,

When I saw the poor widows kneel down.

To bless him, to weep, and to pray?

Though sorrow was mark'd in his eye,

This trial he manfully bore,

Then pass'd o'er the bridge of the Wye,

To return to his Piercefield no more.

Yet surely another may feel,

And poverty still may be fed;

I was one who rung out the dumb peal,

For to us noble Morris was dead.

He had not lost sight of his home,

That domain which so lovely appears,

When he heard it, and sunk overcome;

He could feel, and he burst into tears.



**PIERIA**, a country of Macedonia, bordered on the E. by the Thermaic gulf.

**PIERIUS**, or **PIERUS**, a mountain and lake in the above country, on the confines of Thessaly; by some included in it. The Muses are sometimes called Pierides, from having been born in the country of Pieria, or residing near the mountain:—

A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian  
spring:  
For shallow draughts intoxicate the  
brain,  
But drinking largely sobers us again.

**PIERRE**, St. a small island in the lake of Bienné, Switzerland. It was the retreat of Rousseau. Long. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

**PI-HAHIROTH**, a town on the western branch of the Red sea, where the Israelites were encamped when the Egyptians overtook them, and near which they passed over the Red sea, and the Egyptians were drowned. It was situated S. of Suez.—**CALMET**.—*Comp. to Bible*.—*Fragments*, as an Appendix to Calmet, 66.

The waters saw thee, mighty God!  
The waters saw thee come:  
Backward they fled, and frighted stood,  
To make thine armies room  
They saw thee cleave the mighty sea,  
And march in safety thro';  
With wat'ry walls to guard the way,  
Till they had 'scap'd the foe.

WATTS.

**PIETOLA**, anciently Andes, a village of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, near Mantua. An obelisk was erected here by Bona-

The lessons of prudence have charms,  
And, slighted, may lead to distress;  
But the man whom benevolence warms  
Is an angel who lives but to bless.  
If ever man merited fame,  
If ever man's failings went free,  
Forgot at the sound of his name,  
Our Morris of Piercefield was he.  
BLOOMFIELD'S *Banks of the Wye*.

parte to the memory of Virgil, who was a native of this place; and further, out of respect to that great poet, this general granted the inhabitants an indemnification for their losses by the war.—**CRUTWELL**. Long. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

**PIGNEROL**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, now the department of the Po, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in the possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built upon a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiuson. Long. 7. 40. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

**PIGRUM MARE**, or the **TORPID SEA**, now the Frozen ocean.

**PILATE**, MOUNT.—See **MOUNT PILATE**.

**PILAYA**, and **PASPAYA**, a province of Peru, in the province of La Plata. It abounds in fruits and roots. Its wine and brandy are much esteemed. The country is mountainous, and is full of wild beasts and venomous insects. Cinti is the capital.

**PILLAU**, a seaport of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the Baltic. It is the port of Königsberg, and has a manufactory of lace. Long. 19. 55. E. lat. 54. 37. N.

**PILNITZ**, a summer palace in Upper Saxony, belonging to the elector, on the river Elbe, about 4 miles from Dresden; where the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia, 1791, signed a convention in the highest degree inimical to France. The object of the treaty of Pilnitz was, to attack France, and to complete the dismemberment of Poland.—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 352.—**BELSHAM'S** *George III.* iv. 364.—**MARSH'S** *Hist. of the Politics of Great Brit. and France*.—**SEGUR'S** *Fred. Will.* ii. 83. 339.—**GIFFORD'S**



*Life of Pitt*, iii. 101.—BIGLAND'S *Hist. of Europe*, i. 179. Long. 13. 54. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

PINDUS, a chain of mountains, separating Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. It was consecrated to the Muses.

PINENDEN HEATH, in the parish of Boxley, Kent, 12 miles N. E. of Maidstone; where most of the great county meetings are held.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on a high mountain, and fortified. It is 7 miles N. E. of Almeida. Long. 6. 44. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PINKEY, a few miles from Edinburgh. Here, in 1567, the army of Mary queen of Scots occupied the very camp possessed by the English previous to the battle of Pinky, twenty years before.—See MUSSELBURG. Here, with the profligate Bothwell, she hoped to make a stand against her insurgent nobles: her forces, terrified with the badness of the cause, declined the fight, and surrendered to the confederates; while her husband, by the connivance of Morton and others, partakers of his crimes, retired, and escaped his merited punishment.—Addition to PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*, 10.—*Beaut. of Scotland*, i. 337.

PINNER, a village 2 miles N. W. of Harrow, in Middlesex.—Here lived Daniel Dancer, a most penurious person; and here died Zephaniah Holwell, the last survivor of the fatal Black Hole prisoners.—See CALCUTTA. In 1813, Henry James Pye, who succeeded Warton as poet laureat in 1792, died here, aged 68.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxvi. 169.

PIOMBINO, a small neglected town of Italy, opposite to the island of Elba. Long. 10. 34. E. lat. 42. 57. N.

PIPERNO, a town of the pope-dom, in the Campagna di Roma,

Italy. It was built on the ancient Privernum; which, according to Virgil, was the native place of Camilla, daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci, who served in the army of Turnus against Æneas, and was treacherously slain by Aruns, while she was fighting with the greatest bravery.

Last, with her martial troops all sheath'd  
in brass,

Camilla came, a queen of Volscian race;  
Nor were the web or loom the virgin's  
care,

But arms and coursers, and the toils of  
war.

She led the rapid race, and left behind  
The flagging floods, and pinions of the  
wind;

Lightly she flies along the level plain,  
Nor hurts the tender grass, nor bends  
the golden grain;

Or o'er the swelling surge suspended  
sweeps,

And smoothly skims, unbath'd, along the  
deeps.

From the dispeopled towns and fields  
repair

Men, matrons, maids, and youths, to  
view the fair;

The crowds all gaze with transport, to  
survey,

Loose in the winds her purple garments  
play.

Her polish'd bow, her quiver's gaudy  
pride,

With arrows stor'd, and glittering at her  
side,

Her shining javelin, wondering they  
behold,

And her fair tresses bound with clasps of  
gold.

*Virgil*, bk. vii. PITT'S translation.

Now Aruns on the Volscian princess  
waits

(Aruns, the destin'd victim of the fates),  
Wheels round, and seeks with every  
wily art

The favouring moment to discharge the  
dart

Where'er the furious maid her steps in-  
clin'd,

The wretch in silence follows close be-  
hind;

When from the conquer'd foes she bends  
her course,

Thither th' insidious warrior turns his  
horse;



Oft shifts his place; runs anxious to  
and fro;  
Flies round the circuit; and in act  
to throw,  
Aims his sure javelin at the beauteous  
foe.

Now as the javelins along the skies,  
All to the Volscian princess turn their  
eyes.

The fair rush'd on, regardless of the  
sound,

Till in her pap she felt the fatal wound,  
Deep, deep, infix'd the pointed weapon  
stood

Full in her heart, and drank the vital  
blood.

VIRGIL'S *Æneid*, bk. xi. PITT'S  
translation.

PIRNA, a town of Saxony, Germany, 11 miles S. E. of Dresden, on the river Elbe. It was taken by the Swedes in 1640. In 1745, the Saxons and Austrians were defeated here by the king of Prussia, who in consequence of the victory became master of Dresden. In 1756 it was taken by the Prussians, and the garrison became prisoners of war. Long. 13. 56. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

PIRÆUS, a celebrated port to the W. of Athens. Not far from this port stood the sepulchre of Themistocles, whither his friends conveyed his body from Magnesia.—*Anacharsis*, ii. 201. 4th edit. Piræus has been called Porte Laone. Long. 23. 42. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

PISA, a city of Italy, in the department of the Mediterranean, and kingdom of Etruria, late duchy of Florence. It is situated on the river Arno, over which are three bridges, one of which is of marble. The cathedral is a magnificent structure; and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, 15 feet out of the perpendicular. In volume i. p. 78. of "The Scientific Dialogues," the reason of its not falling has been clearly explained. The author of that excellent work has rendered an important benefit to society, by making experimental philosophy

familiar to children. Galileo, the famous astronomer, whose elegant genius discovered the laws of motion, extended the science of mechanics, and added lustre and solidity to the true system of the universe, was born at Pisa in 1564. He discovered the satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, and the spots and rotation of the Sun.—*BONNYCASTLE'S Astronomy*.

"Those worlds which move through  
nature's boundless space,  
With optic tube see Gallileo trace;  
To science give a new and better rule,  
And brand with falsehood Aristotle's  
school."

LINN'S *Powers of Genius*, ver. 321.

In 1288, count Ugolino, his two sons, and two nephews, were imprisoned in the tower of Pisa by the inhabitants of that city, and starved to death. Dante, in his *Inferno*, canto 33. has described this barbarous action; and sir Joshua Reynolds's picture of it (now in the possession of the duke of Dorset) is one of the finest productions of that great painter's pencil. The immediate passage in the *Inferno*, on which this triumph of British art is founded, is as follows. The count is himself the narrator:—

"Now had they waken'd; and the hour  
drew near  
When they were wont to bring us food:  
the mind  
Of each misgave him through his dream,  
and I  
Heard, at its outlet underneath, lock'd  
up  
Th' horrible tow'r; whence utt'ring not  
a word,  
I look'd upon the visage of my sons.  
I wept not: so all stone I felt within.  
They wept: and one, my little Anselm,  
cried,  
'Thou lookest so! father, what ails thee?'  
Yet  
I shed no tear, nor answer'd all that day,  
Nor the next night, until another sun  
Came out upon the world."

PISANIA, called also KUTTIJAR  
FACTORY, in the kingdom of Yani,  
N. lat. 13. 35. about 200 miles from



the mouth of the Gambia, in Africa. From this place Mr. Park, a very intrepid and intelligent traveller, went Dec. 2, 1795, and returned after an absence of eighteen months. In this interval he explored the interior of Africa, to the distance of 1100 miles.—*PARK's Travels*.

PISATELLO, a river between Ravenna and Rimini. This river was the ancient Rubicon, the limit between the Italian provinces and Cisalpine Gaul; famous for the ancient Roman prohibition, that no army was permitted to pass this river without laying down their arms, on pain of being adjudged enemies to their country; for the bold attempt of Cæsar, and the adage of "Jacto est alea," the die is cast.—*Roman Hist.*—*KEYSLER's Travels*, iii. 64.—*ADDISON's Remarks*, 80.—*HOOKE's Rom. Hist.* iv. 23. note.

'The leader now had pass'd the torrent o'er,  
And reach'd fair Italy's forbidden shore;  
Then, rearing on the hostile bank his  
head,

'Here farewell peace and injur'd laws,'  
he said:

'Since faith is broke, and compact set  
aside,  
Henceforth, thou, goddess Fortune,  
art my guide;  
Let fate and war the great event de-  
cide.'

ROWE's *LUCAN's Pharsalia*, bk. i.

PISCOPIA, a river of the island of Cyprus, which drives several grist-mills, and falls into the sea near a town of the same name, S. E. of Baffo. It was the ancient Lycus.—*Mon. Rev.* iv. 296.

PISGAH, a summit or peak of the mountain of Albarim, between the river Arnon and the river Jordan, Holy Land, Asia. From this mountain Moses viewed the Promised Land:

Here on the top of fountful Pisgah stood  
Moses, the man of God, who faithful led  
The wand'ring tribes; permitted thence  
to view

That rest so long desir'd, and now de-  
nied

By special interdiction, for his sin  
At Meribah.

Mrs. WEST's *Mother*, 144.

*Deut.* ch. xxxiv.

PISIDIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor, for the most part mountainous, separated from Isauria by a chain of mount Taurus.

PISTOIA, a town of Italy, in Etruria, 20 miles N. W. from Florence. It has several fine churches and palaces. Here Catiline was defeated, B. C. 63. Pistols were invented at this place in 1445.—*Long.* 11. 29. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND (or INCARNATION of Quiros), South sea, 130 degrees W. 25. 2. S. It is inhabited by the children of some of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who, after going to Otaheite, where they married some of the Oaheitans, settled in this island in 1790, and were all murdered, excepting one, by some Otaheitans whom they had taken as servants.—*Letter in British Mercury*, May 24th, 1809.—See ANNAMOOKA and TIMOR. Christian, the ringleader of the mutiny, had previously thrown himself from a rock in a fit of insanity. The island has been tillied by the only survivor of the mutineers, whose name is Smith, and produces plenty of yams, coconuts, bananas, and plantains. Hogs and poultry are in abundance.—*Long.* 130. 0. W. lat. 25. 2. S.

PITEA, PITHEA, or PITHÆA, a seaport town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, situated on a small island at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and has a commodious harbour.—*BUSCHING*, i. 339. In its vicinity are many extensive and level fields, well adapted for tillage, and occasionally yielding abundant crops; but which are liable to destruction from early frosts; when the inhabitants have



recourse to bread made of the bark of the spruce fir.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 232.—LINNE'S *Lachesis Lapponica*.

PITHIVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleanois. Its chief trade is in saffron, the most esteemed in Europe. Long. 2. 24. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

PITKEATHLY, or PITCAITHLY, a village in the parish of Dumbarny, Perth, Scotland. It has long been celebrated for its mineral springs, and of late years has become a place of fashionable resort. The river Earn runs through the middle of the parish of Dumbarny; and on one side it is bounded by the hill of Mordun, or Moncrieff, the view from which is characterised by Pennant as the "glory of Scotland."

PITSCHEN, or BITSCHEN, a town of Silesia, E. from Breslaw, in the principality of Brieg. Here Maximilian, archduke of Austria, was elected king of Poland, in opposition to prince Sigismund of Sweden, the son of John III. in 1588; but his forces were defeated here, by Zamoski, a Polish general, himself taken prisoner, and compelled to renounce his election.—JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*, 122.

PITTENWEEM, a small town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with an indifferent harbour, 21 miles E. of Kirkaldy. It was the birthplace of Dr. John Douglas, the learned bishop of Salisbury.—See WINDSOR.—Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geo.* ii. 653. Long. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 13. N.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT PITT, a town of North America, in the state of Pennsylvania, situated on the western side of the Allegany mountains, between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. The town is considered as the key of the western countries. It is a thoroughfare for the vast number of travellers from the eastern and middle states to the

settlements on the Ohio; and it increases greatly. Here was the famous French fort Du Quesne; in an expedition against which, in 1756, general Braddock fell into an ambuscade, and was defeated and slain; part of his troops being saved by the prudence and bravery of colonel (afterwards the celebrated general) Washington. This fort was abandoned by the French in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour of the illustrious minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place the Allegany first takes the name of Ohio. Ship-building is practised to a considerable extent in and near this town; and several vessels, from 10 to 350 tons, have been built here. They are frequently loaded here with flour, hemp, glass, and provisions; and then descend with the stream to the sea, a distance of 2300 miles; the only instance of such a length of fresh water inland navigation, for vessels of such burthen, known in the world.—ASHE'S *Travels in America*. Long. 80. 8. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

PITYUSÆ, some islands of the Mediterranean. They were so called from the number of pines growing upon them. Ebusus, or Ivica, belonged to this group.

PIURA, a town of Peru, in South America, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name in the bishopric of Truxillo. It was the first Spanish settlement in that country, and was founded by Francis Pizarro in 1531. It is about 25 miles S. E. of Païta. Long. 80. 40. W. lat. 5. 15. S.

PLACENTIA BAY, a spacious bay on the south coast of Newfoundland, which forms a good harbour for vessels, and is greatly frequented by ships employed in the cod-fishery.

PLACENTIA, in Estramadura,



Spain, on the river Xera, in a delightful plain. In 1556 Charles V. emperor of Germany and king of Spain, after abdicating the Spanish throne in favour of his son Philip II. and relinquishing the imperial dignity to his brother Ferdinand, retired to the monastery of St. Justus, near this place, and here he died in 1558.

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway

Had lost its quickening spell,

Cast crowns for rosaries away,

An empire for a cell :

A strict accountant of his beads,

A subtle disputant on creeds,

His dotage trifled well :

Yet better had he neither known

A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

*Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.*

*Hist. of Spain*, ii. 252.—*Mod. Europe*.—MEZERAY, iv. 712.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* Long. 5. 45. W. lat. 39. 55. N.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and citadel. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, renders it very pleasant. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants. Cardinal Alberoni, a political churchman, who raised himself from the situation of the meanest subject of a petty prince, to be the chief minister of Philip V. of Spain, one of the leading powers of Europe, was born here in 1664, and died here in 1752.

—COXE'S *Mem. of the Kings of Spain*. In 1746, the Spaniards and French were defeated here by the Austrians. In 1796, the French took possession of it, evacuated it in 1799, and retook it in 1800. Long. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

PLACENZA, THE DUCHY OF, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma, bounded on the E. by that duchy, and on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan.

PLASSY, THE PLAINS OF, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the Soubah

of Bengal, distant from Moorshe-dabad about 30 miles, and from Calcutta 70. Here was once a hunting seat of the nabob of Bengal. But this spot is far more memorable for the great victory gained here by colonel (afterwards lord) Clive in 1757, with 3000 men, over the vast army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah, consisting of 70,000, by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.—MAYO'S *Comp. of Univ. Hist.* i. 159.—ORME'S *Indostan*, bk. vii.—*Enc. Brit.* xi. 203.—*Cyclop.* art. *Clive*. Long. 88. 26. E. lat. 23. 42. N.

PLATA, or RIO DE LA PLATA, a large river of South America, which is formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana, and is reckoned the largest river in the world, and probably equal to the aggregate of all those of Europe. It was discovered in 1512 by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the southern ocean, in lat. 35. S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, 50 miles higher up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher still, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town. It received its name from the great quantity of silver seen here.—BURNES'S *Hist. of Dis. in the South Sea*.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, a province of South America, in Paraguay, on the S. W. of the river of the same name. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

PLATÆA, 9 miles south of Thebes, in Bœotia (now Livadia). Here Mardonius, with an army of 300,000 Persians, was defeated and slain by the Lacedemonians under Pausanias,



and Athenians under Aristides, B. C. 479. On the same day occurred the battle of Mycale, in which the Persians were defeated, and everlastingly expelled from Greece.—

ROLLIN.—ADAM'S *An. Geo.* 304.—GOLDSMITH'S *Grecian History*, i. 163. Long. 23. 35. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

PLATTEN, a lake in the western part of Hungary, which is about 45 miles in length from N. E. to S. W. and nearly 8 at a medium breadth.

PLEISSENBURG, a castle near Leipsic, was the place of confinement of James Sobieski and his brother Constantine, who had been surprised and carried off, while hunting, by a party of Saxon horsemen in 1704, by order of Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland.—COXE'S *Poland*, i. 244.—JONES'S *Poland*, 271.—VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII.* Long. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

PLESKOF, a town of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name. It has a great trade in rosin, flax, and leather. Pleskof was the birthplace of the celebrated Russian general Fermor, who was born in 1704, commanded against the king of Prussia at Zorndorf in 1758, and died in 1771. Long. 28. 14. E. lat. 57. 50. N.

PLESSIS LES TOURS.—See TOURS.

PLOCZKO, a town of the duchy of Warsaw, late of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name in Massovia. It is situated on the Vistula, has many magnificent buildings, and carries on a good trade. Long. 19. 35. E. lat. 52. 17. N.

PLOMBIERS, in the French department of Vosges, late province of Lorraine. It is noted for its mineral springs and hot baths. Long. 6. 42. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable harbour in England for men of war.

It has docks, arsenals, and all sorts of conveniencies for the building and fitting out of ships of war. Sir John and sir Richard Hawkins were natives of this place. The former was the first who engaged in the slave-trade. Bryant, a celebrated antiquary and scholar, was born here: he died in 1804.—*Family Tour*, 272.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 164. Long. 4. 10. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of North America, in the state of Massachusetts, seated at the south end of Plymouth bay. It was the first town that was built in New England.

PLYMPTON, a borough of Devonshire. It had once a castle, now in ruins. It is seated on the river Plym, and is 7 miles east of Plymouth. This was the birthplace of sir Joshua Reynolds, the English Raphael, in whose hand the pencil and the pen may be said to have moved with equal grace:

Oh! proudly gifted! 'mongst the graphic train,  
With equal skill to practise and explain;  
With all the traits of truth and taste to charm,  
Pure from the pen, as from the pencil warm;  
To grasp once more the wreaths of ancient days,  
And to the painter's add the scholar's praise.

He was born in 1723, and died in 1792.—SHEE'S *Elements of Art*, canto iv. 51.—WARNER'S *Cornwall*.—MR. TOMKINS'S *Rays of Genius*, ii. 125.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 139. Long. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLYNLIMMON, a mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain. It is situated about 18 miles N. E. of Aberystwith; and is not only famous for being the father of rivers, but also as an important station held



by the great Glyndwr, in the first year of his insurrection.—*Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, 503.

Po, a large celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso, S. W. from Turin, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and Mantua; thence it runs on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficheruolo, and enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow,

“And, proudly swoln with a whole winter's snows,

Distributes wealth and plenty where he flows.”—*Addison*.

The source of the Po may be computed at about 300 miles. According to mythologists, the presumptuous Phaeton was punished for his rashness by being hurled into the Po. Jove call'd to witness every power above, And even the god whose son the chariot drove,

That what he acts he is compell'd to do, Or universal ruin must ensue:

Strait he ascends the high ethereal throne,

From whence he us'd to dart his thunder down;

From whence his show'rs and storms he used to pour,

But now could meet with neither storm nor show'r.

Then aiming at the youth with lifted hand,

Full at his head he hurl'd the forky brand.

In dreadful thunderings, thus th' almighty sire

Suppress'd the raging of the fires with fire.

At once from life and from the chariot driv'n,

Th' ambitious boy fell thunderstruck from heav'n.

The horses started with a sudden bound, And flung the reins and chariot to the ground;

The studded harness from their necks they broke;

Here fell a wheel, and here a silver spoke;

Here were the beam and axle torn away, And scattered o'er the earth the shining fragments lay.

The breathless Phaeton, with flaming hair,

Shot from the chariot like a falling star, That in a summer's ev'ning from the top

Of heav'n drops down, or seems at least to drop;

Till on the Po his blasted corpse was hurl'd,

Far from his country, in the western world.—*GARTH'S Ovid*. — See

ERIDANUS.

Po, a department of France, formed from a part of Piedmont, Susa, and Pignerol, in Italy.—*DENINA'S Tableau Hist. de la Haute Italie*.

Po, LOWER, a department of the new kingdom of Italy, composed of the duchy of Ferrara and the valley of Comachio.

Po, UPPER, a department of Italy, formed of the Cremonese, and Cremasco, and the Lodesan.

PODLACHIA, a county or palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W. by Masovia. It is also called the palatinate of Bielsk, from the capital.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine. The river Dneister runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from W. to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower: Kamienieck is the capital of the former, and Bratzlaw of the latter.—*JONES'S Poland*.

POGGY ISLAND, or PULO POGGY, an island in the Indian ocean. The inhabitants cultivate pepper and paddy. Their food consists of yams, crabs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts. Long. 99. 42. E. lat. 2. 42. S.



POINT DE GALLE, near the southern extremity of the island of Ceylon. Hence the Dutch shipped the cinnamon and other productions of the island for Europe, and it is still partly used for that purpose.—CORDINER's *Account of Ceylon*. Long. 80. 20. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

POISSY, a small town in the Isle of France, now in the department of Seine and Oise. St. Louis, king of France, son of Louis VIII. and of the virtuous Blanche of Castile\*, was born here in 1215, and succeeded his father when only 12 years old. Poissy is noted for a useless conference held here between the Protestants and the Catholics in 1561.—MEZERAY, v. 46. Long. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, late province of Poitou. Near this place Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French in 1356, taking king John and his son prisoners, whom he afterwards brought to England. John died in the Savoy palace, Strand.—*Hist. France*.—*Mod. Europe*.—MAVOR's *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 132. The environs of Poitiers abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported even to Venice, to make treacle, or *theriaca*.—*Enc. Brit.* The cardinal of Ballue was the son of a tailor of Poitiers. He was born in 1420.—See ANCONA. La Quintinie, who distinguished himself in the improvement of gardens, was born near Poitiers in 1626. Saint Hilary, or St. Hilarius, was born at Poitiers about the latter end of the third century. He is recorded to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in churches. St. Hilary gives name to one of the four seasons of the year, when our courts of justice are opened.—

\* See MAUBERISSON.

BRADY's *Clavis Calendaria*, i. 164. Long. 0. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood: however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland in large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, salt-petre, honey, and wax. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock-salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dneister, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital. A considerable part of this country, in 1772, was infamously divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.—*Edin. Rev.* No. xviii. 264.—JONES's *Hist. of Poland*, 332. In 1795, the whole country was completely subjugated. The Polish monarchy was dissolved; its territory divided by the three neighbouring powers; and its sovereign degraded into a miserable stipendiary of the court of St. Petersburg! In this instance, the three potentates, who had first and most loudly reprobated the outrageous conduct of the French revolutionists, concurred in pursuing a similar line of conduct themselves. Without the smallest provocation, or any colourable pretext, they in-



vaded the kingdom of an independent power, dictated laws to him in his capital, destroyed the constitution of his country, murdered his subjects for their loyalty and patriotism, and, finally, hurled him from his throne. In their condemnation of the rebels and regicides of France, these princes pronounced their own sentence. An act of greater violence and injustice stains not the annals of guilty ambition. It has extorted the maledictions of the present age, and posterity will receive it with execration and horror.—GIFFORD'S *Life of Pitt*, iv. 347.

POLIGNY, a small town in the c-devant province of Franche Compté, now in the department of Jura. Its wine is esteemed, and near it are quarries of marble. Coytier, physician to Louis XI. from whom he received immense sums of money, and who made this monster believe that his life depended upon him, was a native of Poligny. He saved his life once when the king had ordered him to be executed, by observing that nothing afflicted him so much as knowing that the king would not survive him more than two or three days.—*Geo. de France*, 209.—WRAXALL'S *France*, i. 148. Long. 5. 47. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products, and those of the government of Mohilef, are chiefly grain in large quantities, hemp, flax, and pasture. The forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c.

POLOTSK, a town of Russia, capital of the above government. It was taken by the French in 1812, but soon afterwards retaken by the

Russians. Long. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

POLWARTH, a village in Berwickshire, Scotland, situated on a low, swampy piece of ground, about 15 miles S. W. from Berwick. Sir Patrick Hume, who for his patriotism was created earl of Marchmont by king William, concealed himself for some time, during the infamous reign of James II. in a vault under Polwarth church, and was visited every night by an affectionate daughter, who supplied him with food and consoled him with her company.—*Mr. Rose's Obs. on Mr. Fox's Hist. Work.*—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 400. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

POLYNESIA, a division of the Southern ocean, which extends from 50. S. to about 35. N. and from 170. E. to 130. W.—PINKERTON, ii. 436. The word Polynesia signifies a number of islands.

POMERIA, a province in the circle of Upper Saxony. The soil is fertile, and produces great quantities of corn.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the principal island among the Orkneys, about 15 miles from the N. coast of Caithness. The soil is various, but in most places very fertile near Kirkwall, which is the capital. Sir Robert Strange, an eminent engraver, who carried the art to the greatest perfection in this country, and was not only distinguished as an artist, but highly respected and beloved on account of his private virtues and domestic habits, was born in the island of Pomona in 1721, and died at London in 1792.—*Enc. Brit. art. Strange.* Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 58. 54. N.

POMPEII, an ancient city of Italy. It is supposed to have been buried, like Herculaneum\*, under a shower

\* Both these cities were discovered  
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of lava in an eruption of mount Vesuvius in the year 79. It was situated about 12 miles from Naples, and about 7 from the crater of Vesuvius.—SWINBURNE'S *Travels*.—*Dr. SMITH'S Sketch of a Tour*.—Long. 14. 18. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

PONDICHERY, on the coast of Coromandel, is the principal settlement of the French in the East Indies. It was first settled by them in 1674. Previous to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India. It extended along the sea-coast about a mile and a quarter, and was about three quarters of a mile in breadth. This city was taken by the English in 1761 (*Mod. Europe*, v. 349.), and immediately razed to the ground, in retaliation of M. Lally's\* conduct towards the fortifications and buildings of fort St. David in 1758. It was restored at the peace of 1763; was again taken by the English in 1778, and restored by the peace of 1783. The English took it in 1799, but restored it by the treaty of Amiens 1801. Muslins, silk handkerchiefs, dimity, &c. are manufactured here. Long. 80. 0. E. lat. 11. 56. N.

PONT-D'AIN, or PONT DE L'AIN, a town S.E. from Bourges, in Bresse, now in the department of Ain. It has a fine castle, in which the dukes of Savoy used to reside; and here Louisa, of Savoy, mother of Francis I. king of France, was born

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accidentally about the middle of the last century. Pompeii may be walked through by daylight; while Herculaneum, being under ground, is only seen by torch-light.—LEMAISTRE'S *Travels after the Peace of Amiens*.

\* Lally, by birth an Irishman, was decapitated at Paris, in the 68th year of his age, on a suspicion of having treacherously given up the place.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 286.—ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 736.

in 1476.—See CAMBRAY. — *Dict. Hist. des Femmes Illus.* ii. 158.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of Normandy, about six miles S. W. from Rouen, now in the department of Eure, France. Here prince Louis, afterwards Louis VIII. of France, espoused Blanche, daughter of Alphonso IX. of Castile, in 1200.—See MAUBUISSON. — *Femmes Illus.* i. 346. Long. 0. 37. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

PONTEFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, where beautiful counterpanes are made; the threads of which are so disposed, that the whole seems covered with fringe, or rather resembles the fleece of a Spanish sheep.—SOUTH-*BY'S Travels in Spain*, 71. Long 6. 8. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

PONTEFRAC, a borough in the west riding of Yorkshire, on the river Are. It is situated in a very rich soil, and is noted for its nursery grounds and large plantations of liquorice;—

“—whence the labouring lungs  
Of panting asthma find a sure relief.”  
DODSLEY'S *Agriculture*, canto iii.

Its castle is noted for the murder of Richard II. in 1399; and in 1477, Gray, Rivers, and Vaughan, were murdered here by Richard the 3d's order, which occasioned Shakespeare's calling it a

“—bloody prison,  
Fatal and ominous to noble peers.”

Harrison, the inventor of the famous time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, was born at Foulby, in the parish of Wrangham, near this place, in 1693. Long. 1. 18. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

PONTIVY, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet. It was the first town, that, since the revolution



of 1789, set the example of national confederations.

**PONTOISE**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Oise, N. W. from Paris. In 1435, the English took it by a singular stratagem: the ground being covered with snow, the assailants dressed themselves in white, with ladders painted white, and scaled the walls before the centinels could perceive their approach.—Charles VII. retook it by storm in 1442. It has a trade in flour and eggs, and a manufactory of cannon and muskets. Philip the Hardy was born at Pontoise in 1245, and succeeded his father Louis IX. in 1270. Bernardin de St. Pierre, author of *The Studies of Nature*, and other works, died near Pontoise in 1814.

**PONT SUR YONNE**, a small town on the river Yonne, a few miles N. from Sens. Louis de Boufflers was killed at the siege of this place. His strength is said to have been equal to that of Milo the Crotonian, and his agility equal to his strength. He broke a horse-shoe in two between his thumb and his finger; carried a horse some distance; frequently mounted his horse without putting his foot in the stirrup, and leaped rivers with ease.—*Dict. Un. Hist.*

**PONTUS**, a large country of Asia Minor, which extended along the Euxine or Black sea, from Colchis to the river Halys. It was the kingdom of Mithridates, who, being conquered by Pompey and his own son Pharnaces, endeavoured to poison himself; but, finding this attempt fruitless, had recourse to his sword.—See **KERSCH** and **PANTICAPÆUM**.

**PONTYPOOL**, a town of Monmouthshire. It is seated between

two hills, on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron-plates that are used in a manufactory of japanned ware\*. Long. 3. 6. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

**POOLE**, a borough of Dorsetshire, situated upon a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. It ranks high among the seaports of England. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway; a general commerce with America, and various parts of Europe; and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster-bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

**POONAH**, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visiapour, and capital of the western Mahrattas. It was taken by the British in 1803. Long. 72. 56. E. lat. 18. 32. N.

**POPAYAN**, a province of South America, in the vice-royalty of New Granada; bounded on the N. by the province of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. by Quito, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. It produces grain and fruits, and the farmers breed a number of cattle and sheep. In several of the vallies of this jurisdiction is a small insect, resembling

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\* In the reign of Charles II. Thomas Allgood, a native of Northamptonshire, came to Pontypool, and, being a man of projecting genius, made various experiments to extract copperas and oil from coal; and finally invented the method of lackering iron plates with a brilliant varnish, in the same manner as the Japanese lackered wood; which was afterwards distinguished by the name of Pontypool ware, &c. &c.—*Mon. Visitor*, xv. 234.



a spider, but as small as a bug, which is extremely venomous. In this province a herb called coca, or cuco, is said to be very nutritive and invigorating.

POPAYAN, a city of America, capital of the above province. It has 25,000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the mines and plantations. Long. 75. 50. W. lat. 2. 50. N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the territories of Venice. It is divided into the following provinces: the Campagna of Rome, St. Peter's Patrimony, Umbria or Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The country is ill cultivated and thin of inhabitants, the Bolognese alone excepted. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for the bounty of Providence, which furnishes the inhabitants with dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits that grow spontaneously, the indolence of the people is such, that they would be absolutely starved.

POPOCATEPETL, a volcano of North America, in the province of Puebla, New Spain, between the capital of New Mexico and the small cities of Xalappa and Corduba. This volcano is constantly burning; but for several ages nothing but smoke and cinders have been seen to be ejected from its crater. It is 17,716 feet high, which is higher than the highest elevation of the ancient continent. From the isthmus of Panama to Beering's straits, which separate Asia from America, one elevation only, Mont St. Elias, is greater than that of the great volcano of Puebla.—HUMBOLDT, bk. iii. ch. 8. p. 238. Long. 98. 30. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

PORCHESTER, a village of Hampshire, at the upper end of Ports-

mouth harbour. It has an old castle, which is used for the reception of prisoners of war. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

PORCO, a jurisdiction of Peru, situated to the W. of Potosi, South America.

PORENTROI, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. It has been several times taken and retaken, has good buildings, and the air is healthy. It is situated on the river Halle, on the confines of Alsace and Franche Compté, and formerly belonged to Swisserland.

PORLOCK, a seaport town of England, in Somersetshire, situated at the bottom of a commodious bay in the Bristol channel. Three or four vessels are employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. Long. 3. 44. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

PORQUEROLLES, a small island of France, and the principal of the Hieres. Long. 6. 17. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

PORTALEGRE, a city of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, or Alentejo, situated N. E. of Elvas, on a hill in a country extremely beautiful; the greater part a forest of fine oak, cork, and pine-trees. This city is the see of a bishop, contains two monasteries, three nunneries, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, or Hayti. It was taken by the English and French royalists in 1794, and since by the revolted negroes. Long. 74. 45. W. lat. 18. 34. N.

PORT JACKSON, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, Australasia. Here governor Phillip, in 1788, fixed the colony of convicts which had been intended for Botany Bay.—PHILLIP'S *Voy. to Botany Bay*. Long. 151. 28. E. lat. 33. 52. S.

PORT LIBRE, formerly PORT



LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel and good harbour. It was the station of the French East India ships, and seated at the mouth of the river Blanet. The inhabitants catch a great many eels and sardinas, which they send to Spain. Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

PORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, and defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Long. 3. 40. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport of Wigtownshire, Scotland. A packet-boat sails hence to Donaghadee, in Ireland, every day. It has a fine quay, and a reflecting light-house. Long. 5. 30. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of the West Indies, in the island of Jamaica, one of the finest seaport towns in America, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. Long. 76. 45. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

PORT ROYAL, an island of North America, on the coast of South Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. Long. 80. 40. W. lat. 32. 30. N.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. Long. 6. 0. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

PORTICI, a village 4 miles from Naples, on the sea-side near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace, in which are a number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum. Long. 14. 22. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

PORTLAND, a peninsula of Dorsetshire, with a strong castle built by Henry VIII. It is noted for its stone, with which many fine structures in London are built. Long. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of North America, on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a large, secure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. It was taken by admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it, after he had demolished the fortifications. It received its name from Columbus, on account of its beautiful situation. —BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 15. —MAVOR'S *Account of Voyages*, i. 75. —*Naval Chron.* i. 172. —*Mod. Europe*, v. 48. Long. 79. 45. W. lat. 9. 42. N.

PORTO FARINA, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, at the mouth of the river Mejerda, on the ruins of Utica. It trades in corn, and has a coral-fishery. Long. 10. 16. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

PORTO FERRAJO, a very pretty town in the island of Elba, on the sea, with a commodious bay.

PORTO NOVO, also called MAHMUD BANDAR, or PARANGHI-PADRI, a regularly built, but inconsiderable town, in a fertile tract on the sea-coast, about 35 miles N. from Tranquebar, near the river Vall-arru. Near this place sir Eyre Coote, July 1, 1781, with 7000 British troops, defeated an army of 80,000 men, commanded by Hyder Ali, and thereby decided the fate of India. —*Dr. PLAYFAIR'S Geo.* v. 513.



**PORTO PRAYA**, a town and bay of the island of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verdes. Here the French admiral Suffr in, in the last war, attacked an English squadron under commodore Johnstone, notwithstanding this was a neutral port.—*Sir G. STAUNTON's Embassy*, i. 156. Long. 23. 37. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

**PORTO RICO**, an island of America, discovered by Columbus 1493. It produces sugar, tobacco, and cocoa, and exports leather. Long. 16. 50. W. lat. 33. 0. N.

**PORTO SANTO**, an island of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Africa, and the least of the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax, which are extremely fine. It has no harbour, but good mooring in the road, and belongs to the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1418. Long. 16. 25. W. lat. 32. 58. N.

**PORTO SEGURO**, a province of Brazil, South America. It is bounded on the N. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from the captainship of dos Ilheos; and on the S. by that of Spiritu-Sancto. Long. 40. 46. W. lat. 16. 45. S.

**PORTO SEGURO**, the capital of the above province, is situated on a hill, which gives it an elegant aspect at a distance; but on a near approach, its general appearance is mean and wretched. The houses are in general low and ill constructed. Few of them are above one, and none of them exceed two stories: they are built of a soft kind of brick, and covered over with plaster; the windows are furnished with a kind of split cane blinds, as a substitute for casements. On the banks of the river running at the foot of the hill

on which stands the city, a village is situated equal in extent to the town itself. The sole occupation of these villagers consists in fishing off the islands and rocks of Abrolhos, where a species of salmon abounds, which is salted for the market of Bahia.—*GRANT's Hist. of Braz.* 177.

**PORTSEA**, an island between Chichester bay and Portsmouth harbour. At the S. W. extremity is the town of Portsmouth.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a borough of Hampshire. It is the most considerable haven for men of war in England. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here, and in time of war it is one of the principal places of rendezvous of the grand Channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is entirely supported by the resort of the army and navy. Opposite the town is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town called the Common, for the use of the dock. In 1782, the *Royal George*, of 100 guns, was lost here, and admiral Kempenfelt, with many brave men, perished in her.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 73.—*BURNEY's Dis. S. Sea*, ii. 120. The benevolent Hanway was a native of Portsmouth, and born in 1712.—See *Dr. KNOX's Winter Evenings*, and *BUTLER's Chron. and Biog. Es.* George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles I. was assassinated here, in 1628, by one Felton\*, a subaltern officer. Charles

\* Mr. Ireland, page 79 of his "Views on the Avon," has given a drawing of this dagger, which is preserved at Newnham, a village in Warwickshire.



H. was married to the Infanta of Portugal in this town, in 1662.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 117. Admiral Byng was shot here in 1757.—*SMOLLETT'S Cont. of Hume.* — *MAYO'S Comp. of Un. Hist.* i. 126. When Robert duke of Normandy invaded England, in 1101, to dispute the succession of the English throne with his brother, he landed at Portsmouth.—*RAPIN*, i. 191. Long. 1. 7. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a handsome town of North America, the largest in the state of New Hampshire. It stands on the S. E. side of Piscataqua river, about 2 miles from the Atlantic ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature both against storms and an enemy; and it has a light-house at the entrance. Long. 70. 45. W. lat. 43. 3. N.

PORTSOY, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, on the S. side of Murray Frith. Near it is a quarry of what is called Portsoy marble, a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white. There is also a curious flesh-coloured granite, found no where else in Europe. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe. The air is esteemed salubrious, and the soil is fertile. Corn is not cultivated by the inhabitants, but the vine and the olive constitute their chief agricultural riches. They have also abundance of oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea water. Their foreign trade consists either in the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandise which they receive from their foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods

for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones, from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but the people are now so fond of mules, that if they were to raise an army, they would want horses. Portugal is divided into six provinces: Estramadura, Beira, Entre Minho-e-Duero, Trallos Montes, Alentejo, or Alemtejo, and Algarve. Portugal was formerly subject to Spain; but in 1640 the people revolted, shook off the Spanish yoke, and elected for their king the duke of Braganza, who took the name of John the Fourth, in whose family it has ever since remained independent of Spain. Her present majesty's name is Mary Frances Isabella, born December 17, 1734, married June 6, 1760, her uncle Don Pedro; for whose marriage a dispensation was obtained from the Pope, to prevent a foreigner's admission to the crown.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a commercial town of Poland. It has a magnificent cathedral and strong castle, and belongs to Prussia. Long. 17. 0. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

POTHERIDGE, near Torrington, in Devonshire, was the birthplace of general Monk in 1608, who died in 1670. He was the chief instrument in the restoration of the worthless Charles II. in 1660. Personal courage appears to have been Monk's only virtue; reserve and dissimulation made up the whole stock of his wisdom.—*Fox's Reign of James II.* 19.—*MACDIARMID'S Lives*, 527.—*Lit. Pan.* vi. 862.

POTIDÆA, an ancient town of Macedonia, afterwards Cassandra. In a sharp skirmish near this place, Alcibiades received a wound, and was indebted for his life to the protection afforded him by Socrates.—*PLUTARCH.*



POTOMAC, a river of North America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake. It separates the states of Virginia and Maryland, and is navigable near 300 miles.

POTOSI, SAN LUIS DE, a province which includes all the N. E. part of New Spain, North America. Long. 67. 30. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town, formerly in Peru; but in 1778, Potosi and some other provinces were annexed to the vice-royalty of La Plata.—*Edin. Rev.* No. xviii. 436. Here is the best silver-mine in America, but which is said to be nearly exhausted. It was discovered by an Indian, named Hualpa, in 1545, who pursuing some deer, in order to climb certain steep rocks, laid hold of a bush, the roots of which loosened from the earth, and brought to view an ingot of silver.—*Enc. Brit. art. Peru.*

POTSDAM, a city of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on an island formed by the rivers Spree and the Havel, and is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. The inhabitants of Potsdam have manufactories of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. &c. Frederick the Great died here in 1786.—*SEGUR's Fred. Wm.* II. i. 24.—*TOWERS's Mem.* ii. 423.—*BURNEY's Pres. State of Music*, ii. 115. & seq. Potsdam was entered by the French in 1805, soon after the battle of Jena. Long. 13. 0. E. lat. 52. 24 N.

POTTER'S PERY, a village in Northamptonshire, about 2 miles from Stony Stratford. It receives the distinctive appellation from a pottery of coarse earthen-ware, which is said to be not only the largest, but the most ancient fictile manufactory in this part of the kingdom.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 98.

PRAGA is a suburb of Warsaw,

or rather a small town situated on one side of that capital. This place was reduced by the Russians under Suvarof, after a murderous assault, in 1794. Nine thousand Poles perished in this action; but what must ever tarnish the glory of the Russian general is the carnage which succeeded the victory.—*SEGUR's Fred. Wm.* iii. 162.—*TOOKE's Cath.* II. iii. 345.

“The sun went down, nor ceas'd the carnage there,  
Tumultuous murder shook the midnight air;  
On Prague's proud arch the fires of ruin glow,  
His blood-dy'd waters murmur'd far below;  
The storm prevails, the rampart yields away,  
Bursts the wild cry of horror and dismay!  
Hark! as the smouldering piles with thunder fall,  
A thousand shrieks for hopeless mercy call!  
Earth shook—red meteors flash'd along the sky,  
And conscious nature shudder'd at the cry.”

CAMPBELL's *Pleasures of Hope.*

Long. 21. 12. E. lat. 52. 14 N.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, Germany. It is built upon seven mountains, has above one hundred palaces, and as many churches. The Swedes entered this city in 1648, and it was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but marechal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia, but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia in 1757, after a great victory obtained near this city over the Austrians commanded by count Brown, who was wounded and died soon afterwards; but being defeated some time after by count Daun, he was obliged to raise the siege\*.—

\* Schwerin, the father of the Prussian discipline, and the guide of Frederick in



WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, &c. i. 173. Ottocar, king of Bohemia, killed at the battle of March Field (See WEIDENDORF), was buried with great pomp, in 1275, at Prague.—COXE'S *Austria*, i. 49. Wallenstein, a noted commander, died here in 1583; and Tycho Brahé, the famous astronomer, in 1601. Hollar, who, if not the first person that practised the art of etching in England, was the first who particularly distinguished himself in etching landscapes, shipping, antiquities, and natural history, was born at Prague.—*Cyclop. art. Engraving*. Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

PREBISLANA. Ziska died of the plague, in 1424, in his camp while he was besieging this place.—COXE'S *Austria*, i. 178. note.

PRECOP, or PERECOP, a town and fortress of the Russian empire, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, or Crim Tartary, seated on the isthmus which joins that peninsula to the continent. It is a place of great importance, from its commanding the entrance into the Crimea from the main-land.—PALLAS'S *Travels*. A very considerable rampart extends from sea to sea, the distance across the isthmus in the narrowest part scarcely exceeding 5 miles; the water being visible from the middle of the passage on either side. Throughout the whole summer Perecop, which is a Russian word, signifying "An entrenchment of the isthmus," is a scene of great bustle and commerce. The shores, the isthmus, and all the neighbouring steppes, are covered with caravans coming for salt, con-

the career of victory, was slain, grasping the colours in his hand which he had seized during the action, and with which he had rushed into the midst of the enemy, crying out, "Let all brave Prussians follow me."—MAYO'S *Comp. Un. Hist.* i. 147. —TOWERS'S *Mem. of Fred.* i. 510.

sisting of waggons, drawn sometimes by camels, but generally by white oxen, from two to six in each vehicle. Their freight is so easily obtained, that they have only to drive waggons axle deep into the shallow water on the eastern side of the isthmus, and load as fast as they please; the salt lying like sand.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, i. 583. & seq.

PRÉGEL, a river of Poland, which falls into the Baltic sea near Königsberg.

PRENESTE, or PRENESTE, an ancient town of Italy, S. E. of the Tiber, and about 25 miles from Rome, now called Palestrina. The younger Marius, being besieged here by Sylla, perished in attempting to escape through a subterraneous passage.—ADAM'S *Geo.* 145.

PRESBURG, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle, seated on the N. side of the Danube. Like Vienna, Presburg has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen, their first king. In Dec. 1805, a peace was signed here between France and Austria, highly injurious to the latter.—*Inq. into the State of the Nation*, 117.—*Europ. Mag.* xlix. 78.—*Lit. Pan.* i. x. By the treaty of Presburg, Austria signed her own exclusion from Italy, and consented to an important loss of dominion in Germany. She sacrificed to her fears, her faithful subjects of the Tyrol and the Voralberg; who were consigned, much against their will, to the crowned vassal of Bavaria, as a reward for his desertion of the lawful head of the empire, and for his attachment to Bonaparte, the general enemy of the civilized world.—GLIFFORD'S *Life of Pitt*, vi. 800. The



dissolution of the German empire was a necessary consequence of the peace of Presburg. By one of the articles of this treaty, the emperor had acknowledged the sovereignty of Bavaria, of Wirtemberg, and of the elector of Baden. On the 12th of July, in the same year, France had concluded, with many members of the Germanic body, a treaty of alliance, under the name of the *Confederation of the Rhine*. On the 1st of August, these states notified to the diet at Ratisbon, their separation from the Germanic body; and on the 6th of the same month the emperor Francis II. abdicated the imperial throne. Thus ended the German empire, after having existed as an independent state for nine hundred and sixty-three years, from the treaty of Verdun in 843; and as an empire, eight hundred and forty-four years, from the coronation of Otho I. in 962!!!—*Mr. BAILY's Ep. of Un. Hist.* i. 129. Long. 17. 11. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancashire, between Liverpool and Warrington. It has a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth, and another of gold hands for watches, springs, chains, and other component parts of watches. Tools are also made here for the London artizans, and its small files are much valued. Prescott abounds with collieries.—*Beaut. of England*, ix. 226. Long. 2. 44. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

PRESTEIGN, the county town of Radnorshire, near the source of the Lug, and remarkable for barley and malt. Dr. Lucas, who wrote the "Inquiry after Happiness" when he was rendered incapable of public service by blindness, was born here in 1648. Long. 2. 38. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, seated on the river Ribble, over which is a handsome stone

bridge. It is inhabited by many genteel families, invited hither by the beautiful situation. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners. On the same day was fought the battle of Sheriffmuir; which see. Sir Richard Arkwright, who from a mean situation in life, became an opulent and respectable manufacturer, was born here in 1732.—See CROMFORD, in *Gaz.*—*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 518. Long. 2. 53. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

PRESTON PANS, a village of Haddingtonshire, in Scotland. It is noted for its salt-works, and for the defeat of the royal army, under sir John Cope, by the rebels in 1745. In this battle the brave and pious colonel Gardiner lost his life.—*DODDRIDGE's Life of Gardiner.*—*Beaut. of Scot.* i. 462.—See BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 56. 1. N.

PREVESA, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on the gulf of Arta. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Marc Antony.—See ACTIUM and FIGALO. Long. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 14. N.

PRIENE, an ancient town of Ionia, Turkey in Asia, on the N. of the river Meander, and nearly opposite to the island of Samos. It is now called Samsoun. This was the birthplace of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who flourished about 608 according to some, but according to Blair's Tables 563 B. C. When his native city was once besieged, and almost reduced to surrender by famine, it was saved by a stratagem of his contrivance.



He sent two fattened mules into the enemy's camp, who, being surprised at their good condition, sent deputies under a pretence of offering terms of peace, but with a real intention of observing the state of the town and of the people. Bias, suspecting their design, ordered the granaries to be filled with large heaps of sand, and these heaps to be covered with corn; upon which, when the deputies returned and reported the plenty they had seen, the enemy raised the siege. Among many others, the following maxims of wisdom are ascribed to him:—It is a proof of a weak and a disordered mind, to desire impossibilities. The greatest infelicity is, not to be able to endure misfortunes patiently. If you are handsome, do handsome things; if deformed, supply the defects of nature by your virtues. Be slow in undertaking, but resolute in executing. Do all the good you can, and ascribe it to the gods. Lay in wisdom as the store for your journey from youth to old age, for it is the most certain possession. Hope is an opiate that quiets our distress.—*Cyclop.—Dict. Un.* Long. 27. 35. E. lat. 37. 42. N.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—See JOHN, ST.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. This extremity is distant from the eastern cape of Siberia only 13 leagues; and thus our commander had the glory of ascertaining the vicinity of the two continents, which had only been conjectured from the reports of the neighbouring Asiatic inhabitants, and the imperfect observations of the Russian navigators.—*Coxe's Comparative View of the Russian Discoveries, with those made by Captains Cook and Clerke*, 15. 16.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, or PULO PINANG, a small island near the coast of Malacca, where the East India company has lately formed a settlement. It abounds in ship-timber, and great quantities of pepper are cultivated here.—*Asiatic An. Reg.* 1804, 394. Long. 100. 12. E. lat. 5. 30. N.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, situated on the N. W. coast of America, and so named by captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is composed of the skins of various animals, which are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martins, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king fisher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle, and the humming-bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were of the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of a considerable size. Long. 147. 0. W. lat. 61. 0. N.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of Naples. Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento, are the principal towns.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, a province of Naples. The principal town is Benevento.

PRIVAS, the chief town in the department of Ardeche, late province of Languedoc, France.



**PRIVERNUM**, once the capital of the Volsci, a powerful and warlike people, who gave the Romans much trouble for many years.—See **ANTIO**, and **CORIOLA**. When the consul Plautius took the town, he caused the commander's head to be cut off, but interceded for the inhabitants, and took an ambassador with him to Rome. The senators having asked him what punishment he thought his fellow-citizens deserved for taking up arms against the Romans, he replied, "Such a one as a people who fight for their liberty can deserve." Plautius, fearing that this bold reply might exasperate the senators, asked him, if, at the earnest request of his countrymen, peace were granted to them, in what manner they would use it; the ambassador subjoined in the same calm manner, "If it be a good and honourable one, we shall inviolably keep it; otherwise it will be of short duration." The senators were pleased with this frankness, forgave the revolt of the Privernates, and granted them an honourable peace.—See **PIPERNO**.

**PROCIDA**, an island in the Mediterranean sea, near the coast of Naples. It is neither fertile nor agreeable, but it abounds with pheasants. Cats and dogs are prohibited in the island; so that rats and mice multiply to such a degree, that children in the cradle are not safe. — *CRUTWELL'S Gaz.* This island was the birthplace, or at least the property, of John of Procida; who, to revenge his countrymen for the usurpation and tyranny of the French under Charles of Anjou, planned their destruction in Sicily in 1282. — See **PALERMO**. — *Atlas Historique de GUYENDEVILLE*, i. 47.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 30th March. Long. 13. 48. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

**PROPHTASIA**, now **ZARANG**, on

the Etymander, in the country of the Drangæ, or Zarangæ. At this place Alexander discovered a conspiracy formed against him by Dymnus or Limnus, and Nichomachus, two inconsiderable persons; and Philotas, the son of Parmenio, for knowing of the conspiracy and not revealing it to the king, was put on the rack and afterwards stoned to death. Parmenio, who was 70 years old, was also implicated in this conspiracy, and messengers were sent to Ecbatana, who murdered him while he was perusing letters from the ungrateful monarch, whom he had served with inviolable fidelity and zeal. This great man had performed many glorious actions without the king; but the king had never achieved any thing conspicuous but in concert with Parmenio. — **PLUTARCH**. — **ROLLIN**.

**PROPONTIS**, the ancient name of the sea of Marmora.

**PROVENCE**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny; on the S. by the Mediterranean; on the W. by Languedoc; and on the E. by the Alps and the river Var. In that which is called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence dry and sandy. It, however, produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the sea-coast from Toulon and Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields, and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. It now forms the departments of Var, Mouths of the Rhone, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse.

**PROVIDENCE**, an island in the Atlantic ocean, one of the least of the Bahamas, but the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English.

**PROVIDENCE**, a town of North America, in the state of Rhode



Island. It is the most flourishing town in the state, has a considerable manufactory of cloth, and carries on a large foreign trade. Here is an elegant college, called Rhode Island college. Providence is seated on both sides of the river of the same name. Long. 77. 20. W. lat. 25. 2. N.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N. America, which rises in Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence; from which it is navigable to Narraganset bay, which it enters on the W. side of Rhode Island.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France. It is famous for its mineral waters and excellent roses. Roses were imported into France by a count de Brie, from Syria.—Douce's *Illustr. of Shakspeare, Hamlet*, act. iii. sc. iii. Long. 30. 21. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

PRUSA.—See BURSA.

PRUSSIA, a fertile country of Europe. It produces a great deal of corn, flax, and hemp. There are vast numbers of domestic animals, besides game, which is very common; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Besides the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uri, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they are sold to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is found along the sea-coast. The inhabitants are of strong constitutions, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are great numbers of mechanics; but the principal business of the people is husbandry and feeding of cattle. By the treaty of Tilsit, the king of Prussia lost a great part of his dominions.

The reigning king is Frederic William III. who succeeded to the throne in 1797. He was born in 1770.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, and in the mountains of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterward runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube a little below Axipoli. In 1711, the czar Peter the Great, having led his troops into a disadvantageous situation on the banks of this river, formed the desperate resolution of cutting his way through the Turkish army in the night; but he was saved from this step, and from almost inevitable destruction, by the ability of his vice-chancellor Shaffirof, who persuaded the vizier to consent to a treaty on more reasonable conditions than could have been expected.—See JASSY.

PSCOV, or PLESKOW, a government of Russia.

PTOLEMAIS.—See ACRE.

PUEBLA, an intendance of New Spain, North America. It is washed on the south by the ocean, on the N. E. by the intendance of Vera Cruz, on the east by the intendance of Oaxaca, and on the west by the intendance of Mexico. It is situated entirely under the torrid zone. Its greatest length, from the mouth of the little river Tecoyame to Mexitlan, is 354 miles, and its greatest breadth from Techuacan to Mecameca, is 150. The greater part of the intendance of Puebla is traversed by the high Cordilleras of Anahuac. Above 18 degrees of latitude the country is extremely fertile in maize, in agaves, and fruit trees. In this intendance is the Popocatepetl mountain, the most elevated of New Spain.—See POPOCATEPETL. Almost all the country from the centre near the coast of the South sea is desert, although very well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton,



and other valuable tropical productions. The population is 813,300.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS, the capital of the intendance of Puebla, New Spain, N. America. It is one of the most considerable of the Spanish colonies, and contains 67,800 inhabitants. — HUMBOLDT, bk. iii. chap. viii. 243.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. It has many handsome buildings, and has a mint and a glass-house; and the best felts in the country are made in this city. Long. 99. 40. W. lat. 19. 35. N.

PUEBLA, a volcano in New Spain, N. America. It forms an enormous one among the mountains that surround the valley in which the city of Mexico is situated; and its crater, continually inflamed and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snows. — HUMBOLDT'S *Essays on New Spain*.

PULLICATE, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel.

PULO CONDORE, the name of several islands of Asia, in the Indian ocean; the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not a mile over. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes; and there are birds of various kinds. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of very large trees which grow here. Long. 106. 55. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

PULTOWA, a town of Russia, S. E. of Kiof, famous for a battle fought, in 1709, between the czar Peter the Great and Charles XII, king of

Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey\*. — JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*, 287.

Du fier rival du Czar voyez la destinée;  
Favorable neuf ans, neuf ans infortunée.

*L'Art de la Guerre*, chant vi.

Count Poniatowski, father to Stanislaus, the last king of Poland, eminently contributed to save Charles XII, after this fatal battle, from falling into the hands of the czar Peter. — WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Courts of Berlin*, ii. 40. — BUTLER'S *Exercises on Globes*. In this battle Adlerfeldt, who has given a minute account of the former battles of Charles XII. was slain. — LEMPRIERE'S *Un. Biog.*

PULTUSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, about 60 miles from Warsaw, on the river Narew, with a castle built on an island. In 1703, the Saxons were defeated here by Charles XII. of Sweden; and in 1806 the French were defeated by the Russians. — BUSCHING, i. 596. — *Europ. Mag.* li. 152. Long. 21. 10. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

PUNNAH, or PENNA, the capital of the province of Bundelcund, distant about 130 miles to the S. W. of Allahabad. Diamonds are found within the earth round this city, and to the extent of 24 miles in the directions of east, north, and west, from the precincts of the city: it is a Hindoo territory, governed by a rajah. — *Monthly Mag.* xxix. 26.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, in Dorsetshire, famous for its stone-quarries. Tobacco-pipe clay is also dug up in several parts of this island; the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported for the Stafford-

\* Catharine II. on her return from Cherson in 1787, was entertained at this place by a representation of this famous battle. — TOOKE'S *Life of Catherine*, iii. 168. — See PEREVOLOTMA, in this Gaz.



shire potteries. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

PURFLEET, on the river Thames, in Essex. It is famous for its large gunpowder-magazines and extensive lime-works.—YOUNG's *View of the Agriculture of Essex*.—PEN-NANT's *Journey to the Isle of Wight*.

PUTEOLI, now PUZZOLI; which see.

PUTNEY, a large village of Surrey, seated on the Thames. It was the birthplace of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex (the once highly cherished favourite of Henry VIII. but afterwards the victim of that sanguinary and tyrannical king), whose father was a blacksmith.—GRANGER's *Biog. Hist.* i. 85. Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, was the son of a baker of Putney. In 1786, an obelisk was erected on Putney common, by the city of London, in commemoration of a Mr. Hartley's invention of fire-plates, for securing buildings from fire. Gibbon, the author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, was born here in 1737. Mr. Pitt, many years prime minister of Great Britain, died near Putney on the 23d of January, 1806, in the 47th year of his age.—See HAYES.—GIF-FORD's *Life of Pitt*.—*Chris. Ob.* v. 63.—*Europ. Mag.* xlix. An elegant modern poet has honoured this statesman with the following lines:—

Enlighten'd statesman! whose expanded  
soul  
Pervaded Europe to the Frozen Pole;  
Her empires in thy mighty balance  
weigh'd,  
And propt the sinking with thy powerful  
aid.  
Whose tow'ring, bold, and comprehen-  
sive view  
Grasp'd all Locke thought, and letter'd  
Bacon knew;  
What daring pencil, what unbounded  
verse,  
Shall the proud story of thy fame re-  
hearse?

Thy throbbing heart beat high for Bri-  
tain's weal,  
And Britain lov'd thee with a parent's  
zeal;

For her in toil was pass'd thy anxious day,  
And sleepless roll'd the midnight hour  
away;

Till wasting cares at length in death re-  
pose,

And everlasting sleep those eyelids close!  
Mr. MAURICE's *Richmond Hill*.

Pitt was buried in Westminster ab-  
bey.—See WESTMINSTER. Long.  
0. 12. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, late province of Languedoc, on the mountain Anis, near the Loire. It has manufactories of lace and silk stuffs. The cardinal de Polignac, a great statesman under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. of France, was born at Puy in 1662.

PUY DE DOME, a mountain which is situated near Clermont, 817 toises, or 1634 yards, above the sea. It gives name to a department of France.

PUY DE DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. Clermont is the capital.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, situated on the bay of Naples, formerly Puteoli. The temple of Jupiter Serapis, in this town, is accounted a very interesting monument of antiquity; being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics. Cicero had a magnificent villa near this place. St. Januarius was beheaded at Puzzoli, in the persecution of Diocletian; but his body was carried to Naples, and buried in the cathedral.

PYDNA, an ancient town of PIERIA, Macedonia, now Chitro, or Kitro, near the gulf of Salonichi, Turkey in Europe. It was besieged by Cassandra; when Olympias,



the mother of Alexander, after defending it till reduced by famine to the greatest extremity, fell into the hands of the conqueror, and was soon afterwards put to death. Paulus Æmilius, the Roman consul, defeated Perseus, or Perses, in a great battle at Pydna, 168 B. C. Scipio, who afterwards destroyed Carthage and Numantia, particularly distinguished himself in this battle. Perseus was taken prisoner, which properly finishes the kingdom of Macedon, that had continued 626 years.—ROLLIN, iii. 15. Perseus was carried to Rome, where he died in prison, and Macedonia became a Roman province, after it had continued in splendour 193 years, reckoning only from Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* ii. 435.

PYE-FLEET, a small creek or channel which separates the isle of Mersey, in Essex, from the main land. Here the best flavoured oysters are produced.—See an Account of the Oyster Fishery, *Beaut. of Eng.* v. 320.

PYLOS, or PYLUS.—See NAVARINO.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, mountains which divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean as far as the ocean, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places in which they stand.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Rousillon. Perpignan is the episcopal town.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital.—See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late pro-

vince of Bigorre. It produces excellent horses and good partridges. Its vallies are very fertile, furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, fine marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Its mineral waters are well known to all Europe, and are often frequented by persons of the highest rank. These waters possess the reputation of curing head-aches, giddiness, coughs, catarrh, and obstinate asthma, debility of the stomach, palpitations of the heart, rheumatism, and gout.—MANGOURIT'S *Travels*.

PYRNA, a town of Misnia, in Saxony. Near it are fine quarries of stone.

## Q.

QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Esseney and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments. Long. 32. 10. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

QUANGSI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Koe-Tcheau and Hu-Quang; on the E. by Yunan and Quantong; on the S. by the same and Tonquin; and on the W. by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals, there are porcupines and rhinoceroses. The capital town is Quie-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of Chi-



na, bounded on the E. by Kiang-si and Fo-kien; on the S. by the ocean; and on the W. by Tonquin. This province is diversified by vallies and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruits of all sorts proper to the climate. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a remarkable tree, whose wood is so very hard and heavy, as to be thence called iron-wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital town.

QUARRELTOWN, a village in the neighbourhood of Paisley, Renfrew, Scotland. It is noted for its coal-mines, consisting of five strata, in contact with each other, upwards of 50 feet thick.—*Ency. Brit.* xvii. 717. 4th edit. Long. 4. 22. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

QUEBEC, a city of North America, and once the capital of Lower Canada, seated on the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. The houses are of stone. The markets of Quebec are well supplied during the summer; and when the winter sets in, great quantities of poultry and vegetables are purchased by the inhabitants, and preserved till spring in garrets or cellars. As long as they remain frozen, they preserve their goodness, but they will not keep long after they have thawed. Turkeys have been eaten in April which have been kept in this manner all the winter.—*LAMBERT'S Trav. through Canada.* It is strongly fortified, and has a good harbour, but was taken from the French by the English in

1759; when, in the arms of victory, fell the illustrious Wolfe,

— who, where'er he fought,  
Put so much of his heart into his act,  
That his example had a magnet's force,  
And all were swift to follow whom all  
lov'd."—*COWPER'S Task*, bk. ii.

Montcalm, the French commander, was also slain.—*SMOLLETT'S Cont.* —*MAYO'S Comp. Un. Hist.* i. 207. Quebec was attempted to be taken by the Americans in 1775, under Arnold and Montgomery, when the former was wounded and the latter slain.—*ADOLPHUS'S Hist. of Eng.* ii. 253. In 1791, when Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke quarrelled in the house of commons respecting the French revolution, the former reminded the latter, that "during the American war, they had rejoiced together at the successes of a Washington; and sympathized, almost in tears, for the fall of a Montgomery." —*GIFFORD'S Life of Pitt*, iii. 38. Long. 71. 10. W. lat. 46. 50. N.

QUEDA, a city and seaport on the west coast of the peninsula of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom tributary to Siam, with a good harbour at the mouth of a river. The environs are agreeable and fertile; the woods abound in elephants, and other animals; and in some places are mines of lead, which supply large quantities for exportation to Hindoostan, Arabia, and Persia. A Chinese junk is permitted, for a certain fine, to trade with the inhabitants once a year. This junk imports immense quantities of coarse China ware, thin iron pans, and many other articles; and exports biche-de-mer, called swallow, sharks' fins, edible birds' nests, rattans, tin, rice, dammer, tortoise-shell, deers' skins and sinews, bullocks' and buffaloes' horns and hides, jerked beef, and many other coarse articles. At Queda there is great plenty of rice, bullocks, buffaloes,



and poultry. Long. 100. 18. E. lat. 6. 20. N.

QUEDLINBURG, a town of Westphalia, on the river Boda, S. S. E. of Halberstadt. Klopstock, who has been called the Homer of Germany, was born here in 1724. Long. 11. 20. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough of Kent, in the isle of Sheppey. It is an ancient place, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging. Long. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island of Australasia, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by capt. Wallis in 1767. Long. 138. 4. W. lat. 19. 18. S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, at the N. extremity of the south island of New Zealand.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEI-LING-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Long. 109. 51. E. lat. 25. 12. N.

QUEICH, a small river which runs into the Rhine near Germersheim.

QUELPAERT, an island in the sea of Corea. Before the last voyage of the unfortunate Perouse, this island was only known to the Europeans by the wreck of the Dutch ship Sparrow-hawk, in 1635. Some of the crew of this ship were kept prisoners for about eighteen years; during which period they were often severely treated; but having found means to escape to Japan, and then to Batavia, they at last arrived in safety at Amsterdam. The soil appears well cultivated; but it is unfortunately inhabited by a peo-

ple who make slaves of all those who are wrecked on their coast. Long. 126. 35. E. lat. 33. 14. N.

QUEMADO, a small seaport town of Terra Firma, S. America, seated S. E. of Panama. The district in which it is situated received the name of El Pueblo Quemado, or the Burnt People, from the Spaniards, who, under the command of Pizarro, landed here; but he had so many of his men killed by them, that he was constrained to retreat to Chinchama, or Chuchama, not far from Panama. Almagro, his companion in arms, landing here soon afterwards, was attacked by these people, who forced the Spaniards to retreat to their ship; on which occasion Almagro lost an eye.—KERR'S *Voyages and Travels*, iv. 336. Long. 76. 50. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

QUERCI, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Limosin, and S. by Upper Languedoc, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot, of which Cahors is the capital. Fénélon, the celebrated archbishop of Cambray, was born at the castle of Motte Fénelon, in this province.

QUERETARO, one of the most beautiful and opulent cities of Mexico, in N. America. The manufactures are fine cloths, woollen stuffs, and coarse linen; and the shops are very numerous.—BLAGDON'S *Geog.* i. 306. Its population is 35,000.—HUMBOLDT, bk. iii. chap. viii. 237. Long. 101. 36. W. lat. 20. 25. N.

QUESNOY, a small town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Hainault, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken by the French the same year. On the 11th of September, 1793, it was taken by the Austrians. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the little river Ronelle, 9 miles S. E. of Va-



lenciennes. Long. 3. 43. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne. In the bay admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans in 1759.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* i. 285.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 320.—*Naval Chron.* — MAYO'S *Comp. of Un. Hist.* i. 201. The village of Quiberon, in 1795, was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain under the command of Mons. de Puisage, Mons. d'Herville, and the count de Sombreuil; but, owing to desertion and treachery, it was soon retaken by the French general Hoche, and most of the unfortunate prisoners put to death. — SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.* iii. 209. — SCHOMBERG'S *Naval Chron.*—JOHNSON'S *Hist. of Europe*, ii. 250. Long. 3. 2. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

QUIBO, an island in the bay of Panama, South America, 7 leagues long, by 4 broad. It abounds with trees, and has excellent water. Long. 78. 32. W, lat. 7. 26. N.

QUICKNE, or INDSET, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, 105 miles N. of Christiania, and about 30 from Drontheim. It has noted copper-mines. — *Ency. Brit.* xv. 64. 4th edit. Long. 10. 10. E. lat. 62. 32. N.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Long. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 30. S.

QUILOA, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel; seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It was discovered by the Portuguese, to whom it is now tributary. Long. 39. 9. E. lat. 9. 30. S.

QUIMPER, a town of Bretagne, now

department of Finisterre, France. Hardouin, a learned man, distinguished by his erudition and singularity of opinions, was born at Quimper in 1647\*. Freron, a noted French journalist, and the constant satirist of Voltaire, was a native of Quimper. He was born in 1719, and died in 1776.—*Galerie Historique*.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of Bretagne, now department of Finisterre, France. It has a tannery, and trades in corn and beasts.

QUINTIN, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufactory of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II. of Spain, gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Escorial. The town was restored to France in 1559.—MEZERAY, iv. 705. It was taken and almost destroyed by the Austrians in 1793. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme. St. Quintin was the birthplace of Hennuyer in 1497. This prelate has rendered himself illustrious by the humanity and spirit which he displayed, in opposing the massacre of the Protestants in the reign of Charles IX.—See LISIEUX.

QUISMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

QUISPICANCHI, a jurisdiction of

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\* He only discovered, that the classical works of antiquity, the finest compositions of the human mind, in ages of its utmost refinement, had been composed by the droning monks of the middle ages: a discovery which only surprised by its tasteless absurdity. — Mr. D'ISRAELI'S *Quarrels of Authors*, i. 49.



Peru, in South America, in the diocese of Cusco. It produces wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are manufactories of baize and coarse woollen stuffs. Cocoa forms one of the principal articles of commerce.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the department of Mincio, late duchy of Mantua, noted for an action between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when marechal Broglio was surprised in his bed.

QUITO, a town of South America, in Peru, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of high mountains, called the Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a kind of universities. All sorts of merchandise and commodities are exceedingly dear, principally on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. After the unfortunate Atahualpa, inca of Caxamanca, had been put to death by Pizarro, his body was conveyed (according to his dying commands) to Quito, that it might be interred beside the remains of his father Huana Capac. — KERR's *Voy. and Travels*, iv. 401. In 1735, Mons. de la Condamine and two assistant astronomers were sent to Quito, to measure a degree under the equator.—See TORNEA.—PLAYFAIR's *Geog.* i. 167. Long. 77. 50. W. lat. 0. 13. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in South America, lying between two chains of high mountains, called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They have no vicunas or guanacoës here,

but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a small camel, and can carry fifty pounds weight. They have all sorts of materials proper for dyeing, and several kinds of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beside those that naturally grow here. They have also imported beeves and sheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold.

QUIXOS, a province of South America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Nacor.

QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

## R.

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loss of 20,000 men; but was surprised soon after by count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rab and Rabnit, not far from the Danube. Long. 17. 25. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

RAAMSES, or RAMESSES, a city built by the Hebrews during their servitude in Egypt, and which probably took its name from one of the kings of that country. Its situation is not known.

RAASA, one of the Hebrides, between Ross-shire and the isle of Skye. It is famous for its quarries



of mill-stones. Long. 6. 0. W. lat. 57. 25. N.

RABAT, a populous town of Africa, in Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, opposite Sallee. It trades in wool, leather, and wax. Long. 6. 28. W. lat. 34. 2. N.

RADNOR, NEW, a borough of South Wales, in Radnorshire. It was formerly the county town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somergil, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. Long. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 30 miles in length and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The N. W. part is an absolute desert, almost impassable. This was the retreat of the British king Vortigern, after he had felt the fatal effects of his imprudence in inviting the Saxons to his assistance. Presteign is the county town.

RAFFORD, a parish in Elgin, or Murrayshire, on the river Findhorn. Here are two valuable quarries; one of excellent free-stone, and the other of slate, both of which are deemed inexhaustible. Rafford was the birthplace of Dr. Alexander Adam, many years rector of the High School of Edinburgh, and author of several useful works. He was born in 1741.—*Gent. Mag.* New Series, iii. 178.—*British Critic*, xxxvi. 452.—*Mon. Rev.* lxvi. 387. Long. 3. 15. W. lat. 57. 39. N.

RAGGEL, in the small parish of Boyndrie, Bamffshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of Ruddiman, the grammarian.—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. §38. 4th edit.

RAGLAND, a small village of Monmouthshire, where are the ruins of a superb castle, which, including the citadel, occupy a tract of ground not less than one third of a mile in circumference. Ragland castle, with a garrison commanded by the marquis of Worcester, was one of the latest that held out for the royal cause against Cromwell; and the intrenchments raised for its defence, and against it, may be readily traced in the adjoining fields.

Majestic Ragland! harvests wave  
Where thund'ring hosts their watchword  
gave,

When cavaliers, with downcast eye,  
Struck the last flag of loyalty:  
Then, left by gallant Worcester's band  
To devastation's cruel hand,  
The beauteous fabric bowed, fled all  
The splendid hours of festival.  
No smoke ascends; the busy hum  
Is heard no more; no rolling drum,  
No high-toned clarion, sound alarms,  
No banner wakes the pride of arms;  
But ivy, creeping year by year,  
Of growth enormous, triumphs here.

BLOOMFIELD'S *Banks of the Wye.*

Ragland is about 8 miles W. from Monmouth. Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital of Ragusen. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and strong by situation; having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. It has an archbishop's see, is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice; but he continues only a month in office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks. Long. 18. 18. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

RAGUSEN, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, which has lately been added to the kingdom of Italy.

RAHMANIE, on the banks of the Nile, between Alexandria and Rosetta, S. of the latter place. Here



the first engagement took place between the French and Mamelukes, when the latter were repulsed and dispersed, in 1799.--*Ep. of Military Events*, ii. 117. In May 1801, the English under major-general (now lord) Hutchinson beat the French hence, and took the fort. Long. 31. 15. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

RAI, once a flourishing town of Persia, in Irak Agemi, but now in ruins. It was the birthplace of the caliph Haroun el Raschid, contemporary with Charlemagne and Alfred. To the former he sent as a present a striking clock, the first ever seen in France.

RAJAH MAHAL, or RAJAH MOL, on the river Ganges, N. of Muxadavad. Surajah Dowlah was discovered at this place, when he attempted to escape from his palace at Muxadavad after the battle of Plassy, by a man whose ear he had caused to be cut off thirteen months before.\* — See CALCUTTA and MUXADAVAD. — ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 183. — MAURICE'S *Mod. Hist. of Hindostan*.

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\* When but seventeen, he had discovered the most vicious propensities; an age when only follies are expected from princes; but the great affection of Allaverdy (nabob of Bengal), who had declared him his successor, suffered them to increase by overweening indulgence, instead of correcting them by judicious discipline. Born without compassion, it was one of the amusements of his childhood to torture birds and animals; and taught by his minions to regard himself as of a superior order of beings, his natural cruelty, hardened by habit, rendered him as insensible to the sufferings of his own species as of the brute creation. In conception he was not slow, but absurd; obstinate, sullen, and impatient of contradiction; but, notwithstanding his insolent contempt of mankind, innate cowardice, and the confusion of all his ideas, rendered him suspicious of all who approached him, excepting his favourites, who were buffoons and profligate

RAIN, or REIN, a small fortified town on the little river Acha, in Bavaria, Germany, not far from the river Lech. Near this place, at a fort on the Lech, the famous commander count Tilly received a wound in the foot in 1632, which occasioned his death soon after at Ingoldstadt.— See MAGDEBURG.— Long. 10. 52. E. lat. 48. 37. N.

RAINHAM, a parish S. W. of Fakenham, in Norfolk. Here the marquis of Townsend died in 1807. He was the last survivor of that group who sat for the celebrated picture of the death of general Wolfe.— See QUEBEC.

RAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is fertile in corn, and is celebrated for its beer. Long. 13. 57. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

RAMAH, a city of Benjamin, between Gaba and Bethel, toward the mountains of Ephraim, 6 miles from Jerusalem north.— See *Script. Atlas*. It is also called Rama, Ramath, and Ramathazophim, or Zuph, the country of the prophet Samuel.— 1 Sam. i. 19.; 1. ix. 5. Here Saul went to consult Samuel respecting the loss of his father's asses, and was anointed king over Israel. Long. 35. 17. E. lat. 33. 18. N.

RAMBERVILLERS, a small town of France, in Lorraine, now department of Vosges. It has manufactories of cloth, thread, and stockings.

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gate men raised from menial servants to be his companions: with these he lived in every kind of intemperance, and more especially in drinking spirituous liquors to an excess which inflamed his passions, and impaired the little understanding with which he was born. He had, however, cunning enough to conduct himself with much demureness in the presence of Allaverdy, whom no one ventured to inform of his real character; for in despotic states the sovereign is always the last to hear what it concerns him most to know.— ORME'S *Indostan*, ii. 47.



In its neighbourhood is a petrifying spring. Long. 6. 43. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, late province of the Isle of France. Francis I. in 1547, died in its palace\*.--MEZERAY.--HENAULT, 228. Long. 1. 59. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

RAMEKINS, a fortress of Holland, in Zealand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for a loan, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the isle of Walcheren. Long. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

RAMILLIES, a town of Austrian Brabant, now in the department of the Dyle, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French on Whitsunday 1706. The French were commanded by Villeroi. — SMOLLETT'S *Cont.*—MILOT. Long. 4. 45. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

RAMISERAM, the holy island of Rama, is situated near the Coromandel coast of Hindoostan, and near the northern extremity of Ceylon, about 20 miles from the shore. It is inhabited chiefly by priests, and has a magnificent pagoda, which is resorted to by immense crowds of pilgrims, jugglers, and beggars, who travel to it from all parts of India, to implore absolution for their sins, or to take advantage of the momentary charity of the richer penitents. — CORDINER'S *Acc. of Ceylon.* — Lord VALENTIA'S *Travels*, i. 338. Long. 79. 20. E. lat. 9. 20. N.

RAMLOSA, a watering - place in the neighbourhood of Helsingborg, in Sweden, whose minerals are famous all over Sweden, and which in summer is usually frequented by

great numbers of invalids, or idle fashionables, from Denmark and Sweden.—MACDONALD'S *Travels in Denmark.* Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

RAMOTH, a famous city in the mountains of Gilead, about 15 miles from Philadelphia. — See *Script. Atlas, Tribe of Gad.* Jehoram, king of Judah, was dangerously wounded at the siege of this place; and Jehu, the son of Nimshi, was here anointed king of Israel by a prophet sent by Elisha. Ahab, king of Israel, was killed in battle with the Syrians before this place. — CALMET. Long. 36. 9. E. lat. 32. 14. N.

RAMSAY, an island of South Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several smaller ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks; which see. Long. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

RAMSEY, in the isle of Man, to the N. a most noted and spacious haven, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety from all winds but the N. E. and in that case they need not be embayed. Long. 4. 46. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

RAMSGATE, a seaport of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, where two very fine stone piers have been built for the security of ships that come into the harbour; being seated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Forelands. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is respectably frequented as a bathing-place. Long. 1. 30. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

RANCAGUA, a jurisdiction of South America, in Chili. It owes its name to the inhabitants living in single houses, without the appearance of a village; every family in its lonely cot, several miles from each other.

\* Henry VIII. of England died in Jan. 1547, a few weeks before Francis I. of France.—RAPIN, i. 849. folio.



RANDAN, a town of Auvergne, now the department of Puy de Dome. Du Guesclin, a celebrated French commander, died at the siege of this place in 1380; but the English brought the keys of the town and placed them on his coffin, having previously promised to deliver it up if they were not relieved before a certain day.--MEZERAY, iii. 104.—HENAULT, 227. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

RANDERS, a neat little town of Denmark, 70 miles S. of Aalborg. It contains about 4600 inhabitants, who carry on some woollen manufactures and a little trade. They catch and cure considerable quantities of salmon, which are exported to the isles, and the southern parts of the peninsula; and they have also the advantage of possessing a military storehouse in the town.—MACDONALD'S *Travels in Denmark*, &c. Long. 10. 3. E. lat. 56. 28. N.

RANDS, or RANDS-SION, a lake of Norway, nearly 50 miles in length, but not more than 2 in breadth. It is in the province of Aggerhuys, about 20 miles N. of Christiania.

RANGOON, or RANGON, a seaport of the kingdom of Birmah, situated on a branch of the Trawaddy, or Ava, called the Rangoon river. The river is commodious for building ships; and the forests of Birmah and Pegu yield plenty of teak-wood, which is very durable and fit for the construction of ships. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, which consist of a mixture of many nations. Long. 96. 10. E. lat. 26. 48. N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the decan of Hindoostan, in Golconda. There is a rich diamond-mine near this place. It has been discovered about 250 years, and is about 60 leagues from Golconda.—*Cyclop.* art. *Diamond*. Long. 76. 40. E. lat. 14. 30. N.

RAPHIA, an ancient town in

Syria, S. from Gaza, near the confines of Egypt, is memorable for a great battle between Antiochus the Great and Ptolemy Philopater, which was gained by the latter, whose troops were encouraged and animated during the engagement by his wife Arsinoe, who was also his sister. This battle was fought A. M. 3837. A. U. C. 537. B. C. 217\*.—PRIDEAUX'S *Con.* ii. 82. Long. 34. 24. E. lat. 31. 31. N.

RAPHOE, in Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, a decayed town, but a bishop's see.

RASALGATE CAPE, or CAPE GARDAFUI, the most eastern part of Africa. Long. 51. 0. E. lat. 11. 45. N.

RAS-EL-FEEL, one of the frontier provinces of Abyssinia, of which the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce was made governor while in that country. The climate is extremely hot.

RASHULT, in the province of Smoland, Gothland, Sweden, was the birthplace of Linnæus, the father of modern botany, in 1707.—See UPSAL. Long. 15. 0. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

RASTADT, a town of Suabia, situated on the Murg, which falls into the Rhine. In 1713, a peace was concluded here between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI. and the king of Spain, Philip V. after a war of fourteen years, on the very terms which might have been procured at the commencement of hostilities.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 21. In 1796, the French defeated the

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\* While the two armies lay encamped near each other, previously to the battle, Theodotus the Ætolian, who had revolted from Ptolemy to Antiochus, went into the tent of the former in the night, with a design to kill him; but not finding the king, he slew his physician, wounded two others, and then made his escape.



Austrians near this place. In 1799, two of the three French plenipotentiaries, who had come hither to treat for peace with Germany, were assassinated; and from very strong circumstantial evidence, it would appear that the third (Jean Debry) was an accessory to the fact: probably, some mischievous motives of policy in this case subdued the loud calls of humanity. — *Gent. Mag.* lxxix. 1181, & seq. Long. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the marche of Brandenburg. Blum, an esteemed German poet, was born here in 1739. Long. 13. 0. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and a half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there were 4000 killed, and 3000 taken prisoners. — *GORDON'S History of Ireland*, i. 485. Long. 6. 6. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

RATISBON, or REGENSBURG, an ancient, large, rich, handsome, and strong city of Germany, in Bavaria, situated on the S. side of the Danube, where it receives the Regen. The town-house is very magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire meet; only in 1740, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was transferred to Francfort on the Maine, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. The inhabitants are Protestants, and all the magistrates must be of that persuasion: however, the Roman Catholics have the liberty of saying mass there once a week. Provisions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace; the river on which it stands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. Don John of Austria, natural son of

Charles V. was born at Ratisbon in 1547. Maximilian II. styled the German Titus, the Delight of Mankind, died at Ratisbon in 1576. — *COXE'S Austria*, i. 645. — *Mon. Rev.* lv. 165. A victory was gained by Bonaparte over the archduke Charles near Ratisbon, in April 1809. — Long. 12. 2. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

RAVA, or RAWA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Warsaw, about 40 miles S. W. of the city of Warsaw. Here the czar Peter I. and Augustus II. king of Poland, arranged their plan of operations against Charles XII. king of Sweden. Long. 20. 17. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, which, with the sea, encompass three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well built place. Long. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

RAVENHEAD, in the parish of Prescott, Lancashire, is remarkable for having the most ample and complete manufactory of plate glass in England. — *Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 227. Long. 2. 44. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see. It is remarkable for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Gaston de Foix, nephew of Louis XII. was killed in 1512 at this place, in the moment of victory. Dante



the poet was buried here.—KEYSLER'S *Travels*.—BLAINVILLE'S *Travels*. *Mod Europe*, edit. 1794, ii. 153. Water was so scarce at this place, that Horace has mentioned it as being dearer far than wine (Appendix to HAYLEY'S *Cowper*, 329); and it occasioned the following epigram from Martial:—

“By a Ravenna merchant once betray'd,  
So much for wine and water mixt I  
paid;  
But when I thought the promis'd liquor  
mine,  
The rascal fobb'd me off with *only wine*.”  
ADDISON'S translation.

Long. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

RAVENSPUR, once a small seaport of England, in Yorkshire, situated at the mouth of the Humber. Here the earl of Hereford\* landed from Bretagne in 1399, on his expedition against Richard II. Edward IV. also landed here in 1471, against Henry VI. — RAPIN i. 611. This town has long since been swallowed up by the Humber, or the ocean. It is supposed to have been situated about 20 miles S. S. E. of Hull.

RAZIMIERZ, a village lying between Slupeza and Posnan, where the unfortunate count Patkul was broken alive and impaled, by order of Charles XII, of Sweden, 1708.—BUSCHING, i. 590. — VOLTAIRE'S *Hist. Charles XII.* — KEYSER'S *Travels*, i. 156.—JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*, 282. Long. 17. 2. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

READING, a borough in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county. It had once a rich abbey, of which

\* At his arrival in England, he took the title of duke of Lancaster; his father, John of Gaunt, having died shortly after his banishment.—RAPIN, i. 470. and 471. folio.

there are large ruins remaining. It was built by king Henry I. who was interred here in 1135; and in 1737, in digging a foundation for a house of correction on the site of the abbey, the remains of that prince were found in a vault, in a leaden coffin. The chief trade of the town is in malt, and in the conveyance of commodities to and from London, by means of the Thames. It was at Reading that Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV. was first presented to the people as the consort of their sovereign, in 1464.—*Mon. Mag.* xxix. 213.—See GRAFTON. Reading was the birthplace of archbishop Laud, who was born in 1573, and beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1644. Sir Thomas White, celebrated for his charities; sir John Barnard, a London citizen of unshaken independence; Dr. Merrick, author of the best poetical version of the psalms; and Wm. Baker, a learned printer, were also natives of Reading\*. — COATE'S *Hist. of Reading*. Long. 0. 52. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

REATE, or RIETI, an ancient town of Italy, on the river Velinus, in the country of Sabinia, N. E. of Rome. Reate was the birthplace of Vespasian, the father of Titus. Titus died at Reate A. D. 81, in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of two years. Domitian, his brother, is

\* Near Reading, Duck the poet threw himself into the Thames in 1756. He was originally a thresher, and has been noticed in the Rev. G. Crabbe's *Village*, book i.

And few amid the rural tribe have time  
To number syllables, and play with  
rhyme;

Save honest Duck, what son of verse  
could share

The poet's rapture and the peasant's  
care?

Or the great labours of the field degrade  
With the new peril of a poorer trade?



supposed to have poisoned him; and, impatient for his dissolution, when in the agony of death, he ordered him to be placed in a tub full of snow, as he said his disease wanted cooling. Long. 12. 42. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

REBEC, a small place near Milan, in Italy. Here the renowned chevalier Bayard was mortally wounded in 1524.—ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Charles V.*—See ROMAGNANO. Long. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

RECVLVER, a village of Kent, the Regulbium of the Romans. It is seated close by the seaside, near the mouth of the Thames, and is noted for its church, which was anciently collegiate, and has two spires that serve for a sea-mark. Long. 1. 11. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

RED HORSE, VALE OF, a district of England, in the county of Warwick, which takes its name from a horse cut in a hill of a reddish soil.

RED RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by Lithuania; on the E. by Little Tartary; and on the S. by Moldavia, Transylvania, and a part of Hungary. It had the name of Red Russia from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Russia, properly so called, comprehends the three palatinates of Leopold, or Lemburg, Belsko, or Beltz, and Chelm.

RED SEA, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Africa from Arabia, is about 1380 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about 225 miles. It was once called the Erythrean sea, from king Erythras; but it is now an opinion generally received, that the Red sea is the Idumean sea; taking its name from Edom, or Esau, the Arabian patriarch; and Edom signifies Red\*.

\* The Arabs, or at least the Orientals,

—Dr. VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, i. 350. Through this sea Moses and the Israelites were miraculously permitted to pass on dry land, and the Egyptian king Pharaoh and his host were covered by the waves in pursuing them.—*Exodus*, chap. xiv.

REDSTONE, a town of America. It is seated on the river Monongahela, and has flour-mills, a ropewalk, and a paper-manufactory. At this town a number of emigrants from the eastern states embark for those of the west. Here also they build large boats, called Kentucky boats, which are used in the Kentucky trade.—MICHAUX'S *Trav.* Long. 80. 0. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk.

REGGIO, an ancient city of Italy. In its cathedral are many fine paintings, and in the square the statue of Brennus. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in silk. Ariosto, the copious and fantastic poet, was born here in 1474.

REGGIO, the ancient Rhegium, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the straits of Messina. The environs abound in oranges, citrons, grapes, and mulberries. In the year 1783 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. The apostle Paul, on his journey to Rome, passed through this city.—*Acts* xxviii. Rhegium was the birthplace of Ibycus the poet, who, having fallen into the hands of robbers, and being just about to be murdered by them, observing a flock of cranes flying over his head, he declared that these

delight in these appellations: thus, the Euxine is the *Black Sea*, the Propontis is the *White*, the Mediterranean is the *Blue*, the Indian Ocean the *Green*, and the Caspian the *Yellow*.—WELFORD, 9.



birds would be the avengers of his death. Afterwards, while the robbers were sitting in the marketplace of Rhegium, a number of cranes happened to fly over that place; whereupon some of the robbers said, in jest, "Behold the avengers of Ibycus!" This, being overheard, raised suspicion. They were therefore apprehended, and, being put to the rack, confessed the crime and were executed.

REGILLUM, an ancient town of Italy, at some distance N. from the Tiber, below the river Farfaris, or Fabaris, now called the Farfa. It was the birthplace of the infamous decemvir Appius Claudius, who, wishing to become possessed of Virginia, so incensed the father, that he stabbed her with his own hand, and excited a revolt of the soldiers. Appius was seized, but destroyed himself in prison, and the decemviral power was abolished, about 448 years B. C. 305 A. U. C.

REGILLUS, a lake of Latium, now Campagna di Roma, N. of Tusculum. Here the sons of Tarquin were defeated by Brutus. Arunx, one of Tarquin's sons, and Brutus encountered each other, and both fell at the same instant, transfixed by each other's spear.

REICHENAU, an island in the lake of Constance, and circle of Swabia. It is about 3 miles long, and 1 broad. Charles le Gros, who was emperor and king of France, but was deposed in 887, was buried here. Long. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

REICHENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, 50 miles N. E. of Prague. Here the Prussian army, of 20,000 men, commanded by the prince of Bevern, defeated an army of 28,000 Austrians, commanded by count Konigseck, in April 1757.—*Ency. Brit.* xvii. 690. 4th edit. Long. 15. 8. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

REIKEVIG, a seaport town of Ice-

land, consisting of about sixty or seventy houses, standing in two rows of nearly equal length, at right angles to each other; but the high-street of this capital is so encumbered with rock, that were there such a thing as a cart in the country, it could not proceed in it above a few yards. Among the rocks, which on every side surround the town, are scattered wretched hovels, little raised above the level of the ground.

—*Mon. Rev.* In the neighbourhood of Reikevig, about 6 miles to the south of it, is an immense bed of lava, extending a length of 25 miles, and having its black and desolate surface broken into masses and fragments, which render it difficult and dangerous to traverse it, especially where quantities of the trichostomum conceal the hollow part from view. The breadth of this remarkable current varies from 2 to 10 miles; and its hideously shattered aspect is supposed to have resulted from the expansive force of elastic fluids, which escaped during the cooling of the lava.

RENDSBURG, a strong town in Holstein, and the best fortified of any in the Danish dominions. It is situated on a canal, which runs into the Baltic, and has its source 3 miles north from Keil, forming the boundary of Holstein and Sleswick; and by means of it, ships of 140 tons can come up from the Baltic. It is a place of considerable trade. Christian VII. died at Rendsburg in March 1808, and was succeeded by his son Frederick VI. whose mother was Matilda, the sister of George III. of Great Britain.—*Cyclop. art. Denmark.*—See CRONBERG and ZELL. Long. 9. 52. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, on the Clyde. It is a place of little trade. Long. 4. 21. W. lat. 55. 55. N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scot-



land. It was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they ascended the throne; and it still gives the title of baron to the prince of Wales.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. Its streets are now broad, and as straight as a line; but they were very narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. The grand square, in which is the palace of justice and the hotel de ville, merits attention. Rennes is an archbishopric, and is seated on the river Vilaine, which divides it in two parts. Long. 1. 36. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

RENO, a river of Italy, which rises a little to the north of Pistoria, and runs into the Po 4 miles above Ferrara.

RENO, a department of Italy, so named from the river Reno. It is composed of part of the Bolognese. — *Tableau d'Italie*, 289.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, near the lake of Geneva, N. E. of Thonon, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, whither he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life\*. — *Coxe's Trav.* Long. 6. 21. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

REPHIDIM, a station of the Israelites, near mount Horeb, where they murmured for want of water; when Moses was ordered to strike the rock, upon which it yielded them a plentiful supply.

\* His riotous manner of living in this retreat is said to have given rise to the common phrase, "Faire la Repaille, to live jovially;" and Gibbon remarks (*Dec. and Fall Rom. Em.* vi. 414.), that though the fathers of Basil applaud the austere life of the *ducal hermit*, the French and Italian proverbs, unluckily, attest the popular opinion of his luxury.

"He thunders, and all nature mourns;  
The rock to running streams he turns.  
Flints spring with fountains at his word,  
And fires and seas confess the Lord."  
WATTS.—*Psalm cxiv.*

The miracle at Rephidim happened A. M. 2513. At this encampment at Rephidim Joshua obtained a famous victory over the Amalekites, while Moses lifted up his hands towards heaven. — *Exodus xvii.* — CALMET.—*Script. Atlas, Journeyings of the Israelites.* Long. 33. 43. E. lat. 28. 5. N.

RESCHT, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same name, and of all Ghilan; seated in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains. — *Coxe's Trav.* in *Poland*, &c. iii. 339. No province in Persia produces such plenty of rice and silk; but the land being low, and often under water, it swarms with frogs, gnats, and spiders. The women, mules, and poultry, enjoy health, when all other animals pine away with sickness. It is remarkable for producing great quantities of box-trees, which the camels are fond of, though it is immediate death if they are not prevented from eating of them. In 1732 a peace was concluded at Rescht between the Persians and Russians. Long. 52. 16. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the South sea, in the lat. 17. 24. S. and long. from Greenwich W. 141. 39.; so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to the South sea\*.

RETCHINA, a province of Hindoostan, between the Chinuab, or

\* This ship, to the disgrace of the English nation, has been converted into a French smuggling whaler. — *BARROW's Voyage to Cochinchina.* — *Mon. Rev.* lii. 342.



Chunaub, and the Ravee.—*Dr. VINCENT's Nearchus*, i. 101.

RETIMO, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see; and a harbour defended by a citadel, where a bashaw resides. It was taken in 1647 by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. All along the shore there is nothing to be seen but gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the north coast of the island. Long. 24. 38. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

RETUSARI, an island of Russia, 20 miles from Petersburg by water. It is about 10 miles in circumference. A ridge of granite runs through the middle of it. Long. 29. 14. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

REVEL, or ESTHONIA, a government of Russia.—See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Revel, or Esthonia, with a good harbour, on the south shore of the gulf of Finland. The houses are well built, and have very fine gardens. It has become a place of great trade since the Russians had it in their possession, and is much frequented by English and Dutch merchants.—*ODDY on Com.* 155. The chief articles of export are, hemp, flax, cordage, pot-ash, linseed, hemp-seed, ship-timber, tobacco, and corn.—*TOOKE's Russian Emp.* iii. 564. edit. 1799. Admiral Greig, an English officer, who had performed signal services for Russia, was interred here with great funeral pomp in 1788.—*BUTLER's Chron. and Biog. Ex.*—See CHISME, in *Gaz.* Long. 23. 57. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

REVENHALL, or RAVENHALL, 2 miles north from Witham, in Essex, was the birthplace of Tusser, an entertaining and instructive agricultural bard, in 1527. He died 1580.—

*J. P. ANDREWS's Hist. Great Brit.* ii. 123. Long. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

RE-UNION, an island in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by the French in 1773. The road and harbour are extremely good. The penguins and sea-lions, which swarmed on the sands, appeared no ways alarmed at those who landed; hence Mons. de Pages supposes that it was uninhabited.—*PAGES' Travels.*

RE-UNION, ISLE OF.—See BOURBON.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is an inland place, about 4 leagues to the N. W. of Tarragona. The trade carried on by the inhabitants of Reus is considerable. It has one of the finest distilleries in Europe, a handsome theatre, some beautiful barracks, and a general appearance of activity and industry. Great quantities of leather are made here; and several merchants of Barcelona have agents for the purchase of wines, brandy, and fruits, with which the country abounds.—*BOURGOING.* Long. 1. 10. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in mount St. Gothard, crosses the canton of Uri, passes through the lakes of Lucerne and of Zug, and falls into the Aar.

REYKHOLT, a town of Iceland, N. W. from Skalholt, on the river Hirtaa, which runs into Borgiaford. This is one of the most interesting places in the country; not merely on account of its numerous hot springs, and of the superior fertility of its soil over that of most parts of the island, but also from its having been formerly the residence of the great historian of the North, from whom the bath derives the appellation of Snorralang, Snorro Sturleson's Bath. The famous Snorro Sturleson was born in 1179, of one of the most illustrious families



in his country. He was the supreme judge of Iceland in the years 1215 and 1222. He was also employed in many important negotiations with the kings of Norway, who incessantly strove to subdue that island, as being the refuge of their male-content subjects. Snorro, whose genius was not merely confined to letters, met at last with a violent death. He was assassinated in the night that he entered his 62d year, anno 1241, by a faction of which he was the avowed enemy. We owe all that is rational, certain, and connected in the ancient history of these vast countries, to his writings, and especially to his Chronology of the Northern Kings. — HOOKER'S *Journal*, 254.

REZZAN, a government of Russia. It is generally fertile, affording good pasturage, and has mines of iron.

REZZAN, a town of Russia, on the river Oka, S. E. from Moscow. — Long. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

RHA, the ancient name of the Wolga.

RHE, an island on the W. coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis. It is 4 leagues long and 2 broad, and very populous. Its products are, bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called anise-seed. It is 8 miles W. of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

RHEIMS, a large city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The principal church is a beautiful Gothic structure. In the abbey of St. Remi was la sainte ampoule, which is a small phial, filled with a reddish and congealed liquor that the French of former ages thought to have been brought from heaven; and this holy liquor was used in the co-

ronation of the kings of France, who have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis\*, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptised in the cathedral here, A. D. 496. — MEZERAY. — MAJOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 15. — *Cyclop.* art. *Ampulla*. — *Mon. Rev.* xiii. 529. N. S. Hugh Capet, the first of the Capetian or third race of French sovereigns, was crowned at Rheims in 987. — HENAULT. Pharamond was the first king of France; and he gave birth to a line of princes, called *Merovingian*, from Morovæus, his second successor; but Clovis is considered as the true founder of the monarchy, and this line continued about 270 years. — HENAULT, 7. — *Suc. Account of the German Emp.* The *Carlovingian*, or second line, from Pepin or Charlemagne, to Louis the Lazy, in 987; after a continuation of about 236 years. The *Capetian*, or third line, from Hugh Capet to Charles the Fair, in 1328. The two branches of Valois and Bourbon issued from the above race; the first beginning with Philip VI. of Valois, and terminating with Henry III.; the latter beginning with Henry IV. and terminating with Louis XVI. in 1793. — GUEUDEVILLE, *Atlas. Hist.* i. 66. — *Precis d'Histoire de J. H. ZOFF*, ii. 385. The *Napoleon*, or fourth line, commenced by Bonaparte usurping the throne in 1804. — Here are manufactories of flannels, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs; and their gingerbread is famous. Rheims is situated in a plain sur-

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\* The mind of Clovis, though considerably affected by the pathetic account of the passion and death of Christ, was so insensible of the pacific nature of his divine mission, that he exclaimed with the fervour of a new convert, "Had I been present with my valiant Franks, I would have revenged his injuries."



rounded by hills, which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle. Pluche, author of "Spectacle de la Nature," &c. was born at Rheims in 1668; and Nantueil, a celebrated engraver and designer, in 1630. Colbert\*, one of the greatest statesmen that France ever had, was born at Rheims in 1619. — *Galerie Hist. des Hommes les plus célèbres*. Long. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

\* This great statesman died in 1683, in his 64th year, worn out with anxiety for the good of his country; struggling with difficulty against its present embarrassments, and anticipating with dread its future distress. Like Wolsey, it is said, Colbert felt, "how wretched is that poor man who hangs on princes' favours." Louvois, minister for the war department, hated Colbert, because he could not obtain all the money he desired to spend in war; and as Colbert could not inspect every item charged in the multifarious accounts brought before him, Louvois discovered a charge in the royal buildings which appeared excessive, and communicated it to the king. When Colbert gave in his accounts, Louis grumbled at the price paid for the iron gates which close the great court at Versailles; and, after several mortifying remarks, added, "Here is knavery here." Colbert replied, "Sire, I flatter myself, at least, that remark does not attach to me."—"No," said the king; "but you should have looked more sharply into it. If you want to know what economy is, go to Flanders; you will see how cheaply the new fortifications of the towns there have been done." This commendatory reference to the works of his enemy was a thunder-clap. The minister went home and fell sick—his sickness proved fatal. His last words were, speaking of the king, "If I had done for God, what I have done for that man, I should have been doubly saved; whereas now I know not what will become of me." The king, hearing of his illness, sent a gentleman to visit him, and wrote him a letter; but he refused to admit the messenger, or to hear the king's letter read. "I will not so much as hear the king's name mentioned," said he; "at least let him leave me quiet now." The king's letter remained unopened. — *Particularités des Ministres de France*.—*Lit. Pan.* xi. 435.

RHEINSBERG, situated about 12 German miles from Berlin, on the confines of Mecklenburg, on the borders of a lake several leagues in circumference. Frederick prince of Prussia, brother to Frederick II. and his associate in arms, died at this castle in 1802.—*Mon. Rev.* lviii. 525.

RHENO, a river of Italy, which, running northwards, joined the Po. At a little island in this river, near Bononia (Bologna), the *second* and *last* triumvirate was formed 43 B. C. by Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus; and through them the Romans totally lost their liberty.—See LUCCA.

RHENUS, the ancient name of the Rhine.

RHINBERG, or RHEMBURGUE, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the archbishopric of Cologne. It was besieged by the Spaniards in 1589, but relieved by the English under colonel Vere. It was again besieged the year following by the Spaniards under Mendoza; when a magazine of powder took fire, by which several vessels in the river were sunk; and the governor, with his wife and family, and many of the inhabitants, were buried in the ruins. It soon capitulated.—*Dr. WATSON's Philip III.* i. 19. In 1623, it was taken by the prince of Orange, in 1672 by the French, and in 1703 by the allies; when it was dismantled. Long. 6. 28. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which rises in mount St. Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, runs through Swisserland and Germany, waters many considerable places, and receives several rivers in its course to Holland\*, where it di-

\* How many spacious countries does  
the Rhine,  
In winding banks, and mazes serpentine,



vides into several streams; that which bends to the W. and flows by Nimeguen is called the Wahal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese at Bommel. Below Worcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee. The most northern branch is called the Merwe, and, passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S. side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream, which had branched off to the N. W. before Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N. takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee below Campen. The old river proceeds W. by Rhenen to Wyck-by-Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams; that to the left is called the Lech, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choaked up by mountains of sand near the village of Catwyck.

————— From Coire the Rhine  
In circuit sweeps to Constance; then  
adown

The rugged cliffs of Lauffen furious  
pours

The boiling cataract, with thundering  
roar,

Far echo'd: in its dashing fall the foam,  
Snatch'd by the eddying winds, disperses  
round

A misty show'r. The empire now it  
skirts,

Wide and more wide expanding, and (too  
just

An emblem this of human glory) sinks  
In Belgic sands, unnotic'd and forgot!

—————  
Traverse before she splits in Belgia's  
plain,

And, lost in sand, creeps to the German  
main.

BLACKMORE'S *Poem on Creation*, v. 587.

**RHINE, LOWER**, a circle of the empire of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia on the S. to that of Westphalia on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

**RHINE, LOWER**, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

**RHINE, UPPER**, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

**RHINE, UPPER**, a circle of the empire of Germany, which includes several territories.

**RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE**, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the E. by Franconia and Suabia, and on the W. and S. by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth; and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for in the 17th century Louis XIV. ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword.

**RHINE AND MOSELLE**, a department of France, formed of part of the electorate of Treves. The Moselle crosses it from W. to E.

**RHINFELD**, a castle of Germany, in the Lower Rhine. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, as it commands the whole breadth of the river; and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. It was taken by the French in 1794. Long. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

**RHODE ISLAND**, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on

T T



the W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is as healthful as any part of North America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an island of North America, in the state of the same name. It is 13 miles long from N. to S. and 4 miles wide, and is divided into three townships. This island is a noted resort of invalids from southern climates. It is exceedingly pleasant and healthful, and is celebrated for its fine women. Travelers call it with propriety the Eden of America. Long. 71. 20. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1522; when Villiers was compelled to surrender it to Solyman II.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 221. The principal town is of the same name, and has a good harbour. Here, in all probability, stood the famous colossus, a statue of bronze 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, and stood, say some, at the entrance of the harbour; so that a ship with all its sails might pass between the legs\*. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island, in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900

\* It is somewhat remarkable, that this circumstance, neither mentioned by Strabo nor Pliny, both of whom describe the statue, continues erroneously propagated.—CLARKE, ii. 221.

camels. The knights of Jerusalem took the place from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by a triple wall and a double ditch. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls at night. Athenodorus, a celebrated sculptor, and one of the three who jointly executed the famous group of Laocoon, was born here; as was also, according to some authors, Protogenes, a famous painter\*. — See BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*, 134. 3d edit.—NIEBUHR'S *Travels*, 26. — ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* When the city of Rhodes, which was situated at the N. E. part of the island, was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 304 years B. C. Pliny relates, that the king forbore to set fire to the city, lest he should destroy the picture of the history of Ialyssus, or Jalyssus, painted by Protogenes: And Rhodes, rejoicing in her rescued towers,

Beheld her best palladium in his powers†.  
*Elements of Art*, canto iii.

After the Trojan war, Helen returned to Greece with Menelaus, her husband; but upon his death was driven hence by the Grecians, and fled to Rhodes, where Polyxo reigned, whose husband, Tlepolemus, had perished before Troy. While she was bathing, Polyxo sent

\* Protogenes is generally called a Rhodian, being born at Caunas, which was subject to Rhodes.

† We have not met with the particular subject of this famous painting. It was in this picture that Protogenes, when he had long laboured in vain to paint the foam of a dog, happily hit it off by throwing the brush in anger at the dog's mouth. — *Corpus Hist.* iii. 295. — See IALYSSUS, in *Gaz.*



some women, disguised as furies, who hanged her on a tree.

**RHODIUS**, a small river which takes its source to the N. E. of mount Ida, in Asia. It receives a few rivulets which flow from the neighbouring mountains; and, after having traversed a space of 12 or 15 miles, it discharges itself into the Hellespont by the side of the Dardanelles. *OLIVIER'S Travels*, ii. 28.

**RHODOPE**, a mountain of Thrace, which runs from the Euxine sea to the sources of the Nestus, or Mestus, now the Kara-sou, or Mesto.

**RHONE**, a river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, and runs across the Valais, to the lake and city of Geneva; after which it separates Bresse from Savoy, and from Dauphiny, as far as Lyons; where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the W. and Dauphiny, with Provence, which lie to the E. and then proceeds to discharge itself into the Mediterranean sea by several mouths:—

From Alpine heights, and steep rocks  
capp'd with snow,  
Gushes the Rhone, where Gaul is  
stretch'd below;  
Cleaves with a mighty surge the foaming  
plain,  
And with broad torrent rushes in the  
main.  
*Silius Italicus*, *ELTON*, iii. 58.

**RHONE AND LOIRE**, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonnois. The capital is Lyons.

**RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE**, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

**RHORAU**, a town in Lower Austria, on the confines of Hungary. Haydn, a celebrated musical composer, was born here in 1733.

**RHUDHLAN**, or **RHYDDLAN**, an insignificant village in Flintshire,

about 3 miles from St. Asaph, on the eastern bank of the river Clwyd, about 2 miles from its influx into the sea. It was once a place of great importance, of which, however, no trace remains, except the ruins of its castle. David, brother of Llewellyn, was taken prisoner after his brother's death, and sent to Edward I. who then resided in this castle.—*RAPIN*.

**RIAZAN**.—See *REZZAN*.

**RIBEIRA**, or **ST. JAGO**, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains. Long. 23. 24. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

**RIBEMONT**, on the river Oise, S. E. of St. Quentin, in the department of Aisne, late province of Picardy, France. It was the birthplace of Condorcet in 1743.—*Mon. Rev.* xxv. 484. N. S.—*Lit. Pan.* No. iv. 753.—See *BOURG*, in *Gaz.* Long. 3. 21. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

**RIBLAH**, a city of Canaan, in the tribe of Napthali, situated on the small rivulet called Daphnis, which runs into the western side of the waters of Merom, or lake Samochonite, or marsh of Jordan.—*Roque's Voyage de Syrie*, i. 343.—*Script. Atlas, Tribe of Napthali*. To this city Zedekiah was brought to Nebuchadnezzar, after fleeing from Jerusalem; and here his sons were slain before his eyes, and his own eyes put out, and he was bound in chains and carried to Jerusalem.—*Fuller's Pisgah Sight*, 108. Long. 35. 45. E. lat. 33. 2. N.

**RICHELIEU**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine, with a handsome palace and extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637.

**RICHENAU**.—See *REICHENAU*.

**RICHENAU**, a town in the country



of the Grisons. It has two curious bridges over the Rhine.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, 9 miles W. S. W. of London. It was anciently called *Sheen*, which in the Saxon tongue signifies *resplendent*. Henry VII. who, before he obtained possession of the crown, was earl of Richmond in Yorkshire, gave it the present name. Here was a palace, in which several of our kings resided, and in which Edward III.\* Ann wife of Richard II.† Henry VII.‡ and queen Elizabeth§, died.

Here, deeply pierced by sorrow's rankling dart,

Undaunted Edward! burst thy mighty heart;

A heart that agonized, in vain, to save  
A darling son from the devouring grave;  
That *sable prince*, his sire's, his country's  
pride!

Whose valour spread her deathless fame  
so wide.

Here Richard saw, in beauty's loveliest bloom,

His angel bride sink headlong to the tomb;

Then rush'd with horror from the dreadful bow'r,

And bade the axe its lofty shades devour||.

Here her last breath, in pangs, Eliza pour'd,

For murder'd Essex—ah! too late deplor'd.

MAURICE'S *Richmond Hill*, 68.

Richmond is still distinguished for its beautiful gardens; and no elevation in the empire, perhaps, displays so decorated and so brilliant a prospect as Richmond Hill.--*Mon. Rev.*

\* Edward died in 1377.

† Richard the 2d's consort taught our fair countrywomen the present mode of riding on horseback: she died in 1394.—RAPIN, i. 467.—IRELAND'S *Thames*, ii. 109.

‡ Henry VII. died in 1509.

§ Elizabeth died in 1603.

|| Richard II. was so afflicted by the death of his queen, that he ordered a grove of trees where they had frequently walked, to be cut down.

lv. 133. Its beauties have been extolled by Denham, Pope, Thomson, Collins, and Gray. An elegant stone bridge of five arches was erected over the Thames here in 1777. Near this village also is an extensive royal park, called Richmond or the New Park. It is surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I. Heidegger, noted for his ugliness, and his management of public amusements, died at Richmond in 1750. — See ZURICH. Thomson the poet\*, and the learned and accomplished Wakefield, were buried here. Dr. John Moore died here in 1802. About a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old palace of Sheen, or Richmond, was situated the hamlet of *West Sheen*, now utterly extinct. At this place Henry V. with the professed view of expiating the crime (the murder of Richard II.) by which his family had mounted the throne of England in A. D. 1414, founded a Carthusian priory for forty monks, which he denominated the house of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen. At the same time, and probably influenced by the same motives, he also founded at Sion, on the opposite shore of the Thames, a convent for sixty nuns

\* 'Tis Thomson's lyre, that sweeps one  
vasty range,

Depicts the seasons, and their varied  
change;

From bursting Spring, where nature  
paints the vale,

And scents with fragrance each reviv-  
ing gale;

To blazing Summer, when the plains un-  
fold

One wavy scene of undulating gold;  
Or when the sap, retiring, gives the  
breeze

The crimp'd and yellow foliage of the  
trees;

Till hoary Winter, chasing Sol's last  
glow,

Spangles with ice, and clothes with drift-  
ing snow.

IRELAND'S *Neglected Genius*, 40.—  
See EDNAM, in *Gaz.*



of the order of St. Bridget. An old account of these institutions, in the British Museum, says, that, by order of the royal founder, in these convents a constant succession of holy exercises were to be kept up, to the end of time; so that when one had finished their devotions, those of the other should instantly begin. Shakspeare, who had read a similar account in Hall, Hollinshed, and those other historians current in his day, who so amply supplied him with materials for the drama, in his noble and pathetic address to the Deity previous to the battle of Agincourt, puts these corresponding expressions into the mouth of king Henry V.

——— Not to-day, O Lord!  
O not to-day! think thou upon the  
    fault  
My father made in compassing the  
    crown.  
I Richard's body have interred anew,  
And on it have bestow'd more contrite  
    tears,  
Than from it issued forced drops of  
    blood.  
Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay,  
Who twice a day their withered hands  
    hold up  
Towards heaven to pardon blood;—and I  
    have built  
Two chantries, where the sad and so-  
    lemn priests  
Sing still for Richard's soul.

MAURICE'S *Richmond Hill*, Preface.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the river Swale, over which is a stone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of freestone. Some idea of the extensiveness of the prospect which this place commands may be conveyed by stating, that, although it is 35 miles from the German ocean, yet upon the race-ground, a mile from the town, the fleets of colliers from Sunderland, &c. and other coasting vessels, may be distinctly viewed

on a clear day; whilst in another direction, the towers of the cathedral of York may be seen from a distance of 44 miles.—*Mon. Mag.* xxv. 395. Dr. Conyers Middleton, an elegant prose writer, and the author of the "Life of Cicero," was a native of Richmond. He was born in 1683.—*NICHOLS'S Literary Anecdotes*.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxii. 283. Long. 1. 36. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

RICHMOND, a town of North America, capital of the state of Virginia. It has an elegant state-house, seated on a hill in the upper part of the town. It stands on the N. side of James river, at the foot of the Falls, 60 miles W. of Williamsburg.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It abounds in romantic situations, and the inhabitants manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead-mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital town.

RIDE, a small town on the N. coast of the isle of Wight. Being opposite to Portsmouth, a constant intercourse is carried on by boats; and it supplies that town with butter, eggs, and poultry. Long. 1. 9. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

RIECHENBACH, a town of Silesia, on the river Peil. It was here that a peace was concluded between the Austrians and Turks in 1790. Long. 13. 35. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

RIGA, a strong town of Russia, and capital of Livonia, was taken from the Swedes in 1710, and is now the most commercial place, next to Petersburg, in the Russian empire. It is seated on the river Dwina, over which is a floating wooden bridge. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow.—*COXE'S Travels*, ii. 413.—*ODDY an Com.* 138. Field-marshal Munich, the favourite of the czarina



Anne, prime minister of Ivan VI. banished by the czarina Elizabeth, and recalled by Peter III. died here at the age of 85.—*TOOKE'S Life of Catherine*, i. 303.—See *OLDENBURG*, in *Gaz.*—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Long. 24. 25. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna, now in the department of the Rubicon. It has an old castle, and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. was born near this town in 1705. Long. 12. 39. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

RIMNIK, a river of Moldavia, Turkey in Europe.—See *MARTINISTI*.

RINGEN, a small village of Russia, near Dorpat, in Livonia. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Catherine I. wife of Peter the Great. She was born in 1689, and died in 1727. She had been raised by Peter from the lowest situation to the throne, and survived him only two years and four months. Besides being amiable and lovely, she had an uninterrupted gaiety of temper, and was generous and humane.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, on the E. side of the Avon, 17 miles from Romsey. This town has long been famous for ale. It also trades in leather, stockings, druggets, and some narrow cloths. It was near this town that the duke of Monmouth was taken by one Perkin, as he lay hid in a ditch, covered with fern, in 1685, after his defeat at Sedgemore.—*LUCKOMBE'S Gaz. of Eng.*

RIO DE LA PLATA.—See *PLATA*.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in 11 degrees of lat.

RIO GRANDE, RIO SAN JAGO, or river of TOLOLOTLAN, a river of New Spain, which forms a large bay at its mouth, in lat. 21. 30. N. in which is the considerable island of St. Blas.

RIO DE JANEIRO, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, in South America; lying near the tropic of Capricorn. It receives its name from the Rio Janeiro, or river Januarius, which probably was so called from its having been discovered on the feast of that saint; at the mouth of which, in long. 43. 11. W. and lat. 22. 54. S. is situated the city of St. Sebastian, its capital. The exports from Rio de Janeiro consist chiefly of gold, diamonds, precious stones of various kinds, tobacco, indigo, coffee, rice, cocoa, maize, sugar, honey, wax, balsam capavi, ipecacuanha, cinnamon, long pepper, ginger, dyeing woods, cochineal, ambergris, wood for inlaying and other purposes, various rich drugs and perfumes; beside which they also export hides, train oil, and whalebone.—*GRANT'S Hist. of Brazil*, 169. Forty thousand slaves\* are annually imported to work in the mines.—*KIPPIS'S Life of Cook*, 23. The soil is luxuriant, producing almost spontaneously all sorts of fruits; and the ground is covered

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\* Sir George Staunton mentions only 20,000; but adds, there are warehouses for their reception and preparation for sale; cleansing, fattening, and rendering sleek, &c. &c.

They drive a loathsome traffic, gage, and span,

And buy the muscles and the bones of man.

The tender ties of father, husband, friend,

All bonds of nature, in that moment end;

And each endures, while yet he draws his breath,

A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death.

COWPER'S *Charity*.—STAUNTON'S *Emb.* i. 194.



with one continued forest of trees of perpetual verdure. Vines are here met with in high perfection. Great varieties of birds are found here; among which is the humming bird. Some beautiful specimens of this bird are to be seen at Mr. Bullock's museum, Piccadilly; and a description of them, page 50, of a Companion to the Museum.

RIO DE JANEIRO, or ST. SEBASTIAN, a large and handsome city of Brasil, in South America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extensive and commodious harbour, and is defended by numerous forts. Rio de Janeiro was discovered by Dias de Solis in 1525; and it was here that Villegagnon, accompanied by a handful of French Protestants, formed a small settlement, which was afterwards destroyed by Emanuel de Sa; who in his turn, attracted by the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate, laid the foundation of a city, which has since gradually increased in opulence and importance. — GRANT'S *Hist. of Brazil*, 126. — *Mon. Mag.* xxv. 389. — *Europ. Mag.* liii. liv. and lv. The city is large, well built, and populous, but ill situated for the health of the inhabitants. Here are commodious dock-yards, an arsenal of naval stores, and a wharf for careening ships. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. — BARROW'S *Voy. to Cochin-China*. — *Lit. Pan.* ii. 892. This place has become the residence of the royal family and government of Portugal; the queen and prince regent, with several of the house of Braganza, having quitted Lisbon in Nov. 1807, under the escort of a British fleet:—

———— There Braganza's heir  
Conducts the wreck of Lusitania's state

From shores he could not save, yet  
scorn'd to rule

A tributary vassal. He protects  
His aged mother, and a helpless band  
Of women and of infants, who, with tears,  
Lament the world they leave, and trem-  
bling see

The new one they explore, in verdant  
slopes,

Thick interspersed with foliage, rising  
slow

From the vast ocean, on whose boiling  
surge

They fear'd to launch. The pensive  
prince there goes,

As erst the pious Dardan scap'd from  
Troy,

Bearing his dearest ties and household  
gods,

To found an empire where marauding  
France

Shall never lead her hordes, to wear a  
crown

Of independence, such as kings should  
wear,

And in Bahia's wide savannah raise  
A free-born race, who never shall de-  
plore

Algarva's vines, Coimbra's orange groves,  
To ravage yielded, while one stern de-  
cree

Blots from the earth wrong'd Lusitania's  
name;

Or chains her a blind captive to those  
states

Whose tyrant yoke she burst in happier  
times.

*Mrs. WEST's Mother*, 41.

The articles adapted to the consumption of the country are, hardware, low-priced cotton goods, hats, boots, shoes, earthen-ware, glass, cheap furniture, shot, drugs, fancy articles, common woollen cloths, and salt either from Liverpool or the Cape de Verd islands. — *Mon. Rev.* lxxii. 343. Long. 42. 46. W. lat. 22. 50. S.

RIO L'INFANTA. — See FISH RIVER.

RIO VOLTA, a river of Africa, the eastern boundary of the Gold Coast.

RIOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, late province of Auvergne, 8 miles N.



from Clermont. It was the birth-place of Danchet, a French poet, some of whose verses may be seen in this *Gaz.* article Zagara. Long. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. It has a flourishing manufactory of earthen-ware. The harbour is at a small distance, being seated at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark.

RIPHOCAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Russia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are said to be the finest sables in the world. One single fur is often sold at the rate of sixty or seventy rubles, 12*l.* or 14*l.*—*Ency. Brit.*

RIPPON, a borough in the west riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ure. It is noted for its hardware manufactories, particularly spurs. Three miles from Rippon are seven very large yew-trees, generally called the seven sisters, whose exact ages cannot be accurately learned, though it is known that they were standing in 1088. These trees are the largest and oldest in the British dominions\*. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

RIVOLI, a town in the department

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\* The circumference of the seven sisters, when measured by a curious traveller, were of the following sizes :—The smallest tree round its body, 5 yards 12 inches; four others are from 5 yards and a half to 7 yards and a half; the sixth is 9 yards and a half; and the seventh is 11 yards and 19 inches in circumference, being 2 yards and 10 inches larger than the great yew-tree now growing in the churchyard of Gresford, in North Wales. —*Lit. Panorama*, v. 155.

of the Po, late country of Piedmont, Italy, about 6 miles from Turin, westward. Here, at his favourite palace, Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, performed the ceremony of his abdication in 1730, and transferred the government to his son Emanuel III.—*COXE'S Austria*, ii. 111. It was taken by the French in 1797.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, 12 miles N. E. of Verona. In 1796 the Austrians were defeated by the French at this place, with the loss of 13,000 prisoners, and several pieces of cannon.

ROANOAK, an island of North America, near the coast of North Carolina, in Albemarle county.—Here the English first attempted to settle in 1585; but, for want of being supplied with provisions, were forced to abandon it.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, on the coast of the north riding of Yorkshire, to the S. E. of Whitby. It is about 1 mile broad, where is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings and all sorts of fish in their season.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills; and has a flourishing manufactory of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. Its manufactories extend 8 or 10 miles N. of the town. Long. 2. 8. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

ROCHEFORT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Louis XIV. in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente. It has a magnificent hospital, vast barracks, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a rope-yard, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for



the construction and equipment of ships of war. Long. O. 54. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

ROCHELLE, a handsome, rich, and celebrated town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour. The houses are fine, and supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Huguenots, in 1628, after a siege of thirteen months, during which the inhabitants suffered all the horrors of famine, only 4000, out of 15,000, surviving the siege. To prevent the English throwing in succours by sea, cardinal Richelieu, in imitation of Alexander at the siege of Tyre, constructed a prodigious mole, 4182 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the ocean. Reaumur, who gave a new construction of the thermometer, was born here in 1683. Desaguliers, a divine and experimental philosopher, who came to England at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, was born at Rochelle in the same year as Reaumur. Though much noticed by the learned and the great, he died in poverty. This the poet Cawthorne has noticed with some exaggeration:—

How he, who taught two gracious kings  
to view\*

All Boyle ennobled and all Bacon knew,  
Died in a cell, without a friend to save,  
Without a guinea and without a grave.

Long. 1. O. W. lat. 46. 9. N.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, on the river Medway. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral. There is an almshouse here for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with four-pence

to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night: and it is remarkable, that an inscription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proctors are excepted." James II. went to France from this place, after the landing of William III. in 1688. Long. O. 36. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

ROCROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is celebrated for the victory which the prince of Condé, then duke of Enghien, and only 22 years of age, gained over the Spaniards in 1643. Long. 4. 41. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

RODEZ, a very ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron. There are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain. Here are manufactories of cloth and serges. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and much admired for its architecture. Long. 2. 39. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

ROER, a department of France, formed from the duchy of Juliers, part of the electorate of Cologne, and of the duchy of Gueldres and Cleves. It is bounded on the north and east by the Rhine; on the south by the departments of the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Ourte; and on the west by the Lower Meuse. It receives its name from the river Roer, which joins the Meuse at Ruremonde. Aix la Chapelle is the chief town in the department.—*Dict. de Treize Departemens*, ii.

ROGELIM, a town of Gad, in Palestine. It was the native place of good old Barzillai, of whom honourable mention is made in the 2d bk. of *Samuel*, ch. xvii. for his kindness to David. Long. 36. 6. E. lat. 3. 14. N.

ROHILCUND, or ROHILLA, a circar or province of Hindoostan, situ-

\* Geo. I. and II.







palace was the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur used to meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the *chefs-d'œuvres* of sculpture, &c.; but of the choicest of these it has been plundered by the French, who took the city in 1798, and sent them to Paris. Rome was taken, in 1527, by the Imperialists under the command of Charles, duke of Bourbon, who was killed while scaling the walls. — *RUSSELL's Mod. Europe*. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Metastasio, an eminent Italian poet, was born here in 1698. Henry, cardinal of York, the last of the Stuart race, was born at Rome in 1725. — *Lit. Pan.* iii. 1387. Angelica Kauffmann, a celebrated artist, died here in 1807. — *Europ. Mag.* liii. 77. Bernardi Chiaramonte, the present pope, was elected at Venice in 1800, and took the name of Pius VII. He was born in 1742. Long. 12. 35. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

ROMNEY, or RUMNEY MARSH, a vast tract of rich wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. All animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London markets. It is in this part of the country particularly that the opulence of the farmers has given them the appellation of the wealthy Kentish yeomen; but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher. It has manufactories of serges and cloth, and is situated S. S. E. of Blois. Long. 1. 47. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

RONDA, a city of Spain, in the province of Granada. It contains

about 20,000 inhabitants, and abounds with all sorts of fruits. It is encircled by the river Guadiaro, and seated on rocks. Over the river two bridges have been constructed; one of which is 280 feet from the water. — *JACOB's Travels in Spain*. Amongst other curiosities with which Ronda abounds, that little animal called the gennet is one of the most extraordinary, and not to be found in any other country in Europe, except Turkey. Long. 5. 12. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

ROPESLEY, a village of Lincolnshire, about 4 miles S.E. from Grant-ham. It was the birthplace of Richard Fox, a celebrated statesman and prelate in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and the founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He died in 1528, at a very advanced age. — *Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 767. Long. 0. 38. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

ROPSCHA, a small wooded hunting-box a few miles from Oranienbaum, in Russia. Here Peter III. was murdered in 1762. It was afterwards converted into a linen-bleachery, and since entirely demolished. — *Monthly Rev.* xxix. 494. N. S. — *TOOKE's Life of Catherine*, i. 297. Long. 31. 0. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

RORAAS, about 68 miles from Drontheim, in Norway. Its population may consist of about 2500 persons, and it has very important copper-mines, which yield annually to the value of 67,000*l.* — *PINKERTON*, i. 518. — *BUSCHING*, i. 202. — *COXE's Travels*, 8vo. v. 22. — *La MOTTE's Voyage*, 112. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 63. 30. N.

ROSBACH, a town of Upper Saxony, not far from the river Saal. It is famous for a battle which took place on the 5th of November, 1757, between the Prussians and the French and Austrians, in which the latter were totally defeated. Mr. Wraxall observes, that, like the



battle of the Spurs in the 16th century, it might rather be denominated a rout than an engagement.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 259.—SEGUR's *Fred. William I.* i. 8.—TOWERS's *Mem. of Fred. II.* ii. 62. Long. 13. 0. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. In the great church are several of the tombs of the kings of Denmark, and that of queen Margaret, the Semiramis of the North.—See CALMAR, and FLENSBURG. Long. 12. 0. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It is a level fruitful country, and produces corn.

ROSCOMMON, the county town of Roscommon, Connaught, Ireland.

ROSES, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia. It was taken by the French in 1693 and in 1795. In the bay of Roses seven vessels were burnt and four taken, by a detachment from a British fleet under Lord Collingwood, in 1809.—See TOULON. Long. 3. 1. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

ROSETTA, a town of Egypt, is upon that branch of the Nile which was called the Bolbuttic branch, and is about 4 miles from the sea. It is known to the natives by the name of Raschid, by which is meant *Orthodox*.—BRUCE's *Trav.* i. 21. The town of Rosetta has linen-manufactories. The flax of the country, which is long, soft, and silky, would make very beautiful linen, if they knew how to employ it; but the spinsters are very inexpert, and the thread that they make at the spindle is clumsy, hard, and uneven. The linens that they bleach serve for the table; the rest, dyed blue, are employed for the clothing of the people.—NIEBUHR's *Trav.*—SAVARY's *Letters*. Long. 30. 40. E. lat. 31. 24. N.

ROSLIN, in Mid Lothian, is noted

for three battles fought on the same day, in 1303, between the English and Scots; when the former were defeated.—*Beauties of Scotland*, i. 318.—RAPIN, i. 382. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 55. 56. N.

ROSNI, a village near Paris, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here Sully, prime minister to Henry the Fourth of France, was born in 1559.—See VILLEBON.

ROSS, a town in Herefordshire, seated on the Wye. Mr. John Kyrle, whom Pope has celebrated as "the Man of Ross," died here in 1724. A portrait of him may be seen in *Europ. Mag.* x. 160.—See also *Gent. Mag.* lvi. 1026.—JOHNSON's *Life of Pope*. Mr. Scott, who has been styled the second Man of Ross, died here in 1786. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

ROSS, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name. Long. 8. 58. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

ROSS, NEW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Barrow; which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. Its principal exports are provisions. This town was the scene of a very bloody battle between the Irish insurgents and the king's troops, on the 5th of June, 1798. About 3000 of the rebels were killed, and about 250 of the royal army. Long. 6. 58. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

ROSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherlandshire and the Frith of Dornock; on the W. by the sea; on the S. by Invernesshire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty; which last it almost incloses. From N. to S. it is near 60 miles, and upwards of 70 from E. to W. The N. W. part of this county is mountainous and dreary; that to the E. variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed



black cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods are stags, roes, and the beautiful bird called Capercaillie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the high rocky mountains is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird not quite the size of a partridge.

ROSTINO, a small place in the island of Corsica, near la Porta, in the department of Golo. Here the celebrated general Paoli was born in 1726. His son Pascal, who also distinguished himself by his endeavours to rescue his island from French tyranny, died near London in 1807.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 1082. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

ROSTOCK, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, and the chief place in Mecklenburgh, with a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. It is situated on the river Warne, and exports grain, wheat, rye, barley, oats, malt, and white pease; fruit, such as apples, pears, &c. a few feathers, hides, and a little oak-timber.—*ODDY on Commerce*, 288. Grotius died here in 1645; and Cleyn, a noted painter, was born here.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* ii. 348.—See LOUVESTEIN. Long. 12. 15. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

ROTHERHAM, a town of Yorkshire, in the west riding, N. E. of Sheffield, on the river Don, over which is a stone bridge. It has a large church, and is famous for considerable iron-works in its neighbourhood.—See MASBROUGH. Long. 1. 7. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

ROTHERHITHE, or REDRIFF, a village of England, in Surrey, on the Thames. It has several dock-yards; and in the church-yard, prince Leeboo, who died of the small-pox, was buried in 1784.—See PELEW ISLANDS.

ROTHSAY, a town of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. It is

situated on the E. side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales; as it long did, before the union, to the heir apparent of the crown of Scotland. Robert III. of Scotland died at Rothsay in 1405, after a reign of nearly 15 years. His death was occasioned by the news of his son having been taken prisoner by the English, which threw him into such an agony of grief, that he died in three days.—See FLAMBOROUGH. Long. 4. 57. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for its size, the beauty of its buildings, and its trade and riches, next to Amsterdam. There are so many fine deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the magazines. The glass-house here is one of the finest in Holland. Erasmus was born in this city; his statue in bronze stands in an open place at the head of one of the canals; and the house in which he was born is still shown, with an inscription in front to his honour.—*IRELAND'S Tour through Holland*, i. xxix. The unfortunate duke of Monmouth was born here\*. Rotterdam is seated on the Maese. Hoogstraten, a painter, was born here in 1638; and the indefatigable and acute critic Bayle died here in 1706.—*Delices des Pays Bas*. Peuteman, a good painter of inanimate objects, was born at Rotterdam in 1650. His death was occasioned by excessive fright: while employed in an anatomical room he fell asleep, but was soon roused by the shock of an

\* See SEDGEMORE.



earthquake which happened at that instant; and observing, as soon as he awoke, the skeletons move and the skulls roll about, he was struck with such horror that his death soon ensued. Long. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

ROUEN, a city of France, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy. It has several churches; in one of which is a great bell, called George d'Amboise, from a cardinal whose memory is much respected. It weighs 40,000 lbs. and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height 10 feet; the clapper alone weighs 710 lbs. Rouen has been styled the Manchester of France. The linens, particularly what are called the Siamoise of Rouen, are much esteemed. There are also manufactories of cloth; and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situated on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is the birth-place of the two Corneilles and of Fontenelle. Basnage and Bochart were also natives of this place; and Jourenet, a famous painter, who, losing the use of his right hand, painted with his left. Some accounts say, that prince Arthur was murdered at Rouen by his uncle king John, 1302\*. William the Conqueror died here in 1086. Henry I. died near Rouen, by eating to excess of lampreys, in 1185.—RAPIN, i. 199. Queen Matilda, or Maud, mother of Henry II. was buried, and Richard I. desired that his heart might be deposited here. John duke of Bedford and the cardinal d'Amboise are also interred here.

\* Some say Cherbourg; which see.

The maid of Orleans was burnt for witchcraft at this place; but a monument is erected to her memory on the spot where this cruel sentence took place. Edward IV. son of Richard duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield, was born at Rouen in 1441.—*Hist. of the Royal Family*, 196. The king of Navarre, father of Henry IV. of France, was killed at Rouen in 1562, defending it against the papists under the duke of Guise. Hyde earl of Clarendon, the grandfather of queen Anne, died at Rouen in 1674, in the 63d year of his age\*. —MACDIARMID'S *Lives*, 576.—*Crit. Rev.* xiii. 367. 3d series. Sanadon, a learned man, who has given a translation of Horace with valuable notes, was born at Rouen in 1676.—*Geographie de MENTELLE*, iv. 160. Paul Lucas, a celebrated traveller, was born at Rouen in 1664. Long. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

ROVEREDO, a commercial and manufacturing town in the Tyrol. Silk-weaving holds the first rank among those branches of industry which have raised this city to so flourishing a state.—*Lit. Pan.* vii. 794. The wine which is produced in this tract is called *Goccia d'Oro*, or Golden Drops. On September 4th, 1796, this town was taken by the French, immediately after a battle in which the Austrians lost 7000 men, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 7 standards. Long. 11. 3. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

ROUERQUE, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded on the E. by the

\* At the court of Charles II. man was never seen in his true greatness, but as an object of ridicule; a court where the awful presence of Clarendon became so irksome, that the worthless monarch exiled him; a court where nothing was listened to but wit, at the cost of sense, the injury of truth, and the violation of decency.—*Mr. D'ISRAELI'S Quarrels of Authors*, ii. 229.



Cevennes, and Gevaudan; on the W. by Querci; on the N. by the same and Auvergne; and on the S. by Languedoc. It feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron, of which Rodez is the capital.

ROVIGNO, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast.

ROUM, i. e. the kingdom of the Romans; a name given to Natolia by Soliman, sultan of the Turks, when he invaded and became master of it in the 11th century. It is now chiefly applied to a part of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black sea, eastward of Caramania and Natolia, and to the westward of Armenia and the government of Diarbekar.—*CRUTWELL'S Gaz.*

ROUSSILLON, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. It is about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.—See *PYRENEES, EASTERN.*

ROWTON, a hamlet in the parish of High Ercall, or Ercol, 5 miles W. from Shrewsbury, Shropshire. It was the birthplace of Richard Baxter, an eminent nonconformist minister, who suffered severely for conscience-sake in the reign of James II. He was, according to bishop Burnet, a man of great zeal and much simplicity. He was born in 1615.—*PALMER'S Nonconformist's Mem.* iii. 393. 2d edit.—*Introduction to EVANS'S Sketch*, 14, 12th edit. Dr. Samuel Clarke, speaking to Dr. Doddridge concerning the best writers on the side of Christian Revelation, told him, that Mr.

Richard Baxter's "Reasons of the Christian Revelation" was, in his opinion, one of the most masterly performances on that subject of any in the English language.—Selection from *Gent. Mag.* iv. 111.

ROXBURGH, a decayed town in Roxburghshire, where James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* i. 34.—*ROBERTSON'S Hist. of Scotland.*

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the N. by Berwickshire. The principal rivers are, the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough irregular appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow vallies well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle.

ROXENT, CAPE, or the rock of Lisbon, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tajo.

ROYAN, formerly a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1622, and now almost in ruins. It is seated at the mouth of the river Garonne.

RUABON, or RHIWABON, a village of Denbighshire, 5 miles S. W. from Wrexham. Dr. David Powell, the Welsh historian, who translated into English the Chronicle of Llancarvan, was buried here.

ROYSTON, a considerable town of Herts, part of which is situated in Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is an ancient subterranean chapel, supposed to be of Saxon construction. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called also the hooded or gray crow, which is a bird of passage in this neigh-



bourhood, and also on the whole eastern coast. Car, the infamous earl of Somerset, was arrested at Royston in 1615, and next year was tried and condemned, for being accessory to the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, a crime in which his countess was involved; but they both received the king's pardon.—RAPIN, ii. 188.

RUBICON, a department of Italy, formed from the country of Romagna, is bounded on the E. by the gulf of Venice, S. by the duchy of Urbino, W. by the department of Reno, N. by the department of Lower Po. Cesena is the chief place.—*Tableau de la Haute Italie*, 295.

RUBICON, a river between Rimini and Ravenna, ennobled by the passage of Cæsar. This river was the boundary between Gaul and Italy; and it was made treason for either the Roman officers or soldiers to pass it in their military habits. This made Cæsar halt some time in his march towards Rome; but, having weighed the consequences, he cried out, "Eatur, quo Deorum ostenta, et inimicorum iniquitas vocat; jacta est alea."—KEYSLER'S *Trav.* iii. 62.—See PISATELLO, in *Gaz.*

RUDEN, or TYDEL, a mountain which separates Jempteland, in Sweden, from the diocese of Drontheim. In the year 1719, 7500 Swedes, who intended to attack Drontheim, perished in the snow on this mountain. A company of 200 Norwegian sledge-men, under Major Emahus, found them all frozen to death on the ridge of the mountain, where they had been surprised by a storm, accompanied with snow, hail, and extreme cold. Some of these unhappy victims appeared sitting, lying, and kneeling in a posture of praying. They had cut in pieces their muskets, and burned the little wood they afforded. The generals Labarre and Zoega lost their lives;

and of the whole corps, consisting originally of 10,000 men, no more than 2500 survived this dreadful catastrophe.

RUDESHEIM, a rich village about 5 miles from Mentz. The wine of this place is looked upon as the best of all Germany.—RIESBACH'S *Trav.* Long. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

RUDKIOPING, a seaport town of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Langeland, and the only town in the island. The inhabitants carry on a trade in corn and provisions. Long. 11. 0. E. lat. 55. 1. N.

RUDIÆ, in Calabria, S. E. from Tarentum, was the birthplace of Ennius, the friend of the great Scipio Africanus, and the first eminent poet at Rome.—ADAM'S *Geog.* 160. Long. 17. 30. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

RUGBY, a town of England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon, near a navigable canal. Here is a celebrated school, richly endowed.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, opposite Stralsund. It is strong both by nature and art, and abounds in corn and cattle. Eric, the 10th king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who came to the throne on the death of his great-aunt Margaret, 1412, died in this island in 1459, twenty years after his deposition.—*Cyclop.* art. *Eric*.

RUMFORD, a village in Essex, noted for its market for oxen, sheep, hogs, corn, and poultry. It has some barracks, which were erected in 1795.

RUMFORD, a town of America, in the province of Massachusetts, was the birthplace of sir Benjamin Thompson, knt. count Rumford.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxi. 83.

RUMIGNY, in the diocese of Rheims, was the birthplace of Nicholas Lewis de la Caille. He was born in 1713, and went in 1750 to the Cape of Good Hope, to observe



those stars which are invisible in our latitude.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire. Here is a manufactory of shalloons; and near the town are several paper and corn mills. Sir William Petty was born at Rumsey in 1623, and was buried here in 1687. GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* iv. 14. Another native of this town, whose name has acquired some eminence in the scale of literature, was Mr. Giles Jacob, author of the *Law Dictionary*, and of the *Lives and Characters of English Poets*, 8vo. 1723. He died in 1744. — JONES'S *Biographia Dramatica*, art. *Jacob, Giles*. Long. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham, in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta, the mound of property, the pledge of liberty, and the guarantee of independence. On this mead are annual horse-races, which are generally attended by their majesties and the royal family. The following elegant inscription for a column at Runnymede was written by Dr. Akenside:—

Thou who the verdant plain dost traverse here,  
While Thames among his willows from thy view  
Retires, O stranger! stay thee, and the scene  
Around contemplate well. This is the place  
Where England's ancient barons, clad in arms,  
And stern with conquest, from their tyrant king,  
(Then render'd tame) did challenge and secure  
The charter of thy freedom. Pass not on  
Till thou hast bless'd their memory, and paid  
Those thanks which God appointed the reward  
Of public virtue. And if chance thy home  
Salute thee with a father's honour'd name,  
Go call thy sons, instruct them what a debt

They owe their ancestors, and make them swear

To pay it by transmitting down entire  
Those sacred rights to which themselves were born.

*Hints for a Young Princess*, i. 172.

RUREMOND, a fortified town in the northern part of the department of the Lower Meuse, at the confluence of the rivers Roer and Meuse, late province of Austrian Guelderland. In 1572, it was taken and pillaged by William, prince of Orange. It was taken by the French in 1792. Mercator, one of the most famous geographers of his time, was born here in 1512.

RUSCOMB, a village in Buckinghamshire, 5 miles from Reading. Here Penn, the celebrated founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, died in 1718, and was buried at Jordans, near Beaconsfield. — NOBLE'S *Cont. of Granger*, ii. 301.

RUSHDEN, near Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, gave birth to Whitby, a celebrated theological writer, and commentator on the Scriptures, in 1638.

RUSSIA, a large country partly in Europe, and partly in Asia; bounded on the N. by the Frozen ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, and Persia; on the E. by the sea of Japan; and on the W. by Sweden, Poland, and the Black sea. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland, forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, White sea, Black sea, and the Caspian. The chief rivers are, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, Neva, and Oby.— They have many beasts, birds, &c. and various plants, &c. In Russia are large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make all sorts of stuffs; skins, furs, Russia-leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandises of China, India, Persia,



Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire was divided in 1785 into forty-one governments\*, Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburgh, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catherinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutzk. The inhabitants, in general, are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. The sovereigns of Russia are absolute. They were formerly called grand dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterward assumed the title of czar, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tzar*, or *zaar*, and this, by corruption from Cæsar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar* was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. — *TOOKE'S View of the Russian Empire*, 1799, i. 298. The present reigning emperor is Alexander, son of the late emperor Paul, and grandson of the famous Catherine II. He was born in 1777, and ascended the throne in 1801.

RUSTON, EAST, a village 12 miles N. from Norwich, was the birth-place of Porson, a profound and ele-

\* In 1799, Russia consisted of 50 governments.

gant scholar, particularly versed in Greek literature. His integrity was unimpeachable; but his moral defects are a melancholy example of the danger of splendid talents, without the protection of early, vigorous, and permanent piety. He was born in 1759, and died at the London Institution in 1808. — *Lit. Pan.* v. 1276. — *Mon. Mag.* xxvi. 317.

RUTHERGLEN, or RUGLEN, a borough of Lanarkshire, about 2 miles S. E. of Glasgow. About a mile from this place, Mary queen of Scots stood on a rising ground to observe the battle of Langside Hill; and in her flight from it was intercepted by two rustics, who threatened to cut her in pieces with their scythes: she was, however, soon rescued. The kirk of Rutherglen (which was pulled down in 1794) was rendered famous by a truce concluded in it between England and Scotland in 1297; and for sir John Monteath having bargained in it with the English to betray Wallace, his friend and companion. The fairs of this town have long been famous for a great show of horses of the Lanarkshire breed, which are esteemed the best draught-horses in Great Britain. — *Ency. Brit.*

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire. It is seated in a vale on the Clwyd, and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. Ruthin was burnt by Owen Glendwr in 1400, which was the first account of his appearance in arms. — *PENNANT'S Wales*, i. 315. and ii. 53.

RUTHVEN, a small parish in the county of Bamff, gave birth to the learned Alexander Geddes, in 1737. — *GOOD'S Mem. of Dr. Geddes*.

RUTHVEN CASTLE, at the northern part of the county of Perth, is



distinguished as the place where an attempt was made to assassinate James VI. by the earl of Gowrie, in 1582, called by the historians the Raid of Ruthven. — ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 91.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in England, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, staining the fleeces of the sheep. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep.

RUTLI, a retired meadow on the shores of the lake of Lucerne, exactly on the confines between Uri and Schweitz. It is memorable for being the place where a nocturnal assembly was held on the 17th of November 1307, by the founders of Helvetic liberty, Staufacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Furst. — *Crit. Rev.* from Naylor's *Helvetic Republic*, xix. 388. — See GRUTI, in *Gaz.*

———— The patriot chiefs,  
By fate selected, midst the rugged scenes  
Planted that freedom, which in after  
years  
Should shoot, should flourish, and its  
blessings spread  
O'er all Helvetia's sons.

.....  
.....  
.....  
Congenial spirits! great as those that  
grac'd  
The Greek or Roman annals, when they  
shone  
Most glorious.—KEATE.

RYE, a borough in Sussex. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets.

RYEGATE, a borough in Surry. It is seated in a valley called Holmesdale, and had a castle, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particu-

larly a long vault, with a room at the end large enough to hold five hundred persons; where (according to tradition) the barons who took up arms against king John held their private meetings. — See RUNNYMEAD. Near Ryegate fuller's earth is found in great plenty. — *Athenæum*, v. 405. Usher, a learned bishop of Armagh, and a celebrated chronologist, died at Ryegate, in 1656. He was taught to read by two aunts, who were blind from their cradles. — *Dr. AIKIN'S Life of Usher*, 291. — GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of England*, ii. 162.

RYSWICK, a large village between the Hague and Delft, where the princes of Orange had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697 between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

## S.

SA, a town of Egypt, on the canal of Belkin, about 9 miles from the western branch of the Nile. It is supposed to be the ancient Sais, where, some say, Osiris, a god of the Egyptians, was buried. It was the birthplace of Amasis, who from a common soldier became king of Egypt. Cecrops, who colonized Attica about 1556 B. C. was a native of Sais. The ruins of Sais are near a village called Sé l'Hajar, or Séel Hajar. — CLARKE'S *Travels*, iii. 208. Long. 31. 0. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

SAADE, or SAADA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It manufactures fine morocco leather. Long. 44. 55. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

SAAL, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishopric of Fulda, and runs into the Maine in the duchy of Wurzburg.

SAAL, a river which rises in the



principality of Bayreuth, and runs into the Elbe.

**SAAL**, a department of the kingdom of Westphalia. Halberstadt is the capital.

**SAALFELDT**, a town of Upper Saxony, N. N. E. of Coburg, on the left side of the Saale. Here in 1806, previously to the fatal battle of Jena, prince Louis of Prussia, having imprudently attacked the French, was defeated by them, and in his retreat, being overtaken by a serjeant and a common hussar, was killed by the former, after making a brave defence.—*Cursory View of Prussia*, 62. Long. 11. 28. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

**SAASA**, a town of Syria, beyond Jordan, where Nimrod is supposed to have been buried.

**SABA**, OF MAREB.—See MAREB.

**SABA**, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch, but taken by the English in 1781, and in 1801. The inhabitants raise some indigo and cotton; but their chief manufactures are shoes and stockings. Long. 63. 12. W. lat. 17. 40. N.

**SABINA**, a province of the pope-dom. This is a part of the ancient territory of the Sabines. Magliano is the capital.

**SABLE**, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine. In its neighbourhood are quarries of black marble. Long. 0. 15. W. lat. 47. 51. N.

**SABLESTAN**, a province of Persia, on the frontiers of Hindoostan. It is a mountainous country. Bost is the capital.

**SABU**, or **SABO**, a district of Africa, on the Gold coast, about 5 miles in extent on the coast, and 10 inland. The soil produces maize, potatoes, oranges, lemons, &c. &c. with abundance of palm oil and wine. The inhabitants are indus-

trious in husbandry, fishing, and commerce. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort Nassau. — *CRUTWELL'S Gaz.*

**SACARIA**, a river of Asia, the ancient Sangaris, rises about 50 miles to the S. of Angora, and, running to the N. W. joins the Black sea about 70 miles to the E. of Constantinople.

**SACCA**, **XACCA**, or **SCIACCA**, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on the S. coast. It was formerly called *Thermæ Selinuntiae*, on account of some baths here said to have been contrived by Dædalus. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, was the son of a potter of this place. He was born about 360, and poisoned about 289 years B. C. Though an infamous tyrant, he used to desire earthen vessels to be placed on his table, to remind him of his low origin, that he might not be too much elated by the splendour of royalty. Long. 12. 53. E. lat. 37. 34. N.

**SACCARA**, a wretched village S. of Gizah, Egypt. Near it are several pyramids and catacombs.—*Dr. CLARKE'S Travels*, iii. 161.

**SAFFA**, a village of Italy, N. of Rome, is remarkable for a grotto, or subterranean cavern, abounding with snakes, but all free of any poisonous quality. In this cave they exposed their lepers, paralytics, arthritics, and elephantiac patients, quite naked; where the warmth of the subterraneous streams, resolving them into sweat, and the serpents clinging about them, licking and sucking them, they became so thoroughly freed from all their vicious humours, that upon repeating the operation for some time, they became perfectly restored. This cave Kircher visited, and found it agreeable to the description given of it.

**SAFRA**, an extensive mountain in the province of Hedjas, in Arabia,



at the distance of three days' journey from the Arabian gulf. From this lofty region balm of Mecca is obtained in great quantities.

SAGREZ, near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, was the residence of prince Henry, fifth son of John I. king of Portugal, about the year 1406. He lived till 1463, and is deservedly celebrated by all writers as the reviver of navigation, and the great founder of that commerce which has raised the maritime power of Europe above all the other nations in the world.—*Dr. VINCENT's Periplus*, ii. 218.—*KERR's Voyages and Travels*, ii. 174. Long. 9. O. W. lat. 37. O. N.

SAGUNTUM.—See MORVEDRO.

SAHAGUN, a town in the province of Leon, in Spain. To this place sir John Moore retreated when he found his force inadequate to resist that of marshal Soult. — *Mon. Rev.* lxxiii. 121. Long. 6. 45. W. lat. 40. O. N.

SAHAR, a maritime town of Arabia the Happy, frequented by vessels from India, Persia, and Madagascar. They deal in coffee, and import spices.

SAHARA.—See ZAHARA.

SAI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, near the banks of the Niger. It is surrounded by two very deep trenches, which had been cut by an invading prince to prevent the escape of any person from the town, or to prevent any succour entering. — *PARK's Travels*. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 14. O. N.

SAIDE, or SAIDA, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the ancient Sidon of Phœnicia, in the tribe of Asher. Its port has been so choked up by sands, that boats alone can enter it. It is a considerable trading town, and the chief emporium of Damas-

cus. Their exports consist of silks, but particularly of raw and spun cottons, the manufacture of which is the principal art of the inhabitants. — *VOLNEY's Travels*, ii. 207. Glass is supposed to have been first made here.—*BUTLER's Arith. Ques.* According to Ovid, it was from this port that Jupiter conveyed away Europa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia.

She plac'd herself upon his back, and  
rodē

O'er fields and meadows seated on a god.  
He gently march'd along, and by degrees  
Left the dry meadows and approached  
the seas;

Where now he dips his hoofs, and wets  
his thighs;

Now plunges in, and carries off the prize.

*GARTH's Ovid*, bk. ii.—See the story explained in *BUTLER's Ex on Globes*.

Long. 35. 14. E. lat. 33. 25. N.

SAINT BRIEUX, once a considerable town of Bretagne, now in the department of the North Coast, at a short distance from the sea. It has manufactories of linen and woollen, and a tannery.

SAINTES, or XAINTES, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, late province of Saintonge, on the Loire. Guillotin, who gave his name to the fatal instrument which, during the French revolution, shed so much royal, noble, and plebeian blood, and in which the great force of the revolution seemed, for some time, to reside, was a physician of Paris; and born at Saintes on the 29th of March, 1738. The guillotine was substituted as a less cruel instrument of death than the cord. The author of it is still living, is one of the best physicians of Paris, and is commissioned by government to direct the discovery of the cow-pox. — *Crit. Rev.* 4th S. i. 119.—*Biog. Moderne*.

SAINT GENIEZ, a village in Guienne, now in the department of Avey-



ron. The Abbé Raynal was born here in 1712.

SAINT JEAN D'ANGELI. — See JEAN D'ANGELI.

ST. PETER LE PORT, a town of England, in the E. part of Guernsey, in the British channel, consisting of only one long and narrow street. The mouth of the harbour is well set with rocks, and is on each side defended by a castle. The governor of the island generally resides here. The harbour is good, and the pier is a noble work. Long. 2. 34. W. lat. 49. 10. N.

SAL, an island of Africa, one of the Cape de Verds. It lies to the E. of St. Nicholas, and is 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea-water which overflows part of it from time to time. Long. 22. 40. W. lat. 16. 35. N.

SALA, or SALBERG, 30 miles from Upsal, in Sweden Proper, has mines of silver.—PINKERTON, i. 546. —CATTEAU'S *View of Sweden*, 7. —BUSCHING, i. 325. Long. 16. 29. E. lat. 59. 55. N.

SALADO, a little river of Spain, in Andalusia, which rises a short distance from Xeres, and falls into the bay of Cadiz. It gives name to a battle fought near it in 1340, in which 20,000 Saracens were slain, and but few Christians.—MARIANA, iii. 465. —*Abrid. of the Hist. of Spain from Don T. D'Yriarte*, 87.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and populous city of Spain, in Leon, on the Tormes, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is adorned with magnificent churches, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple. There are also several convents, with churches belonging to them, adorn-

ed with images, and some with curious pictures. It is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Near Salamanca the English under lord (now duke of) Wellington gained a complete victory over the French commanded by Marmont, duke of Ragusa, on the 22d of July, 1812. The French commander was severely wounded. —*Mon. Mag.* xxxiv. 163. Long. 5. 16. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

SALAMIS, an island of Greece, where the Lacedemonians gained a memorable victory over the fleet of Xerxes.—PRIDEAUX, i. 185.—See COLURI. Long. 23. 58. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

SALAMIS, an ancient city of the island of Cyprus. Here Paul and Barnabas converted Sergius Paulus. —*Acts* xiii. Salamis is supposed to be the site of the present Famagusta. —CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 311.

SALAPIA, an ancient maritime town of Apulia, now Salpe, in the Capitanate, Naples. Hannibal attempted to get possession of this town by making use of the seal of Marcellus, who had been killed in battle; but the garrison had been previously informed of his death, and his scheme failed.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* ii. 227.

SALDANHA BAY, on the W. coast of Africa, in the country of the Hot-tentots. Here admiral Elphinstone, in August 1796, captured a Dutch squadron without firing a gun.—See *Europ. Mag.* xxx. 453. A cut or canal has lately been made from Kleine-berg river, near 25 miles in length, to Saldanha Bay. —KERR'S *Travels*, No. xv. 46.

SALEM, a seaport of North America, in the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the county of Essex. It is the oldest town in the state,



except Plymouth, which was settled eight years before, in 1720. Although its harbour is inferior to that of Boston, it carries on a large foreign trade. Long. 70. 5. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

**SALENTINUM.**—See **LEUCA**.

**SALERNO**, a seaport town of Naples, capital of Principato Citra. It is situated on a gulf of the same name. Long. 14. 35. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

**SALINS**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt-works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. Long. 2. 38. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

**SALISBURY**, or **NEW SARUM**, a city in Wiltshire, of which county it is the capital. A small stream runs through the streets. It has a fine cathedral, with the loftiest spire in the kingdom\*. It has a manufactory of flannels and linseys, and another of hardware and cutlery, particularly scissors. Massinger, the poet, was born here in 1585; and Harris, author of *Hermes*, &c. in 1709. Earle†, a benevolent character, died here in 1796. Lawes, a famous musical composer, was

born at Salisbury. — **BUTLER'S** *Ex. on the Globes*, 152. Long. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

**SALISBURY PLAIN**, in Wiltshire, extends from Salisbury, 25 miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth; and in some places it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross-roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas the eighth earl of Pembroke planted a tree at the end of each mile from Salisbury to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guidance. Numerous flocks of sheep are fed here. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

**SALLEE**, an ancient, considerable, and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour formed by the river Guero, and several forts. It is one of the best harbours in the country; and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships; but they are hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. It has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. Long. 6. 31. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

**SALON**, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, between Aix and Arles. Nostradamus, a famous French astrologer, was buried here in 1566. Long. 5. 20. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

**SALONA**, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia. To this place Diocletian retired, after giving to the world the first example of a monarch resigning the cares of government; and here he spent the last nine years of his life. He died A. D. 314, in the 68th year of his age. The ruins

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\* The cathedral is said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year; as many windows as days, and as many pillars as weeks; which occasioned some Latin lines from the pen of the learned Daniel Rogers, that have been thus translated:—

As many days as in one year there be,  
So many windows in one church we see;  
As many marble pillars there appear,  
As there are weeks throughout the fleeting year;  
As many gates, as moons one year do view,  
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true.

† Earle was buried at Newton Toney.  
—*Sel. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 420.



of his palace are still to be seen.—  
*Piozzi's Retrospection*, i. 86. —  
*Gibbon's Decline and Fall*, i. 391.  
 —*Cassas's Travels*. Long. 17. 29.  
 E. lat. 44. 10. N.

**SALONICHI**, a seaport of Turkey  
 in Europe, the capital of Macedo-  
 nia, anciently Thessalonica. It  
 is a place of great trade, and situated  
 near the river Vardar. At Thessa-  
 lonica the apostle Paul was pre-  
 served in a sedition by Jason, his  
 host.—*Acts* xvii. 7. Long. 23. 0.  
 E. lat. 40. 42. N.

**SALPE**, anciently **SALAPIA**, on  
 the river Ofanto, Capitanate, Naples.  
 —See **SALAPIA**.

**SALSAC**, **SALSACH**, or **SULTZ-  
 BURG**, a village between Baden and  
 Strasbourg, near the Rhine, is me-  
 morable for the death of Turenne\*  
 in 1675.—*HENAU*.

**SALSETTE**, an island of the Deccan  
 of Hindoostan, a little to the N. of  
 Bombay. It is about 15 miles  
 square, and is fertile in rice, fruits,  
 and sugar-canes. It has its subter-  
 raneous temples, cut out of the live  
 rock, in the manner of those of  
 Elephanta. They have no trade,  
 except in dried fish. In 1773, the  
 English conquered it from the Mah-  
 rattas, and have retained possession  
 of it ever since. Long. 72. 35. E.  
 lat. 19. 10. N.

**SALTASH**, a borough of Cornwall.  
 It is seated on the descent of a steep  
 hill, and consists of three streets,  
 which are washed clean by every  
 shower of rain. It has some trade,  
 especially in malt. Long. 4. 20. W.  
 lat. 50. 25. N.

**SALTCOATS**, a seaport town of  
 Scotland, in the county of Ayr,  
 on the Frith of Clyde. It is one of  
 the principal watering-places in the  
 county. Salt is made here, coals

are dug, ships are built, and it has  
 manufactories of rope-yarn and sail-  
 cloth. Long. 4. 45. W. lat. 55.  
 39. N.

**SALTON**, in Haddingtonshire,  
 Scotland, was the birthplace of  
 Dunbar, the Scottish Horace, and  
 the famous patriot Fletcher. Long.  
 2. 50. W. lat. 55. 27. N.

**SALTZBURG**, **THE ARCHBISHOP-  
 RIC OF**, a country of Germany,  
 bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on  
 the E. by Austria; on the S. by  
 Carinthia and the Tirol; on the  
 W. by the same and Bavaria. It  
 is a mountainous country, but pretty  
 fertile, and contains mines of cop-  
 per, silver, and iron.

**SALTZBURG**, in Bavaria, Ger-  
 many, the capital of the archbi-  
 shopric of the same name. The  
 archbishop has two noble palaces.  
 The cathedral contains five organs.  
 Near Salzburg are some salt-works.  
 It is seated on the river Salz. Para-  
 celsus died here. Mozart, one of  
 the most famous modern musical  
 composers, was born at Salzburg  
 in 1756. Charlemagne was born  
 at Salzburg in 742, according to  
*Dict. Hist.* but some say he was  
 born at Ingelheim. Long. 13. 5.  
 E. lat. 47. 37. N.

**SALVADOR**, **ST.** one of the names  
 of the island **GUANAHANI**; which  
 see.

**SALVADOR**, a populous city of  
 Brasil, the capital of the captainship  
 of Bahia, and the capital of the  
 whole of Brazil until the seat of  
 general government was removed to  
 Rio de Janeiro. It carries on a  
 great trade in sugar, tobacco, wool,  
 raw hides, tallow, and train oil. It  
 has many public buildings, and a  
 dock-yard. Long. 40. 10. W. lat.  
 13. 30. S.

**SALVINGTON**, a village near Shore-  
 ham, in Sussex, was the birthplace  
 of Selden. He was styled by Gro-  
 tius the glory of the English nation.

\* When Louis XIV. heard of the death  
 of M. Turenne, he exclaimed, "Tout  
 est perdu, M. Turenne est mort." —  
*Galérie Historique des Hommes Célèbres*.



—*Dr. AIKIN's Life of Selden and Usher*, published by Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand.—*NICHOLS's Lit. Anec.* i. 330.

SAMA, or ZAMA, a town of America, in Peru, in a district of the same name, 40 miles N. of Truxillo. The district produces wines, sugar, and dates; and excellent preserves are made in it. Long. 79. 0. W. lat. 7. 6. S.

SAMANA, a peninsula in the island of St. Domingo, or Hayti. It consists partly of fertile levels, and partly of hills covered with majestic forests; and is particularly well situated for maritime communication. It is at the east end of St. Domingo; its harbour is one of the finest in the world, and was the proper rendezvous for the French ships of war from Europe; whence a military force might be conveyed to any point on it in the course of three days. It is not easily blockaded by an enemy, on account of the currents; and still more difficult of capture, from the nature of the entrance. The river Yuna here falls into the sea, and is navigable for 40 miles inland. Mines of tin, copper, and iron, exist in the neighbourhood of this river, and cedar and oak trees cover its banks.—*Mon. Rev.* lxi. 533.

SAMARA, the ancient name of the river Somme.

SAMARCAND, or SARMACAND, an ancient large town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a castle, and a famous university. It is the capital of Bochara, or Bucharina.—*CLARKE's Travels*, i. 384. It was taken in 1220 by Gengis Khan.—*MAURICE's Mod. Hist. of Hindoostan*. The houses are built of stone, and it was the seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in various fruits; and the

excellence of the paper made of silk recommended it to all the countries of the East. It is seated near the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amo. Samarcand was the ancient Maracanda, where Alexander, in a fit of intoxication, killed Clitus, who had saved his life at the battle of the Granicus. Long. 65. 15. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

SAMARIA, one of the three larger Cisjordan districts, situated between Galilee to the N. and Judea to the S. called the kingdom of Samaria in Ephraim; comprising the ten tribes, and consequently all the country to the N. of Judea, and E. and W. of Jordan.

SAMARIA, the capital city of Samaria, or the ten tribes. It was visited by Peter and John; and here Simon Magus offered money to the apostles, being in hopes of purchasing the power of communicating the Holy Ghost. Obadiah is thought to have been buried at Samaria, and the tombs of Elisha and St. John the Baptist were shewn here.—*Ency. Brit.* So great was the antipathy between the Samaritans and the Jews, that the former churlishly denied our Saviour entertainment in their town, because "his face was as though he would go to Jerusalem."—*Luke* ix. 53. Nor were the Jews less averse from the Samaritans; enduring thirst contentedly rather than crave drink from them, lest such hands should, even by the act of drawing, defile the water.—*John* iv. 9. But among the Samaritans some good men were found. One eminent for his gratitude to God; being the *only one* of the ten lepers who were cured by Christ, that returned to give thanks.—*Luke* xvii. 16. Another was also commendable to man; being physician, surgeon, host, and, in a word, *neighbour* to the unknown traveller



wounded by thieves in his journey to Jericho.—*Luke* x. 33. Long. 53. 10. E. lat. 32. 18. N.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Picardy, and, passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese at Namur.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE, a department of the Netherlands, which receives its name from two rivers that unite at Namur. It is formed from the county of Namur, part of Liege, and part of Luxembourg, and some territories adjoining. Namur is the chief place.

SAMNIUM, one of the ancient divisions of Italy, lying for the most part among the Apennines, and in no place bordering on the sea.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by Courland, and on the south by Western Prussia. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest.

SAMOIEDA, a country of the Russian empire, between Asiatic Tartary and Archangel, lying along the coast as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are rude and barbarous.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentiles, kidney-beans, and excellent muscadine grapes. They have also white figs, four times as large as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and

wax are admirable. This island abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have iron-mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery-stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks; and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. Creophilus, who hospitably entertained Homer, and who is said, by some, to have been his master, was a Samian. Rhæcus and Theodorus, Aristarchus and Pythagoras\*, were natives of this island; and Æschines died here, though some accounts say at Rhodes.—*Anacharsis*, vi. 258, 4th edit. Polycrates, famous for the good fortune which always attended him, was tyrant of Samos.—See MAGNISA. Long. 27. 0. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

SAMOSATIA.—See SEMISAT.

SAMOTHRACE, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. It is full of

\* He was the first who supported the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies.

So once the sage, with scientific truth,  
In Grecian temples taught th' attentive youth,

With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass,

From life to life, a transmigrating mass;  
How the same organs which to-day compose

The pois'nous henbane, or the fragrant rose,

May with to-morrow's sun new forms compile,

Frown in the hero, in the beauty smile.  
*Origin of Society*, canto iv.

In Greece a sage did once maintain,  
That bodies die, but souls remain,  
And, without any creature seeing,  
Slip into some new kind of being;  
Compell'd to gain a safe retreat  
In the first lifeless form they meet.

KEATE.



magnificent ruins, having been the last refuge of the votaries of the Eleusinian and other pagan mysteries. Long. 25. 27. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper, situated on one of the very few rivers to be found in Arabia. The city is neither extensive nor populous. It abounds in fruits, particularly grapes, and exports great quantities of raisins. Long. 45. 20. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

SANCERRE, a town near the river Loire, in the department of Cher, late province of Berry, famous for the two sieges which it sustained against the army of Charles IX. in 1569 and 1573; and for the dreadful famine which the Protestants endured during the latter before they surrendered. Long. 3. 0. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

SANCIAN.—See CHANTCHUEN.

SANDGATE, a village on the coast of Kent, with a castle built by Henry VIII. and in which queen Elizabeth lodged one night when she visited this coast in 1588. Long. 1. 10. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

SANDHURST, a village of Berkshire, near Bagshot. Here is placed the junior department of the Royal Military College. The Military College is a beautiful structure, and allowed to be the most magnificent edifice of the kind in the united kingdom. It stands on the declivity of the hill, above the water, and commands an extensive prospect. The piece of water, commonly called Blackwater, is to be enlarged into a spacious lake, with promontories, fortifications, &c. as they can let the water on and off, as occasion may require, by locks constructed for the purpose. Vessels are to be launched thereon, in order to initiate the youthful warriors in the art of battering, landing, besieging, storming redoubts, &c. &c. In the course of a few years it bids fair

to become the first military school in the world.

SANDOWN CASTLE, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, in Kent, was built by Henry VIII. Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham castle during the civil wars, died here in 1664, after eleven months harsh and strict confinement.—*Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written by his widow, ii. 381, octavo. Long. 1. 18. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

SANDRIDGE, near Dartmouth, in Devon. John Davis, who has given his name to a strait in N. America, and who distinguished himself by making three voyages to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, was born here in the 16th century. He was slain in a desperate fight with some Japanese, near the coast of Malacca, in 1605. Long. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, one of the cinque ports, seated on the river Stour. Its trade is not very considerable. This port is celebrated as being the landing-place in 596 of St. Augustine, the apostle of Britain. Becket embarked for Flanders at Sandwich in 1163, when accused of treason. Richard I. landed at this port in 1194, after his return from his captivity in Germany.—See OLMUTZ and ANTWERP. When Lewis, the son of Philip Augustus II. was invited into England by the barons, to assist them against king John, he landed at Sandwich.—RAPIN, i. 278. Edward the Black Prince disembarked here with his prisoners, on his return from France in 1357. Knolles, who wrote a good history of the Turks, was buried at Sandwich in 1610.—*Beaut. of England*, vii. 995. Long. 1. 25. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Polynesia, North Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage, and named



by him in honour of the earl of Sandwich. They consist of eleven islands. The climate of these differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro-root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook; but the goats were soon destroyed. The making of canoes, mats, and cloth, and catching of fish, form the principal occupation of the inhabitants.—They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprize, but at the death of every considerable chief. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was murdered in one of these islands, through sudden resentment and violence\*, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Long. 157. 5. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

\* See OWHYHEE.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and desolate country in the southern ocean, near the island of S. Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits constantly wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen, lies in 27. 45. W. long. and 59. 34. S. lat. This is the greatest S. latitude ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

SAN FELIPE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on the side of a mountain. Its extent is considerable, but its population only about 10,000 souls. It has 22 fountains, a paper-manufactory, and suburbs in which there are fountains and walks. It was built on the ruins of Xativa; which see.—LABORDE'S *View of Spain*, i. 268. Long. 0. 14. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.—See PUERTO RICO.

SANQUHAR, a borough in the district of Nithsdale, in Dumfries-shire. It has a ruined castle, and is remarkable for its coal-trade, and a manufactory of worsted mittens and stockings. It is seated on the river Nith.

SANTA, or LA PARILLA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name. It is about half a league from the sea. The inhabitants are few, and the houses are built of straw and cane.

SANTA CRUZ, an island of Australasia, South sea. It received its name from Mendana, its discoverer, who was buried here in 1595.—BURNES'S *Dis. in S. Sea*, ii. 162. Long. 166. 0. E. lat. 10. 20. S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E. side of Teneriffe, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batteries and a strong fort. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has



more the appearance of a square than a street. Admiral Blake, in 1657, destroyed several Spanish ships under the forts of this town. Long. 16. 26. W. lat. 28. 27. N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Long. 10. 7. W. lat. 30. 38. N.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Spain, or Mexico. Hence potatoes were brought into England\*. It is a town of 4000 inhabitants, built in a wretched style, and the people are extremely ignorant. — PIKE's *Exploratory Travels in N. America*. Long. 60. 29. W. lat. 31. 50. N.

SANTA FE DE BAGOTA, the capital of New Granada, in S. America. It is situated on the river Madalena, and has mines of silver. Long. 78. 30. W. lat. 4. 6. N.

SANTANDAR, a seaport of Spain, in Asturia, west from Bilboa. The vicinity abounds with excellent fruits, and the neighbouring sea with very fine fish. Long. 3. 49. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

SANTANDER, a province in New Leon, North America. It abounds in grains, fruits, and cattle; and there are some mines, particularly of silver.—BLAGDON's *Geog.* i. 269.

\* Captain Hawkins is said to have brought this excellent root from Santa Fé A. D. 1565. Sir Walter Raleigh soon after planted it on his lands in Ireland; but on eating the apple that it produced, which is nauseous and unwholesome, he had nearly consigned the whole crop to destruction. Luckily, the spade discovered the real potatoe, and the root became rapidly a favourite eatable. It continued, however, for a long time to be thought rather a species of dainty than of provisions; nor, till the close of the 18th century, was it supposed capable of guarding the country where it was fostered from the attacks of famine.

J. P. ANDREWS's *Hist. of G. Brit.*

SANTAREM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the Tagus. In 1184 the Moors were entirely routed here by the Portuguese. The king of the Moors was killed, by a fall from his horse, just as the battle begun. The country about Santarem is extremely productive in oil. At Santarem Pedro Coello, Diego Lopez Pacheco, and Alvaro Gonsalvez, who were the murderers of Ignez de Castro, were executed by Pedro I.—MURPHY's *Travels in Portugal*, 116.—See ALCOBACA and COIMERA, in *Gaz.* Long. 8. 48. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

SANTIAGO DE LEON DE CARACAS, the capital of the whole captain generalship of Caracas, situated at an elevation of nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The ground on which it stands slopes regularly down to the Guayra, a small river which bounds it on the north. Its situation is extremely well calculated for contributing to the health and convenience of a large town. It has a cathedral, college, and public prison, and several squares. Fruits of various sorts are brought to the markets. The population of Caracas is upwards of 40,000, of which about one third are whites. The want of good education, and the undue ascendancy of an ignorant priesthood, have hitherto counteracted the advantages of climate in Caracas. In 1812, Caracas lost 3000 of its inhabitants by an earthquake.—TEMPLE's *Sketch of Caracas*.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxviii. 168.

SANTILLANA, the capital of Asturias, in Spain, seated on the bay of Biscay. Le Sage's *Gil Blas* has rendered this place familiar. Long. 4. 32. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia. It is 8 miles in length, nearly as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone. It affords a great



deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine; in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns. They are subject to the Turks. Long. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river which rises in Mount Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

SAPPHURA, or SEPPHORIS, in the enumerations of the cities of Judah, mentioned (*Joshua* xv. 55.) under the name of Ziph, now Sephoury, was once the chief city and bulwark of Galilee, and is about 5 miles distant from Nazareth. A tradition prevails, that St. Joachim and St. Anna, the parents of the Virgin Mary, resided in this place.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 400 & seq.

SARABAT, a river of Natolia, Turkey in Asia, which falls into the bay of Smyrna. It was the ancient Hermus, renowned for its golden sands.—PINKERTON.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augusta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is large, handsome, and well built, and

is adorned with many magnificent buildings. The river Ebro runs across the city; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and here they had their bull-fights. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. The collegiate church of the Lady of the Pillar is the most remarkable edifice here, both for its miraculous image and also for its valuable treasures; but of these it has been despoiled by the French, who took it in 1809, after a memorable defence under the brave general Palafox.—*Gent. Mag.* ii. 265.—*Lit. Panorama*, vi. 130.—*Europ. Mag.* lv. 421.—BIGLAND'S *Europe*, ii. 447.—*Enc. Brit.* xix. 525. During the siege of Saragossa, an act of heroism was performed by a female, to which there is scarcely any thing equal in history. Augustina Saragossa, about twenty-two years of age, a handsome young woman of the lower class of the people, while performing her duty of carrying refreshment to the gates, arrived at the battery of the Portillo, at the very moment when the fire of the French had absolutely destroyed every person that was stationed on it. The citizens and soldiers, for the moment, hesitated to re-man the guns. Augustina, rushing forward over the wounded and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a twenty-six pounder. Then jumping upon the gun, she made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege; and her fellow-citizens, stimulated by this daring act of intrepidity to fresh exertions, instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire on the enemy. The countess of Burita, a lady of great rank in that country, formed a corps of



women for the relief of the wounded, and for the purpose of carrying provisions and wine to the soldiers. Many persons of the most unquestionable veracity in Saragossa declared, that they had frequently seen this young, delicate, and beautiful woman coolly attending to the duties she had prescribed to herself, in the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells; nor were they able to perceive, from the first moment that she entered on this glorious course, that the idea of personal danger could produce upon her the slightest effect, or bend her from her benevolent and patriotic purpose.—JOHNSON'S *Hist. of Europe*, iv. 330 and 334. It was taken by the Spanish general Mina in 1813. Molinos, the founder of the sect of Quietists, or Mystics, was born at Saragossa in 1527.—*Biog. Dict.* Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, in the government of the same name, on the river Wolga. It produces much liquorice. Long. 46. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

SARATOGA, a fort of North America, in New-York, where the British and Hessian army, consisting of 3500 fighting men, under general Burgoyne, surrendered to the Americans under general Gates, in 1777.—WINTERBOTHAM'S *View of the Am. Un. States*, i. 531.—*Naval Chron.* i. 439.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiv. 263.—ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* ii. 475. Long. 74. 0. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

SARDAM, a seaport of North Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; and here is seen the hut in which Peter the Great resided while he worked as a shipwright in this town in 1696. Sardam is seated on the Wye, 7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam.—IRELAND'S

*Tour in Holland*, i. 170.—DEPPING'S *Evening Entertainments*, i. 7.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N. to S. and 80 from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions.—See AZUNI'S *Hist. Geog. de la Sardaigne*. Long. 9. 0. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, on the river Pactolus, about 60 miles from Smyrna towards the east. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous Cræsus\*, who was taken prisoner by Cyrus 548 years B. C. which terminated the Lydian monarchy. It was afterwards one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation, but was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. Long. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 33. N.

SAREPTA, an ancient city of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon, on

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\* Herodotus relates, that a Persian soldier, in the storming of Sardis, was preparing to kill Cræsus, whose person he did not know, and who, giving up all as lost, neglected to defend his own life. A son of the unfortunate monarch, who had been dumb from his infancy, and who never spoke afterward, found utterance in that trying moment, and preserved his father by exclaiming, "O kill not Cræsus!"—HAYLEY'S *Poems*, ii. 259.—*Mon. Mag.* xiii. 18.—ROLLIN, ii. 302.



the Mediterranean sea, now in ruins. Here Elijah was sent to a widow, whose barrel of meal and cruse of oil continued to support her and her family many days, and whose son he restored to life. — 1 *Kings* xvii. Long. 35. 11. E. lat. 33. 15. N.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy. It is rather more than 3 miles in length, and does not exceed a mile and a half in extreme breadth. Long. 2. 44. W. lat. 49. 27. N.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E. part of Dumfries-shire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARMATIA, or SCYTHIA, now comprehends Poland, Prussia, Russia, Little Tartary, &c. &c. The ancients, however, likewise gave the name of Scythia to all the north of Europe and Asia; and Horace includes under the name of Scythians all the nations to the north coast of the Adriatic. The limits of this country, therefore, are not clearly ascertained.

SARPEN, a cascade or water-fall of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 10 miles W. S. W. from Frederickstadt. The noise of it is plainly heard at the distance of 3 or 4 miles.—BUSCHING, i. 192.

SARRE, a department of France, which receives its name from a river that runs near its southern boundary and unites with the Moselle. It has been formed by a part of the late electorate of Treves, of a part of the duchy of Deux Ponts, and some smaller territories. Treves is the chief place.—*Dict. des Treize Departemens*, i. 17.

SARRE, a river of France, which rises in Lorraine, and joins the Moselle at Treves.

SARRE, a river of England, in the

county of Kent, which runs from Reculver to the Stour, forming the west boundary of the county of Kent.

SARSINA, an ancient town of Italy, in Umbria, now the department of the Rubicon, situated on the Savio, S. W. of Rimini. It was the birthplace of Plautus, the comic poet. He flourished about 180 years B. C. Long. 12. 6. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loire above Angers. The capital of this department is Mans.—HUGHES's *Tour in France*.

SARTILLE, a town of New Mexico, which contains a number of considerable merchants, and is the chief mart for the productions of the Indians, who receive, in exchange for their dried provisions and horses' skins, different articles of apparel and luxuries of life.

SARUM, NEW.—See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm-house, still sends two members to parliament. Pitt, the great lord Chatham\*, was born at Stratford-house, near Old Sarum.—SEWARD's *Ancc. of Dist. Persons*.

\* In him Demosthenes was heard again;  
Liberty taught him her Athenian strain,  
She cloth'd him with authority and awe,  
Spoke from his lips, and in his looks gave law.

His speech, his form, his action, full of grace,

And all his country beaming in his face,  
He stood, as some inimitable hand  
Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand.

No sycophant or slave, that dar'd oppose  
Her sacred cause, but trembled when he rose;

And every venal stickler for the yoke  
Felt himself crush'd at the first word he spoke.

COWPER's *Table-Talk*.—See HAYES.



SAS DE GHENT, a town and fortress of Flanders, situated on a canal made from Ghent to the Scheld. It has been taken and retaken several times.

SASSARI, a city of the island of Sardinia, on the river Torres, about 7 miles from the sea. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver. It has several convents and colleges, and a considerable manufactory of tobacco. The population is estimated at 30,000.—*Lit. Pan.* viii. 313. Long. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

SATALIA, or ANTALIA, a seaport town of Caramania, Turkey in Asia. It is strong and large; and the environs are fertile, abounding with citrons, oranges, &c. &c. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wool, goats' hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees-wax. Long. 32. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SATURNIA, one of the names by which Italy was formerly known.

SAVA, a town of Persia in Irac Agemi. Opposite to the west of it is a tomb, rendered famous by the resort of pilgrims, who venerate it as the sepulchre of Samuel, the prophet.—*MAVOR'S Trav.* xi. 194. Long. 52. 15. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

SAVANNAH, a town of N. America, in the state of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and is seated on the S. side of the river of the same name.

SAVANNAH, a river of N. America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S. Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31° 57' N., where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which

has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W. to E., separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and part of Servia, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVENDROOG, a strong fort on a rocky island near the coast of Malabar. It was taken by the English in 1756\*, and again in 1791.—*ORME'S Indostan*, i. 407. Long. 72: 50. E. lat. 17. 52. N.

SAVERNDROOG, or SEVERNDROOG, or the ROCK of DEATH, is situated between Bangalore and Seringapatam. It is a vast mountain of rock, rising above half a mile from a base of 8 or 10 miles in circuit, surrounded with walls on every side, &c. This stupendous fortress was so carelessly defended, that it was surprised and carried by assault, by the British, without the loss of a man, in Dec. 1791.—*BIGLAND'S Europe*, i. 265.

SAUGUR, ISLAND OF, Hindoostan, in Bengal. Upon this island, in 1792, an English gentleman, of the name of Monro, was, while on a party of pleasure, seized by a tiger and carried into the woods. The tiger was instantly shot by his companions; but the unfortunate gentleman was so lacerated by the animal, that he soon expired.—*Gent. Mag.*

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\* By way of perpetuating the memory of the capture of Savendroog, the year after the death of its victorious assailant (sir W. James), his widow caused a castellated building to be erected on Shooter's Hill, the summit of which is 140 feet higher than the top of St. Paul's cupola:

"This far-seen monumental tower  
Records th' achievements of the brave,  
And Angria's subjugated power,  
Who plunder'd on the eastern wave."

BLOOMFIELD.

*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* ii. 29.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 539.—*Necrology*, 55.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Exer.*

X X



lxiii. 671. Long. 88. 15. E. lat. 21. 40. N.

SAULIEU, a town of Côte-d'Or, in France, and late province of Burgundy. Vauban, the celebrated engineer, was born near it in 1633.—*DUFRESNOY Tab. Chronolo. ii. 709.*

Vous, célèbre *Vauban*, favori du dieu Mars,  
Vous le sublime auteur des modernes rem-  
parts,

Que votre ombre apparaisse à nos guerriers  
novices,

Montrez-leur par quels soins and par quels  
artifices

Vous avez assuré les places des Français  
Contre les bras Germains and les canons  
Anglais,

Comment votre savoir par des routes nou-  
velles

A su multiplier les défenses cruelles.

*L'Art de la Guerre, Chant iv.*

SAUMUR, a town of France in the department of Maine and Loire, late province of Anjou. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches. It trades in wine, brandy, and salt-petre. Madame Dacier, the translator of Anacreon, Sappho, Plautus, Terence, and Homer, was born here in 1651. Long. O. 4. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

SAVOLAX, a province of Sweden, in East Bothnia.

SAVONA, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the department of Montenotte, late territory of Genoa. It has been several times taken and retaken, last by the French in 1795. The surrounding country abounds in all sorts of fruits. It is situated on the Mediterranean. Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, once a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long, and 67 broad; the air is cold, on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with

snow; but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roe-bucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The French invaded this country in 1792; and the same year, the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chambery is the capital.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the nine circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia; on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic, and the circle of Lower Saxony.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire, is bounded on the N. by the Baltic, and the duchy of Sleswick; on the S. W. by the German Ocean, and the circle of Westphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony.

SAXONY PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is divided into three principal parts; namely, the Duchy of Saxony, of which Wittemberg is the capital; Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Misnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden. It is bounded on the N. by the marche of Brandenburg.

SCALDIS, the ancient name of the Scheld.

SCAMANDER, a river of Asia, famous during the Trojan war.—See MENDER.



SCANDEROON. — See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDIANO, a village in the duchy of Modena, Italy, was the birth-place of the famous naturalist Spallanzani. He was born in 1729.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

SCANIA.—See SCHONEN.

SCARBOROUGH, a large borough of the N. riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing. The \*spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in Dec. 1737,

\* Hail generous fountain! Hail salubrious  
source

Of strength and beauty! Streams that proudly  
vaunt

Redundant floods of gold, in vain would vie  
With the blest nectar of thy frugal urn.

Thou, like the cordial that enrich'd the heart  
Of feeble Æson†, charm'st the stagnant  
blood

Of palsied age to circle thro' the veins  
With youthful speed and fire; till oft the  
sage,

By thee renew'd, forgetful of the staff,  
His old familiar, lightly trips the strand,  
And wonders at himself. The sickly cheek  
By thee rekindles with the vivid glow,  
Quick as the rose recruits her withered  
bloom,

When pearly dew descend; the languid eye,  
By thee inform'd, resistless radiance darts;  
By thee with genuine health each feature  
smiles.

Scarborough, canto i. ver. 291. 2d edit. 1771.

† The story of Æson is related in the 7th book of Ovid's "Metamorphoses."—Jason, on his return from obtaining the golden Fleece, finding his father Æson very infirm, solicited Medea to recruit his strength; which she did by infusing the juice of certain herbs into his veins.

"His feeble frame resumes a youthful air,  
A glossy brown his hoary beard and hair,

and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Scarborough has a good harbour, possesses a considerable shipping trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. —Edward the Second's infamous favourite, Gaveston, was taken prisoner by the provoked barons, in 1312, at Scarborough Castle.—RAPIN, i. 391. Long. 0. 15. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

SCARDONA, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, on the eastern banks of the river Cherca. It has been taken and retaken several times. It was the ancient Liburnia, the seat of a Roman tribunal. Long. 16. 20. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

SCARPANTO, formerly called Carpathos, and by Homer Crapathos, gave its name to the Carpathian Sea. It is situated E. of Crete. A few lines of Virgil now constitute all its celebrity.

"In the Carpathian bottom makes abode  
The shepherd of the seas, a prophet, and a  
god:

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,  
His azure car and finny coursers guides:  
Proteus his name; to the Pallenian port  
I see from far the weary god resort.

Him not alone we river gods adore,  
But aged Nereus hearkens to his lore:  
With sure foresight, and with unerring doom,  
He sees what is, and was, and is to come.  
This Neptune gave him when he gave to  
keep

His scaly flocks that graze the wat'ry deep."

Georg. iv. trans. by DRYDEN—CHATEAUBRIAND'S Travels, ii. 229.

The meagre paleness from his aspect fled,  
And in its room sprang up a florid red;  
Thro' all his limbs a youthful vigour flies,  
His empty art'ries swell with fresh supplies;  
Gazing spectators scarce believe their eyes. }  
But Æson is the most surpris'd to find  
A happy change in body and in mind;  
In sense and constitution the same man  
As when his fortieth active year began."

X x 2



—It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and there are several high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron and quarries of marble, with several good harbours.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source near Aubigny, in Artois, where it washes Arras and Douay; after which it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hainault, passing by St. Amand, and a little after falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a fertile tract in the N. E. part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains. Some of the promoters of the Revolution in 1688 met at a house here:

“Where Scarsdale’s cliffs the swelling pastures bound,  
 —there oft let the farmer hail  
 The sacred orchard which imbow’rs his gate,  
 And show to strangers, passing down the vale,  
 Where Ca’ndish, Booth, and Osborne sate;  
 When, bursting from their country’s chain,  
 Ev’n in the midst of deadly harms,  
 Of papal snares and lawless arms,  
 They plann’d for Freedom this her noblest reign.”

—AKENSIDE, bk. i. od. xviii.—BUTLER’S *Arith. Ques.*

SCEAUX, a town of France, about 5 miles S. of Paris. Here Florian, one of the best French writers of the 18th century, died (at the early age of 38) in 1794, from disease brought on by imprisonment.—*Galerie Historique*.

SCEPSIS, an ancient town of Mysia, Asia, East of Troy. The original writings of Aristotle were discovered, after a concealment of 130 years under ground, at this place. They had been hidden by the descendants of Neleus, the scholar of Theophrastus, to whom Aristotle had left them, in order to preserve them from being seized by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, for his library: they were at length dug up,

and sold to Apellicon of Teios for a large sum.—Dr. BUTLER’S *Geo.* 184.  
 —PLAYFAIR’S *Geo.* v. 10. Long. 26. 53. E. lat. 39. 53. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of the same name. It is situated on the river Rhine, over which is a wooden bridge (built by a common carpenter, whose name was Grubenman), that shook with the least weight going over it, but was capable of sustaining the greatest: this curious bridge was destroyed by the French in 1798. It has manufactories of linen, cotton, and silk, and exports wine.—COXE’S *Travels.* — *Mon. Rev.* xxxiii. 443. Amman, a native, practised physic at Amsterdam towards the close of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, and applied himself with particular attention to the teaching of the deaf and dumb.—*Cyclop.* Andrew Schalch, who was many years master-founder at Woolwich, was born here. See an interesting account of him in “*Beaut. of Eng.*” vii. 530. John Muller, the historian of Switzerland, was born here in 1752, and died at Cassel in 1809.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxi. 456. In 1793, Geo. Samuel, 8th viscount Montague, and Sedly Burdett, esq., were drowned at the falls of Schaffhausen, in a rash attempt to pass them. By the death of the former the title of Montague became extinct.—*Gent. Mag.* lxxiii. 1054. George Snetzler, the restorer of the dormant art of stucco-working upon principles truly classic, was a native of Schaffhausen, and came into England in the last year of George I.—*Europ. Mag.* lxiv. 290. The Royal Academy owes its origin to Mr. G. M. Moser, who was born at Schaffhausen, and came early in life to England. He was appointed Keeper on its foundation in 1768, and died in the apartments



alotted to him at Somerset House, Jan. 23, 1783.—*Mon. Rev.* lxii. 246.  
—EDWARDS'S *Anecdotes of Painters*. Long. 8. 41. E. lat. 47. 49. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton of Switzerland, situated on the N. side of the Rhine.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Schirvan. It has very large manufactories of silk and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed; above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Long. 51. 0. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHECHEM.—See SHECHEM.

SCHALLIEN, SHECHALLION, or THICHALLIN, a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, in the district of Rannoch. It is about 3564 feet high. Shechallion has acquired fame from having been made choice of by Dr. Maskelyne, many years astronomer-royal at Greenwich, for ascertaining the power of mountains in attracting the pendulum; thereby establishing the Newtonian principle of gravitation.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its source in Vermandois. It passes through Flanders, and some miles below Fort Lillo divides into two branches, one of which runs through Bergen-op-zoom, and is called the Eastern Scheld, and the other to Flushing, called the Western Scheld; and they both fall into the German Ocean. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of the year 1793.—See ESCAUT.

SCHLESTADT, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, late pro-

vince of Alsace. The varnishing of earthen-ware was invented here, and it has manufactories of firearms, copper, potash, &c. &c. Long. 6. 40. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

SHELLENBERG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies over the French and Bavarians in 1704.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the seven mountain-towns. It is 70 miles N. from Buda, and is famous for mines of silver, and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green, and some spots of yellow. Though gold, silver, copper, and lead, are all found in the mines of Schemnitz, the last-mentioned forms, in point of quantity, the predominant metal. WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Court of Berlin*, i. 380. Long. 18. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHETLAND, islands so called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which some reckon them part. They are famous for the herring-fishery on their coast. The number of these islands is reckoned to be 40, besides 30 which are naked rocks; the chief of them is called Mainland. The inhabitants live by fishing, and are, like the Norwegians, an honest people, who live a long time. Many dwarf ponies are exported from these islands. Two months in the summer the sun never sets, and in two of the winter months he never rises\*.

SCHVELING, a village of Holland, about 3 miles from the Hague. In

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\* The cold in winter is by no means so intense as the latitude of the climate would indicate. The Schetland islands are troubled with frequent and tempestuous winds; but they are rarely visited by rigorous or endur-



January 1795, the stadtholder embarked at Scheveling, and arrived at Harwich in an open boat, and thus evaded falling into the hands of the French, who had entered his country under general Pichegru. — *BIGLAND'S Europe*, i. 343.

SCHIEDAM, a seaport of Holland, situated on the canal called the Schie, between the Briel and Rotterdam, which enters the Meuse near it. It is the most famous place for distilling Geneva in Holland.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; remarkable for its agreeable position on the banks of the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the castle of Hapsburgh. — See HAPSBURGH. Long. 8. 8. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Farsistan. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but some think in the whole world. The ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis are 50 miles to the N. E. of this place. In the vicinity of Schiras is the tomb of Hafiz, the Anacreon of the East. — *PINKERTON*, ii. 340.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the East by the Caspian Sea. — The river Kur, anciently Cyrus, parts it from the province of Erivan. Schamachya is the capital.

SCHLEITZ, a town in Upper Saxony, on a small river which runs into the Saal. *Geographie de HUBNER*, vi. 322. — *BUSCHING*, vi. 155. John Frederic Bottger, of this town,

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ing frosts; the snow seldom remaining long on the ground, and the equable temperature of the ocean rendering the winter comparatively mild.

believed, or pretended, that he had learned the art of transmuting various substances into gold. — See DRESDEN. Long. 11. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

SCHLUSSELBURG. This fortress, while in the possession of the Swedes called Noteborg, occupies a small island situate just where the Neva flows out of the lake Ladoga, in 59. 50. N. lat. It is in the antique form, with high walls and vaulted ramparts; and, being used for the confinement of state prisoners, is only inhabited by the garrison\*. Schlus-  
 sel, in German, signifies a key. Its present name was given it by Peter I., as being the key to his new city†. — *Life of Catherine II.* Long. 31. 9. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

SCHONBRUN, or SCHOENBRUNN,

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\* Among many who have been immured in this dreadful prison, the most remarkable were, Eudocia, the first wife of Peter the Great, and mother of Alexey; and Biron, duke of Courland, favourite of the empress Ann. Ivan, who was deposed by the empress Elizabeth; and count Piper, Charles XII.'s prime minister, taken prisoner at Pultowa, died here, after lingering imprisonments. — *Coxe's Travels*.

† In 1702, Peter advanced to the frontiers of Sweden with a considerable army: he sent prince Galitzin, at the head of a select corps, to take it by storm. That officer having, by means of rafts, landed his soldiers close to the fortifications, they were received with such cool intrepidity by the garrison, and exposed to so dreadful a carnage, that Peter, conceiving the assault to be impracticable, sent immediate orders for the Russians to retire. Prince Galitzin, however, refused to obey. "Tell my sovereign," added he, "that I am no longer his subject, having thrown myself under the protection of a Power far superior to him." Then turning to his troops, he animated them by his voice and example, and, leading them to the attack, scaled the walls and took the fortress. Peter was so much struck with this exploit, that upon his next interview with Galitzin, he said to him, "Ask what you choose, except Moscow and Catherine." The prince, with a magnanimity which reflects the highest



a town of Austria, on the Danube, 3 miles W. from Vienna. In 1809 a treaty of peace was signed at Schonbrun, by which Austria ceded to France some of her territory on the side of the Tyrol and Galicia; and, to complete his mortification and disgrace, the emperor was afterwards induced to give his daughter, Maria Louisa, in marriage to Buonaparte.—*BAILY'S Ep. of Un. Hist.* i. 131.

SCHONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the strait of the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N. by Halland and Smoland; on the E. and S. by Bleckingen and the Baltic. Lunden is the capital.

SCHUYKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises N. W. of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable 85 miles, from above Reading, to its entrance into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a principality of Franconia, Germany.

SCHWATZ, a considerable town situated on the Inn, in the Tyrol, about 15 miles N. E. from Inspruck. Near it is a mine of copper and silver. This town was burnt in 1809, during a conflict between the Tyrolese and the Bavarians.—*Europ. Mag.* iv. 485.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong city of Silesia. The Austrians took it in 1757 from the Prussians, who retook it in the next year.—*Mod. Europe*, v. 260, 271.—*TOWERS'S Fred.* III. 77, 253. Long. 16. 31. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a strong and impe-

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honour upon his character, instantly requested the pardon of his ancient rival, prince Repnin, who had been degraded by Peter from the rank of marechal, to that of a common soldier: he obtained his request, and with it the confidence of his sovereign, the esteem of Repnin, and the applause of the public.—*COXE'S Travels in Poland, &c.* ii. 396.

rial town of Germany, in Franconia. The environs abound in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Protestants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen cloth, goosequills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Maine.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons; and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, Jan. 13, 1308. They formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schwetzerland, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons mentioned above, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the most distinguished in the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The government of Schweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same.—*PLANTA'S Hist. Hel. Confed.* chap. iv. The whole country, being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to an astonishing degree of fertility. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established. Long. 8. 30. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name, seated near the Waldstætter Sea, on the slope of a hill, and at



the bottom of two high, sharp, and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building.

SCHWEITZ, LAKE. — See WALDSTÄTTER SEA.

SCHWOBACK, in Anspach, about 12 miles from Nuremburg, in Germany, was the birth-place of Baratier, an extraordinarily learned man, who published some works at eleven years of age. He was born in 1720, and died in 1740. Long. 11. 10. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, which lie almost 10 leagues to the W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these, only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort of sea-fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port. This island is the largest and most cultivated. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with three men of war, was wrecked on these islands in 1707.—*Naval Chron.* i. 132.—BORLASE'S *Scilly Islands*.—*Hist. of G. B.* by W. BELSHAM, ii. 284. Long. 6. 41. W. lat. 49. 56. N.

SCIO, one of the most beautiful, pleasant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near to the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It was formerly called Chios. It is a mountainous country, and yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. This chosen spot was for many years the residence of an Englishman of the name of Bainbridge, who had searched all Europe for a healthy place wherein to end

his days; and although his arm was fractured at the advanced age of seventy-four, he lived in Scio until he was ninety-three. Indeed, the praises of this favoured island are universal in the country, and its delights constitute the burden of many a tale and many a song among the modern Greeks. It produces chiefly silk and mastic, and the Chian wine still maintains its pristine celebrity. From the abundance of mastic, the Turks called Chios by the name of Sackees, which signifies mastic. The sale of a single ounce of this substance, before the grand signior's tributary portion of it has been collected, is punished with death. This the *cady* annually receives in great pomp, attended by music and other demonstrations of joy. — See CLARK'S *Trav.* ii. 190. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheese, and figs. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. The town of Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant; the houses being beautiful and commodious, some of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping that goes to or comes from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. — Lord SANDWICH'S *Voyage round the Mediterranean*. In 1770, a Russian fleet, with many able English officers on board, defeated a Turkish fleet in the channel of Scio.—See CHESME. Scio was the birth-place of Ion the tragic poet, Theopompus the historian, and Theocritus the sophist. Jacques Cœur, a rich French merchant, who lived in the time of Charles VII., died in this island in 1456. Theodotus, who ad-



vised Ptolemy to kill Pompey, was a native of Chios. Long. 26. 40. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

SCIROs, or SCYROS, an island of the Archipelago. The wine is excellent. Here Theseus died in exile; and here Achilles lived concealed in the court of Lycomedes, king of the island, till discovered by Ulysses.

"His pious mother, anxious for his life,  
Detain'd her son;.....

My wit to war the matchless hero brought."  
OVID'S *Met.* 13th book.

Pherecydes, a Grecian philosopher, the contemporary with Terpander and Thales, who flourished about the year 600 B. C., was a native of the island of Scyros. He was the first person, according to Cicero, who believed in the immortality of the soul, and the first philosopher in whose writings this doctrine appeared. He is said to have taught the belief of the transmigration of the soul: this is probably true; it being a tenet commonly received among the Egyptians, and afterwards taught by Pythagoras, who was a pupil of Pherecydes. Long. 24. 45. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube.

SCONE, or SCHOONE, a village on the E. side of the Tay, in Perthshire. Here is an ancient palace, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned in the celebrated stone chair, which was regarded as the palladium of that kingdom.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of Eng.* i. 10.\* John Baliol was crowned here in 1292, on the 30th of November; the anniversary still held in honour of St. Andrew,

\* Kenneth II., king of the Scots, having made a general slaughter of the Picts near the monastery of Scone, placed a stone there, which vulgar tradition reported to be the same as served Jacob for a pillow, and enclosed it in a wooden chair, for the inaugura-

the tutelary saint of Scotland.—See PATRAS, in *Gaz.*—KERR'S *Robert I.* i. 46. Charles II. was crowned in the church before he set out on the expedition which terminated in the battle of Worcester.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scot.* part ii. 117. Long. 3. 21. W. lat. 56. 24. N.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, anciently Caledonia, the most northern of two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the North Sea, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. E. by England, and on the S. by the Irish sea. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. The northern extremity of Scotland is extremely cold, and exhibits an assemblage of dreary mountains; but the people are generally robust, active, and intelligent.

"With gold and gems if Chilian mountains  
glow;  
If bleak and barren Scotia's hills arise;  
There plague and poison, lust and rapine  
grow;

tion of the kings. It had been brought out of Spain into Ireland by Simon Breccus; afterwards into Scotland; and king Edward I. brought it into England. On it was engraved this distich:

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum  
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem."

"Or Fate's deceiv'd, and Heaven decrees in  
vain,  
Or where they find this stone, the Scots shall  
reign."

RAPIN, i. 375.—BRADY'S *Clavis Calendaria*, ii. 170.



Here peaceful are the vales and pure the  
 skies,  
 And freedom fires the soul, and sparkles in  
 the eyes."

BEATTIE'S *Minstrel*, book 1st.

It contains 33 counties, which are divided into Highlands and Lowlands. Thirteen are N. of the Tay, and twenty S. of it.

SCUTARI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania. It is situated on the lake Zeta, near the mouth of the river Bocana. Long. 19. 14. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It stands on the straits of Constantinople. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia. The burying-grounds of Scutari are the handsomest of the Ottoman empire, from their extent, the luxury of the tombs, and the height and closeness of the trees. — OLIVIER'S *Travels*. Long. 30. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

SCYLLA, a rock near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis (which see). — BRYDONE'S *Tour*. — SUTHERLAND'S *Tour up the Straits*.

SCYLLA, or SCIGLIO, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783, a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head.

SCYTHIA, the ancient name for the northern part of Asia, now known by the name of Tartary; also for some of the north-eastern parts of Europe.

SEACOMBE, in the isle of Purbeck, coast of Dorsetshire. Here the Halsewell East Indiaman was wrecked in 1786. — BUTLER'S *Chron. & Biog. Ex.*

SEAFORD, a borough and seaport in Sussex, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. Long. 0. 10. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

SEATON, or PORT SEATON, a seaport in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary, queen of Scots, occasionally kept her court after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the Frith of Forth. Long. 2. 57. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

SEBASTIA, a city of Armenia. Of this place St. Blaize was bishop, who is reported to have discovered the art of combing wool. — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 3d Feb. Long. 37. 32. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

SEBASTIAN, ST., a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a good and well-frequented harbour, secured by two moles, on which redoubts are planted, and through which only one ship can pass at a time. It carries on a great trade; and is so populous, that several families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel. Its greatest trade consists in iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; the people also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. The houses are handsome, the churches neat, and the environs pleasant. It is seated at the mouth of the Gurumea, with a delightful prospect of the sea on one side, and a distant view (nearly thirty miles) of the Pyrenees on the other. It lies about fifty miles E. by N. of Bilboa. On August 3, 1794, this place was invested by the French republican troops, and capitulated on the following day. The garrison, consisting of 2,000 men, surrendered prisoners of war, 180 pieces of brass cannon were taken, with considerable magazines and stores. St. Sebastian was taken by the English, under Sir Thomas Graham, in August 1813. — *Europ. Mag.* lxiv. 265. Long. 1. 56. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

SEBASTIAN, ST., a large and hand-



some city of Brasil, in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extensive and commodious harbour, and is defended by numerous forts. The city is large, well-built, and populous, but ill situated for the health of the inhabitants. Here are commodious dockyards, an arsenal of naval stores, and a wharf for careening ships. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades.—*BARROW'S Voy. to Cochin China*. Long. 43. 54. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

SEBASTIPOL, a seaport of the Russian empire. It is advantageously situated on the promontory of the Crimea; and here are docks for the imperial navy.—*ODDY'S Eur. Com.*

SEBSA, a village not far from Samarcand, was the birth-place of Timour, or Tamerlane, A. D. 1336. He died at Otrar in 1405.—*COXE'S Austria*, i. 194. *The Biog. Dict.* and *Hist. de Tamerlan*, Paris, 1739, say he was born at Kesch.—See *ANGOURA—DAMASCUS—DELHI*.

SEBU, or ZEBU, the first of the Philippine islands in which Magellan erected the king of Spain's standard, April 7th, 1521.—*SALMON'S Pres. State*. — *BURNEY'S Hist. of Dis. in South Sea*, i. 65. Long. 122. 30. E. lat. 10. 36. N.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, on the Maese, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom, and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufactory of black cloths of a superior quality. Desportes\*, a painter, was

born here in 1661; and Drelincourt, a Protestant divine, was also born here in 1595. The famous marechal Turenne was born in the castle in 1611.—See *SALTZBACH*, and *DENYS, St.*

SEDGEMORE, in Somersetshire, near Taunton. Here the duke of Monmouth\*, deserted, and probably betrayed, by Lord Gray, was defeated on the 6th of July in 1685; and in its vicinity the ruthless instruments of a tyrant and a bigot, Feversham, Kirke, and Jefferies, acted their horrid tragedies.—*WARNER'S Walk*, 205.—*LOCKE'S Hist. Western Reb.*—*British Critic*, xxxiii. 470.—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 119. Two days after the battle the duke was taken prisoner, and on the 15th was beheaded at the Tower.—*BUTLER'S Chr. & B. Ex.*—See *RINGWOOD*, in *Gaz.* After the duke of Monmouth had placed his head on the block, upon a sign given, the headsman gave him a light stroke; at which he looked him in the face; then he laid him down again, and the headsman gave him two strokes more, and then laid down the axe, saying he could not finish the work; till being threatened by the sheriff and others then present, he took up the axe again, and at two strokes more cut off his head.—*Lett. of Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph*, in *Bodleian Letters*, i. 27. Long. 3. 17. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

SEDGER RIVER, a river of Patagonia, which runs into the straits of Magellan. The shores are covered with trees; and, notwithstanding the coldness of the climate, parrots and other birds of the most beautiful plumage are found here.

\* Some say Desportes was born at the village of Champagneulle.

\* Soho Square was originally called Monmouth Square; but, after the battle of Sedgemoor, was named Soho Square, by the adherents of that unfortunate man; as it was the word of the day at that battle.—*PENNANT'S London*, 126.



SEGALIEN, a large island separated from the coast of Chinese Tartary by a narrow channel. It is called Tchoka by the natives, and Oku-Jessu by the Chinese. It is situated between  $46^{\circ}$  &  $54^{\circ}$ . N. lat.; but its breadth from east to west is unknown. The people of Sagalien are of a mild and unsuspicious disposition, and appear to hold a commercial intercourse with the Chinese through the medium of the Mantchou Tartars, with the Russians to the north of their island, and the Japanese to the south; but the articles of trade consist only of a few furs, and whale oil.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Korasan. Zareng is the capital.

SEGNA, a city of Croatia, belonging to the house of Austria, and seated on the coast of the Gulf of Venice. It was formerly a place of strength and great importance; but it has suffered many calamities, and its inhabitants at present do not amount to 7000.

SEGO, the metropolis of the kingdom of Bambarra, in Africa, on the banks of the Niger. The inhabitants amount to 30,000; and it is the constant residence of the king of Bambarra, a considerable part of whose revenue arises from the fare given by passengers for crossing the river.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill between the mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of the marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro. Long.  $0. 3$ . W. lat.  $39. 48$ . N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle, called Alcazar. Here the best cloth

in Spain is made, and very fine paper. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an instant. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and serves to bring water into the town: it is 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated near the river Atayada, which rises near Segovia. — *Delices de l'Espagne*, i. 204. Long.  $3. 48$ . W. lat.  $41. 0$ . N.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra Firma. It has mines of gold.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Murcia, crosses that province and the south part of Valencia, and runs into the Mediterranean S. S. W. of Alicant.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the episcopal town.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEIR, a mountain of Edom, between the lake Asphaltites and Egypt. It was once called Hor. — When Esau and Jacob separated in the land of Canaan, the former chose this for his residence. — *Companion to the Bible*, page 36. Long.  $35. 0$ . E. lat.  $28. 15$ . N.

SELBY, a market town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the



west bank of the Ouse, 12 miles from York. It has one of the completest bridges in the kingdom, which opens very expeditiously to admit vessels to pass through. Henry I., king of England, fourth and youngest son of William the Conqueror, was born here in 1070. William's 1st son, Robert, died in Cardiff castle; his 2d, Richard, and his 3d, William Rufus, were killed in the New Forest. Long. 1. 3. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

SELENUS, or SELEUCIA, an ancient city of Cilicia, where Trajan died.—See SELINONTUM and TRAJANAPOLIS.

SELEUCIA, the royal residence of the Parthians, was situated on the Euphrates in Mesopotamia, and afterwards received the name of Apamea. When Orodes, king of Parthia, heard of Crassus' invasion of Mesopotamia, he sent ambassadors to inquire what he wanted: to which Crassus arrogantly replied, "he would return his answer at SELEUCIA." Upon this, Vagises, the chief of them, smiling, and shewing the palm of his hand, said, "Hair will grow here, Crassus, before thou wilt see SELEUCIA.—PLUTARCH.—See HARRAN, in *Gaz.* Long. 37. 56. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

SELEUCIA, a city of Syria on the Mediterranean, near where the river Orontes falls into the Sea. Paul and Barnabas embarked at this place for Cyprus when they were chosen to convert the Gentiles.—*Acts*, xiii. Long. 36. 0. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

SELIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles from Frankfort on the Maine. Here is an abbey, founded by Eginhard, secretary to Charlemagne, who gave him his daughter Imma, or Emma, in marriage. After the death of the emperor he deserted his wife, and retired to this abbey as a monk, and died here in 839. According to some authors, his retirement did not take place till after the death

of Emma, who was buried here in a tomb which he had erected, and in which they were both buried. Eginhard was the first German chronicler and historian.—*Precis d'Hist. de J. H. ZOPF. Dict. Un. Hist.* Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

SELINGA, or SELINGINSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. It is situated on the western shore of the river Selinga, or Selingol, S. of lake Baikal. The vicinity of this town is said, by the great Russian traveller Pallas, to be the country of the genuine rhubarb.—*KERR'S Collect. of Voy. and Trav.* i. 304.

SELINONTUM, now Selenti, an ancient town of Cilicia, is situated on a river of the same name opposite to the island of Cyprus. Trajan died here, of apoplexy, on his return to Rome from Parthia; and his wife Plotina contrived to have it believed that he had adopted Adrian for his successor, who was proclaimed emperor in the year 117, A. U. C. 870.

The new emperor honoured him with a magnificent funeral at Selinontum, where he died, and gave it the name of Trajanopolis. His ashes, enclosed in a golden vase, were carried to Rome, and placed on the pillar which this prince had erected. This was a distinguished mark of honour, as no person had been interred within the city before. Long. 32. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

SELKIRK, a borough of Selkirkshire, in Scotland. Its chief manufacture is that of boots and shoes. It is seated on the river Ettrick. Selkirk was the birth-place of Paul Jones, who, during the American war, was a formidable enemy to the trading interest of Great Britain, by capturing her vessels. He died at Paris in 1792. Long. 2. 52. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edin-



burghshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Dumfries-shire, and on the W. by Peebles-shire. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Et-trick, Yarrow, and Gala.

SELLICES, or SELLIERES, between Nogent and Troyes, was the burial-place of Voltaire\* in 1778; but his body was removed to the Pantheon in 1792. See CHATENAI, and FERNEY. Long. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

SELTZER NIEDER, or LOWER SELTZER, a village 10 miles from Frankfort on the Maine, famous for an acid spring of mineral water.—BUSCHING, iv. 557. From its agreeable taste, and its exhilarating effects on the spirits, it is extensively employed at table as a common drink in Germany and Holland. In this country also, both the real and artificial Seltzer water is largely used for the same purpose. Long. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the river Danube. It has been several times taken and retaken. Long. 20. 41. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

SEMISAT, the ancient Samosata, a small town on the river Euphrates, in the government of Kamash, Little Armenia. It was the birth-place of Lucian, a Greek satirist, who flourished in the time of Trajan, and, according to some authors, was torn to pieces by dogs, for his impiety; particularly for ridiculing the religion of Christ. His death happened A. D. 180, in his 90th year.

SEMPACH, a beautiful lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern. It is three miles long, and one broad.

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\* When Voltaire was once ridiculing our immortal Milton in the presence of Dr. Young, it is said, the latter delivered the following extempore:

"Thou art so witty, profligate, and thin,  
Thou seem'st a Milton, with his Death and Sin."

The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily checkered with wood.

SEMPACH, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on a lake of the same name, seven miles N. W. of the town of Lucern. This place is celebrated for the great battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold\*, duke of Austria, was defeated and slain. The anniversary of this battle, which happened on the 9th of July, 1386, is still commemorated, with great solemnity, both at Sempach and Lucern.—COXE'S *Travels*.—STOLBERG'S *Travels*. i. 174.—MALLET'S *Hist.*—PLANTA'S *Helv. Confed.* Long. 8. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the river Armancon, over which are two handsome bridges. Long. 3. 45. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

SENEFF, a village of Dutch Brabant, between Mons and Nivelles, now in the department of Jemappes. Here the prince de Condé gained a victory, in 1674, over the Dutch and their allies, commanded by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England. The battle lasted 10 hours, two of which were moonlight.

SENEGAL, a river of Africa, which runs from its source 40 leagues, or thereabouts, N. N. W., and then turns

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\* There were three dukes of the name of Leopold, who were very unfortunate, in the wars which they had against the Swiss; namely, Leopold I., surnamed the *Glorious*, who was beaten in 1315 in the canton of Zug, near the mountain of Morgarten. Leopold II., surnamed the *Pious*, who was defeated and slain in 1386, in the canton of Berne, near Sempach. Leopold III., named the *Proud*, who was also defeated in 1388, the 9th of April, near Naefels, in the canton of Glaris.—*Geog. de HUBNER*, ii. 175.



due N. as far as the cataracts of Govina; and, after several curvations, it continues its course S. W. to the sea. The Senegal and the Niger were supposed to be the same river by several ancient and modern authors; but Mungo Park found that they were two different rivers, whose course is opposite; the former running in a western, and the latter in an eastern direction. — DURAND'S *Voy. to Senegal*.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763; but by the treaty of peace in 1783 it was restored to France. Senegal was captured during the late war by the united exertions of captain Columbine, of the navy, and major Maxwell, commandant of Goree\*. This has furnished a most important inlet to commerce, and to the efforts of the African institution; the river Senegal being navigable for several hundred miles, and some of its branches approaching within a short distance of the Niger. By the Treaty concluded at Paris in 1814, this settlement, with Goree, and other establishments in Africa, formerly belonging to France, are to be unconditionally restored; and thus the horrors of the slave-trade will again afflict this pitiable country. — *Chris. Obser.* xiii. 396.

SENNAR, a large town of Africa,

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\* The only loss sustained in the capture of Senegal was that of Lieut. John Simpson, who died on the field through fatigue. He was a very deserving Officer; and respectful mention is made of him in Major Maxwell's official despatch to Lord Castlereagh, then Secretary of State.

in Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is five miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill built; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day time, till the end of April; when the rainy season begins, and continues three months; at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. They have a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. Long. 30. 0. E. lat. 15. 4. N.

SENS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, situated on the river Vanne, in the late province of Burgundy. The principal branch of industry at Sens appears to be its tanneries; and it has a manufactory of glue, the only one in France, excepting that of Lyons. There are many others also of the ordinary kind; as breweries, bleaching-grounds, establishments for hat-makers, druggists, cotton stuffs, and flannels. — MILLIN'S *Trav.* The father\* and mother of Louis XVI. were buried here. Long. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

SEPIAS, an ancient town and promontory in the eastern part of Thessaly. Here a number of Xerxes' ships, while at anchor, were destroy-

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\* Louis, dauphin of France, son of Louis XV.; whose second wife was Maria Josephina of Saxony, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. — Louis died in 1765; Maria in 1767.



ed by a storm. Long. 23. 52. E. lat. 39. 42. N.

SERAMPORE, the only settlement which the Danes possess in Bengal, is situated on the S. side of the Ganges, fifteen miles N. from Calcutta. It was taken by the English in 1808. Long. 88. 30. E. lat. 22. 48. N.

SERENA, a beautiful plain near the mouth of the river Coquimbo. This place is still known in Geography by the name of Serena; but in Chili the native name of Coquimbo prevails; as is the case with most of the Spanish cities and towns in Chili.

SERFO.—See SERPHO.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Mysore, situated on an island in the river Cauvery. Hyder Ali was buried at a palace near Seringapatam, and had a magnificent tomb erected to his memory. In 1792, lord Cornwallis obliged Tippoo\* Sultan to sign a disadvantageous treaty in this city; and in 1799 it was taken by the English, and Tippoo slain.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxvii. 419.—*Ep. of Mil. Events*, ii. 12.—*BEATSON'S View of the War*, iv. 379.—*BELSHAM'S Geo. III.* Long. 76. 46. E. lat. 12. 31. N.

SERIO, a river of Italy which runs into the Adda.

SERIO, a department of Italy formed of part of the Bergamesco. Bergamo is the chief place.—*TAB-LEAU de la Haute Italie*, 268.

SERPENTS, ISLE OF, anciently

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\* Tippoo was a very superior man in the stage of society in which he and his people moved, and possessed most of the virtues and many of the vices which characterize such a period. Other vices, the peculiar fruit of so high a situation as he filled, in every stage of society, not less decidedly belonged to him. He was imperious, intolerant of contradiction, and impatient of disappointment. In fact, his character was very mixed and irregular.—*Mon. Rev.* lxvi. 350.

Leuce, or the White Island, lying off the mouths of the Danube; celebrated in history for the tomb and temple of Achilles. It is about a mile in length, and less than half a mile in breadth.—*CLARKE'S Trav.* i. 25.—See LEUCE, and SIGEUM, in *Gaz.*

SERPHO, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called Seriphus. It is about 36 miles in circumference. There are mines of iron and loadstone, and the onions are much esteemed.—Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danaë, was cast with his mother on this island, after they had been thrown into the sea by the order of Acrisius, who had thus endeavoured to avert the prediction of an oracle that foretold his grandson's depriving him of his throne. Various and contradictory stories are related by the ancients of Perseus. After his death he was changed into a constellation, which still bears his name.—*BUTLER'S Ex. on Globes.* *TOURNEFORT*, i. 191. Long. 25. 10. E. lat. 27. 19. N.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia.

SEsia, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, E. of Casal. It is the boundary of the French empire, and the kingdom of Italy. The countries on the right bank of this river, since 1800, belong to the French; those on the left to the kingdom of Italy.

SESSA, or SEZZA, a town of Italy, in Lavora, Naples, N. W. from Capua. It was the ancient Suessa Aurunca, the birth-place of Lucilius the first Roman satirist. He lived in the greatest intimacy with Scipio, the first Africanus, and the consul Lælius.



"When Scipio's virtue, and of milder vein  
When Lælius' wisdom, from the busy scene  
And crowd of life, the vulgar and the great,  
Could with their favourite satirist retreat,  
Lightly they laugh'd at many an idle jest,  
Until their frugal meal of herbs was drest."

HORACE, book ii. sat. 1.

SESTOS, a strong castle on the Dardanelles, Romania, Turkey in Europe. It was the birth-place of Hero.\*

"Oh when alone along the sky  
Her turret torch was blazing high,  
Though rising gale, and breaking foam,  
And shrieking sea-birds warn'd him home;  
And clouds aloft, and tides below,  
With signs and sounds forbade to go;  
He could not see, he would not hear,  
Or sound or sign foreboding fear;  
His eye but saw that light of love,  
The only star it hail'd above;  
His ear but rang with Hero's song,  
Ye waves divide not lovers long!"

Lit. Panorama, xv. 374.

From Sestos, Alexander's army passed the Hellespont, and landed at Abydos, when he invaded Asia, 334 B. C. Long. 26. 54. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Chen-si, on the E. by Hou-quang, on the S. by Koei-tcheou, and on the W. by Tibet. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber,

\* "Here beauteous Hero, from the turret's height,  
Display'd her crescent each revolving night,  
Whose gleam directed lov'd Leander\* o'er  
The rolling Hellespont from Asia's shore."

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*.

\* No improbability attaches to the exploit ascribed to Leander, of swimming across the streight between Sestos and Abydos; an expert swimmer, according to Dr. Clarke, having been known to cross the channel at a much wider place; and lord Byron, in his *Childe Harold*, mentions, that he and a lieutenant swam across in an hour and five minutes.

sugar-canes, and lapis lazuli. It likewise abounds in musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou-fou is the capital.

SETINES, or SETHINA, a barbarous appellation giving to *Athens* by merchants from Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean; although of all the ancient cities in Greece, no one has preserved its name with better success than Athens has done; for both Greeks and Turks call it *Athene*.—Dr. CLARKE'S *Travels*. iii. 471.

SETUVAL.—See UBES, St.

SEVASTOPOL, a seaport of Russia, in the province of Tauris Crimea, with an excellent harbour. Long. 34. 0. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

SEVE, SEVRE, or SEVRES, a village of France in the department of Seine and Oise, late province of the Isle of France. It is situated on the Seine between Versailles and Paris, and is noted for its glass-house and manufactory of porcelaine of the finest kind, which was instituted by Madame de Pompadour, the accomplished favourite of Louis XV.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 149.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in long. 18° 48' E. lat. 80° 31' N. Among these islands captain Phipps (afterward lord Mulgrave) with his majesty's ships the *Racehorse* and *Carcass*, were surrounded with the ice from the 31st of July to the 10th of August 1773; when a brisk wind at N. N. E. accomplished their deliverance and saved them from the dreadful prospect of perishing by the winter polar cold.

SEVEN ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF. These islands formerly belonged to Venice; but since 1799 have been independent, and under the protection of Russia. After the peace of Amiens, they were seized by Buonaparte. They are, Corfu, St. Maura,

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Theacki, or Teaki, Cephalonia, Zante, on the western coast of Greece; Cerigo, on the southern coast of the Morea; and Tino, situated S. E. of Negropont, in the Archipelago. Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, after a faint resistance, surrendered in 1809 to the British\*. The people were liberated from the oppression of the French, and the government of the Sept' Insular Republic declared to be restored.—*Gent. Mag.* ii. 1223.

SEVEN OAKS, a town of Kent, about 7 miles N. W. of Maidstone. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town; and their commander, Sir Humphrey Stafford, was slain. John Fryth, a native of Sevenoaks, was burnt in Smithfield in 1533, for being a convert to Lutheranism.—*BUTLER'S Chron. & Biog. Ex.* At the end of the town is Knowle Palace, in which are many excellent pictures by eminent masters, and a gallery of interesting portraits by Hans Holbein.—See BASIL. Long. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

SEVEN SISTERS, some small islands, the most arctic land yet discovered, situated to the N. E. of Spitzbergen.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises in the mountains of Plynlimmon, in Wales. It runs across the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

SEVERNDROOG, see SAVENDROOG.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly call-

ed Graham's Dyke. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to have been done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, a city\* of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquivir. The cathedral is the largest in Spain, but admired chiefly for its tower, 350 feet high. There is an organ in the cathedral with 110 stops, which is 50 more than that at Harlem. The palace of the alcazar is an ancient moorish building, much admired. In an apartment of this palace, Peter the Cruel had two of his brothers put to death.—*Delices de l'ESPAGNE*, 428. It is the most commercial place in Spain; and the country about it is fertile in corn, wine, &c. From this place Magellan, in 1519, set sail on his voyage round the world.—*ROBERTSON*, ii. 128. Magellan's ship went down the river Guadalquivir from this place, but left Spain at St. Lucar.—*BURNEY'S Dis. in South Sea*. Murillo, a famous painter, was a native of this city; as was also Bartholomew de las Casas, a humane and pious missionary. Cortez died near it; and Columbus was buried in its cathedral, according to some authors; though others assert, that the tomb of the son has been mistaken for that of the great Columbus himself. Some say, that Columbus was buried at St. Domingo. The principal manufacture of Seville is snuff. It is carried on in a

\* Their reduction was effected by several detachments from Sir J. Stuart's forces in Sicily, under Brigadier-General Oswald. Capt. W. Spranger, of the Warrior, of 74 guns, commanded the naval part of the expedition.—*Gazette*, 5 Dec. 1809.

\* Mr. Townsend says, that Seville is esteemed the chief city in Spain; Madrid being only a town distinguished by the royal residence.—*TOWNSEND'S Trav.* i. 205.



large building erected in 1757. One room is devoted to the making of *cigaros*, little rolls of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe, and the consumption of which is prodigious in Spain. In earlier ages, it was to the Guadalquivir that Seville owed its splendour. The largest ships then ascended to the very quays of that city, and those of less burden went up as high as Cordova. At present, vessels of large size advance no farther than Bonanza, a village 15 leagues from Seville; and only those of 80 tons or under can sail up to that city.—SWINBURNE—TOWNSEND—BURGOING. Seville was taken from the French by assault, in 1812, by the allied British and Spanish troops under General La Cruz and Col. Skerrett. Long. 5. 58. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

SEVRES, the Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers; one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort, into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Rhé; and the other takes a N. W. direction, and enters the river Loire opposite Nantes. The episcopal town of this department is St. Maixent.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough of Dorsetshire, seated on a high hill; where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 450. King Canute died here; and the Rev. James Granger, author of the celebrated *Biog. Hist. of England*, was born here. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running from N. to S. visiting in its progress the ten following counties; viz. Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Longford, Westmeath, King's

County, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It is one of the finest rivers in the British dominions; not only on account of its rolling 200 miles, but on account of its great depth in some places, and the gentleness of its current. Twenty leagues below Limerick, it spreads gradually several miles in extent; and at length joins the Atlantic, being navigable all that way for the largest vessels.

SHARON, a district of Canaan, in the tribe of Gad, in the north eastern part of this tribe. It was remarkable for its fruitfulness, and for its abundance of fragrant roses.

SHARON, a region between Mount Tabor and the Lake of Tiberias; extending from Cæsarea to Joppa. It was extremely fertile. Some suppose it was a plain or a town beyond Jordan.—CALMET. The plains of Sharon are of vast extent; and when surveyed by the abbé Mariti, a few years ago, they were sown with cucumbers; and such a number is annually produced, as not only to supply the whole neighbourhood, but also all the coast of Cyprus and the city of Damietta. To give an idea of perfect beauty, Isaiah said, the glory of Lebanon and the beauty of Carmel, must be joined to the abundance of Sharon.

SHARPHAM PARK, in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, was the birth-place of Henry Fielding in 1707, admired for his excellent novels, though liable to objections, in which he displayed great knowledge of human nature.—*Family Tour*, 285. — *Anti-Jacobin Rev.* xxx. 167, from *WATSON'S Life of Fielding*. He wrote many plays and farces; but they met with a very ill reception, probably from their looseness. Though married to a lady with a fortune of 1500l., and at his mother's death coming into the



possession of an estate of 200l. a year, in less than three years his whole patrimony was devoured by hounds, horses, and entertainments. In short, by desire, as Shakespeare expresses it, "Of shewing somewhat a more swelling port, Than his faint means would grant continuance,"

he was reduced to a very unfortunate situation. He afterwards became a magistrate, wrote several novels, and died at Lisbon in 1754.—JONES'S *Biog. Dramatica*.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* Long. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

SHECHEM, SICHEM, SYCHEM, or SYCHAR, the chief town of Samaria, situated 40 miles north of Jerusalem. Dr. Prideaux says, it was called Sychar, by the Jews, by way of reproach; that name importing the *Drunken City*. Jacob bought a field in the neighbourhood of this city, which he gave to his son Joseph; and here his bones were interred, after their transportation out of Egypt.—Prideaux's *Con.* i. 335.—Joshua, xxiv. 32.—CALMET.—*Companion to Bible*, 125. Near the same city was also Jacob's Well, at which Jesus Christ discoursed with a woman of Samaria.

"At Jacob's Well a stranger sought  
His ardent thirst to clear,  
Samaria's daughter little thought  
The *Font of Life* so near.  
This had she known, her panting mind  
For living draughts had sighed;  
Nor had Messiah, ever kind,  
Those living draughts deny'd."—ANON.

Joseph, Eleazer, and Joshua, were also interred here.—CLARKE'S *Trav.* ii. 508.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet of the parish of Richmond in Surry, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old palace of Richmond. Here Henry V. founded a convent of Carthusians, within the walls of which Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory,

was taken down in 1770, when the whole hamlet of West Sheen, consisting of 18 houses, was totally annihilated; and the site, being formed into a lawn, was added to the king's inclosures. Edward III. died at Sheen on the 21st of June 1377, in the 65th year of his age, and 51st of his reign.—RAPIN, i. 445. Long. 0. 13. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the northern point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the river Medway. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. Long. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEFFIELD, a populous town in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It is situated on the river Don, and has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of cutlery wares\*, plated goods, and buttons. By the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation. Its neighbourhood abounds with coal. Here are also lead works and a silk-mill. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

SHEHALLION.—See SCHEHALLIEN.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing town of N. America, in the province of Nova

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\* This manufacture, now so widely extended, appears to have commenced in London A. D. 1563, under the auspices of one Thomas Matthews, of Fleet-bridge: this, however, was rather a revival than a new manufacture; since, in the days of Chaucer, Sheffield was, as it still continues to be, famous for its cutlery. "A Sheffield whittle bare he in his hose."—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist.* G. B. ii. 229.



Scotia. It is situated at Port Roseway. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks.

SHELFORD, in Nottinghamshire, on the river Trent. O'Burne, a famous ventriloquist, died here in 1796. Long. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

SHELTON, about 2 miles N. E. of Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire. Here Fenton the poet, who assisted Pope in the translation of the Odyssey, was born. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

SHEPEY, an island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough, and the fort of Sheerness.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles S. S. E. of Staines. It is much resorted to by the lovers of angling; and near it part of a Roman camp is still visible. Here admiral Hawke died in 1781.—See QUIBERON, and STONEHAM. Long. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town in Somersetshire, about 5 miles from Wells. It has a considerable manufactory of second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. It is seated under Mendip Hills. Simon Brown, a learned and pious dissenting minister, was a native of this place\*. Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

SHERBORNE, a town in Dorsetshire. In its church are interred the Saxon kings Edward, Ethelbald, and Ethelbert. It has two large silk-mills,

and a conduit of excellent water continually running. Creech, the poet, was born here in 1659. Goadby was a noted bookseller and author of this place. Long. 2. 41. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath in Perthshire, between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains; famous for a bloody, but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

SHERWOOD FOREST, a forest of England, situated in the western part of the county of Nottinghamshire. About the year 1190, in the reign of Richard I., Robin Hood and Little John, at the head of many thieves, infested this forest.—*Stowe's Ann.* 159.

SHETLAND.—See SCHETLAND.

SHIELDS, N. and S., two seaports of England, one in Northumberland, the other in Durham, on the river Tyne. They may be deemed the ports of Newcastle. South Shields has famous salt-works, and a manufactory of glass. The life-boat was invented here by Mr. Henry Greathead in 1789:

"Thine was the task, advent'rous man!  
To snatch the victim from the wave;  
Blest be the head that form'd the plan,  
The heart that had the wish to save!  
Impell'd by nice mechanic arts,  
The well-trimm'd skiff its aid imparts,  
The deep yields up its half-won prey,  
And sinking eye-balls beam with day!  
A gift, beyond the poet's flame,  
A grateful crew shall incense burn,  
And Greathead shine in deathless fame,  
While love and friendship hail the tar's return."

*Ode*, by Dr. TROTTER, annexed to the Report of the Evidence, &c. in Parliament, respecting the Life-boat.

A portrait and memoir is given of Mr. Greathead, in the *Europ. Mag.* xlv. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

SHIFFNAL, a market town in Shropshire, of very little note, and has no trade of consequence. It is a great thoroughfare, being on the direct road from London to Holyhead. In the church is an inscription, setting

\* See his affecting story in "The Adventurer," vol. iii. No. 88; and "Beattie on Truth," 64.



forth, that "William Wakely was baptized at Idsall, alias Shiffnal, May 1, 1591, and was buried at Adbaston, Nov. 28, 1714. He lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens of England; viz. Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and George I." Dr. Beddoes, a celebrated physician, who died in 1808, was a native of Shiffnal.—*Lit. Panorama*, v. 1251. Long. 2. 24. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

SHILOH, a famous city of Ephraim, about 10 or 12 miles distant from Neapolis to Shechem. At Shiloh, Joshua assembled the people to make the second distribution of the Land of Promise.—*Joshua*, xviii. Here the tabernacle was set up when the people were settled in the country. At Shiloh, Samuel began to prophesy, and some say his tomb was to be seen here.—CALMET.

SHIN LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, 81 miles in circuit. From this lake issues a rapid stream, which flows into the Frith of Dornoch.

SHIPBOURNE, a village near Tunbridge, Kent. It was the birth-place of Christopher Smart, a man of cultivated genius and poetical talent.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Medway*, 137. This ill-fated bard was born in 1722, and died in 1771, after having been liberated from a madhouse in which he had been confined some time.—*Beaut. of England*, vii. 1335. During his confinement, it is said that he completed his translation of the Psalms.

"Hark! what wild numbers break, sublimely sweet,

The breathing stillness of this deep retreat;  
What bursts delirious of reviving song,  
Steal on each sense those gloomy cells among;  
'Tis Smart! anon, the maniac minstrel raves,  
Loud as the tempest, fiercer than the waves;  
And now, attuning soft a gentler lay,  
It's tones, how musical they faint away!"

DERMODY.

—JONES'S *Biog. Dram.*—*Gen. Biog. Dict.* Long. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

SHIPLAKE, near Henley, Oxford-

shire. Here the rev. James Granger, author of the "Biographical History of England," expired in 1776.

SHIREBORN, a small village in Gloucestershire, was the birth-place of Bradley, an eminent astronomer, in the year 1692.—*AIKIN'S Gen. Biog.*—*Beaut. of England*, v. 648. Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

SHISTOVE, or SISTOVA, a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, where a peace was concluded in 1791, between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. It is 25 miles E. of Nicopoli.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kurile islands, three leagues S. of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales.—See KURILES. Long. 152. 0. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, 8 miles E. S. E. of London. The hill affords a very extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. On the W. part of this hill is a lofty tower, erected by lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Savendroog; which see. Long. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Sussex. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. Long. 0. 16. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

SHOTWICK, a village about 5 miles from Chester, on the banks of the Dee. Here lived Mary Davies, mentioned in the "Philosophical Transactions" as having a horn growing every year on each side of her head.—*OULTON'S Itinerary*. Long. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 12.

SHREWSBURY, the capital of Shropshire, seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are gene-



rally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for its excellent brawn. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV. and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. At Shrewsbury, in 1483, the duke of Buckingham, who had assisted the Protector, afterwards Richard III., in his ambitious designs, was beheaded, by his order, without any legal process.—RAPIN, i. 641. Dr. Charles Burney was born here in 1726; and near it lord Clive, an eminent East India governor, was born in 1725; he died in 1774.—ADOLPHUS'S *History of England*, ii. 26, note. The renowned admiral Benbow was born at Cotton Hill, Shrewsbury, about the year 1650.—*Gent. Mag.* N. S. ii. 1097.—See MARTHA, ST. At Shrewsbury, David, the brother of Llewellyn, was executed as a traitor by Edward I., in 1283. His head was fixed near that of the prince his brother\*; and his four quarters were sent to York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester; which was the first example of this manner of execution done upon traitors.—RAPIN. Hugh Farmer, an eminent divine among the Protestant dissenters, was born at Shrewsbury in 1714. He was author of several works; but the most celebrated was a “Dissertation on Miracles.” Long. 2. O. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E. by Staffordshire, on the S. E. by Worcestershire, on the S. by Herefordshire, on the S. W.

\* On the walls of the Tower of London.

by Radnorshire, and on the W. by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the northern and eastern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western, being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, and inexhaustible coal-pits. Over most of the coal lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen; which being ground to powder in horse-mills, and boiled in coppers of water, serves particularly for caulking of ships, as well, if not better than pitch and tar, it being less liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this county is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SHUGBOROUGH, or SHUCKBOROUGH, E. of Stafford, was the birth-place of lord Anson, in 1697. He was so great a dupe to gamblers, that it was wittily observed of him, "that he had been *round* the world, but never *in* it."—See FINISTERRE.

SHUNEM, a town on the S. borders of Issachar, and south from Mount Tabor. At this place Elisha restored a child to life, from whose mother he had received great kindness.

' Here as Elisha, by divine command,  
Came preaching virtue to a sinful land ;  
He often deign'd to lodge within our gate,  
And oft receiv'd an hospitable treat.  
And now the prophet, to my longing arms,  
Restor'd the child, with more than wonted  
                  charms."—*Duck's Poems.*

SHUR, or SUR, a desert of Arabia Petræa, extending between Palestine and the Arabian Gulf, into which the Israelites, after marching through the Red Sea, first came. Shur and Etham are supposed to be the same.



Shur is now called Coroudel.—*Ency. Brit.*

SHUSHAN.—See SUSA.

SHUSTOKE, near Coleshill, in Warwickshire, was the birth-place of the noted antiquary Dugdale in 1605.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.* iii. 115.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, and on the W. by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. Siam is famous for its nankeen, and is equally so for its cotton. The tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs; the woods abound with rhinoceroses, leopards, tigers, and elephants\*; beside which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there are scarcely any among them but can read or write.

SIBERIA, a country comprehending the most northern part of the

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\*“Fierce and untam'd amidst the shady wood,  
But mild with men, and of a gentle mood :  
When midst the flowery lawns and hills he  
roves,

The beeches, olive trees, and palmy groves  
Are crush'd beneath him, as he sways  
around

His tusky cheeks, and roots them from the  
ground.

But man's strong hands the furious beast  
reclaim,

Lost is his anger, and his heart is tame :  
He bears the yoke, his lips the curb obey,  
Boys stride his back, and point his onward  
way.”—*ELTON'S Classics*, iii. 152.

Russian empire. It is bounded on the E. by the Eastern Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. The Siberian iron is the best and most plentiful in the world; and in the southern parts, above sixty mines are now worked by the industry of the Russians.—*GIBBON*, iv. 224, note. That useful root, rhubarb, grows in Siberia in vast quantities. Russian criminals are frequently banished to

“Cold Siberia's unrejoicing wild;”

and, when under the displeasure of the court,

“Here pines the banish'd lord.”

WARTON'S *Pleasures of Melancholy*.

SIBMAH, a town of Reuben, in Canaan, not far from Jazer, famous for its vines.

SIETHORP, a village near Shelford, in the vale of Belvoir, Nottinghamshire, was the birth-place of Secker, a learned and respectable prelate of the church of England. He was born in 1693, and was educated among the dissenters, whom he always considered, in general, as a conscientious and valuable class of men. With Watts, Doddridge, Leland, Chandler, and Lardner, he maintained an intercourse of friendship or civility.—*Ency. Brit.* Long. O. 45. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

SIBU.—See SEBU.

SICHEM.—See SHECHEM.

SICHILINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, near Mentz. The emperor Alexander Severus was assassinated with his mother at this place, by his soldiers, whose rebellion had been fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, A. D. 235. He had been



raised to the imperial dignity at a very early age, and distinguished himself by his love of learning and justice. He passed an edict in favour of the Christians, and frequently repeated this maxim, which he had learned of them:—"Never do to others what you would not like them to do to you."—See ARCE.

SICILY, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, separated from Italy by the Straits of Messina. It has been supposed, that Sicily was parted from Italy by an earthquake.

"Of old, the swelling sea's impetuous tide  
Tore the fair island from Hesperia's side;  
Still foamy wars the jealous waves maintain,  
For fear the neighb'ring lands should join  
again."

ROWE'S *Lucan's Pharsalia*.

..... Its sinuous shores  
Th' Ionian main, with hoarse, unwearied wave  
Surrounds, and sprinkles with its briny dew;  
And from the fair Italian fields divides  
With narrow frith that spurns th' impetuous  
surge.

Here vast Charybdis raves; here Ætna rears  
His infant thunders, his dread jaws unlocks,  
And heaven and earth with fiery ruin threats.  
Here many a wonder, many a scene sublime,  
As on he journeys, checks the traveller's steps;  
And shows, at once, a land in harvests rich,  
And rich in sages of illustrious fame."

It is about 180 miles in length, and 133 in breadth. On account of its form, being somewhat triangular, it was anciently called Trinacria. The ancients fabled, that the giant Typhæus was buried under Sicily; Pelorum and Pachynum being placed on each arm, Lilybæum on his feet, and Ætna on his breast; and that the earthquakes and eruptions of Ætna were caused by his attempts to move.

"Beneath her burning hills Typhæus lies,  
And, struggling always, strives in vain to  
rise.

Down does Pelorus his right hand suppress,  
Toward Latium, on the left, Pachyne weighs.  
His legs are under Lilybæum spread,  
And Ætna presses hard his horrid head.  
On his broad back he there extended lies,  
And vomits clouds of ashes to the skies.

Oft lab'ring with his load, at last he tires,  
And throws out in revenge a flood of fires.  
Mountains he struggles to o'erwhelm, and  
towns;  
Earth's inmost bowels quake, and Nature  
groans."—GARTH'S *Ovid*, b. v.

Sicily is so hot a country, that even in January the shade is refreshing. The soil is extremely fertile, but the cultivation of it is very much neglected. It produces wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruit; and all the shores afford good fisheries, particularly for tunnies. Its exports are, besides the above, wheat, barley, beans, brandy, saffron, cotton, coral, wax, amber, manna, honey, hemp, flax, sulphur, salt, almonds, raisins, figs, cheese, tartar, anchovies, alum, antimony, &c. &c. Game is also very plentiful.—BLAQUIERE'S *Lett.* i. 34. The whole island is divided into three provinces; viz. Val Demona, Val di Noti, and Val di Mazzara. The population of the whole kingdom is estimated at 1,500,000.

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Palermo .. contains .. | 200,000 |
| Messina .....          | 80,000  |
| Catania .....          | 70,000  |
| Caltagirone .....      | 50,000; |
| and Noto .....         | 35,000  |

LECKIE'S *Hist. Survey*.

The government of the island of Sicily, in July 1812, underwent an entire change. A parliament assembled at Palermo on the 20th of July, adopted the constitution of Great Britain for its general model, and abolished the feudal laws, and baronial rights and monopolies. The present king is Ferdinand IV., born in 1751. Long. 14. 30. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

SICINAGAR, or SIRI-NEGOR, the capital of Cashmere; which see. Here the superfine shawls of this province are made, and this is the only manufactory of the sort.—*Lit. Panorama*, i. 1287.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Questions*. Long. 73. 11. E. lat. 33. 49. N.



**SICYONE**, a village of Achaia, N. of Corinth. Dibutades, a potter of this place, according to Pliny, was the first who modelled likenesses in clay. Fulvia, the wife of Antony, died at Sicyone.—See **ANTONY**, in **PLUTARCH**. — *Corpus Historicum*, iii. 339. So little is known concerning this ancient seat of Grecian power, that it is not possible to ascertain in what period it dwindled from its high pre-eminence, to become, what it now is, one of the most wretched villages of the Peloponnesus. The remains of its former magnificence are still considerable.—**Dr. CLARKE'S Travels**, iii. 719.

**SIDMOUTH**, a seaport of Devonshire, with a market. It is a small fishing town, and was pretty considerable before its harbour was choaked up. Long. 3. 15. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

**SIDON**, or **SAYD**, a seaport of Asia, in Palestine. It was anciently a place of great strength, had an extensive trade, and is said to be the place where glass was invented. It is still a town of some note, has a good castle, and a well-frequented harbour, though its port is filled up by the accretion of sand.—**BRUCE**. Jezebel, the wicked and idolatrous wife of Ahab, king of Israel, was a Sidonian. Long. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 33. N.

**SIDRONA**.—See **STRIDON**.

**SIENESE**, a duchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed many silk-worms.

**SIENNA**, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the Sienese. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. Sienna was the birth-place of Socinus. Long. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

**SIERRA DE NEVADA**, mountains of Spain, 20 miles E. of Granada. The loftiest point is called Mulhacen, and is 12,762 feet above the level of the sea.—**JACOB'S Travels**. 296.

**SIERRA LEONE**, a country on the W. coast of Africa, where a colony was founded for the cultivation of sugar by free blacks.—**BELSHAM'S Geo.** III. iv. 327. In 1794, this settlement sustained a great loss from a French squadron.—**DURAND'S Voyage to Senegal**.

**SIERRA LEONE**, a river of Africa. Its source is uncertain.

**SIERRA LEONE**, or **MOUNTAINS OF THE LIONS**, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

**SIERRA MORENA**, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain, which divide that province from Estramadura and New Castile.

**SIEVERHAUSEN**, a village in the duchy of Lunenburg, situated to the W. of Brunswick. Here a violent battle was fought, in 1553, between Albert of Brandenburg, and Maurice, elector of Saxony; when the latter was victorious, though he died two days afterwards of a wound that he received in the conflict, in the 32d year of his age.—**ROBERTSON'S Charles V.** iv. 133.—*Precis d'Hist. de ZOPF*, ii. 656.—*Modern Europe*, ii. 359.

**SIFANTO**, or **SIPHANTO**, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and their water, fruits, wild fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive trees and capers,



and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw hats.—TOURNEFORT, i. 184. Long. 25. 15. E. lat. 37. 9. N.

SIFFIVERNESS, a village in Hertfordshire, in Caldicote parish, had a walnut tree, in 1627, for which Mr. Penn, the lord of the manor, was offered 50l. It covered 76 poles of ground, and the weight of the boughs on each side cleft the trunk in two. Mr. Penn had 19 loads of plank out of it; a gun-stock maker in London had as much as cost 10l. carriage, and there were 30 loads more of roots and branches.

SIGETH, or ZIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary. Soliman the magnificent, emperor of the Turks, died at the siege of this place in 1566.—MEZERAY, v. 89.—DU FRESNOY, *Tab. Chron.* ii. 206. Long. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

SIGEUM, N. W. from Troy, is now called Yeny Cheyr. The promontory on which the present village is situated bears the name of Cape Janissary. —CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii. 160. The tombs of Achilles, Patroclus, and Antilochus, are yet entire, N. E. of the village, 165.

"Here we thy relics, great Achilles, blend  
With dear Patroclus, thy departed friend\*;  
In the same urn a separate space contains  
Thy next belov'd Antilochus' remains.  
Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround  
Thy destin'd tomb, and cast a mighty mound;  
High on the shore the growing hills we raise,  
That wide th' extended Hellespont surveys;  
Where all, from age to age, who pass the  
coast,  
May point Achilles' tomb, and hail the  
mighty ghost."

*Odyssey*, book 24.

\* This is agreeable to the request made to Achilles by the ghost of Patroclus, in the *Iliad*.

"Hear then! and as in fate and love we  
join,  
Ah suffer that my bones may rest with thine;

SIHON, or GIHON, or AMU, a large river of Asia, which rises in Bukharia, and runs into the lake Aral, though formerly it ran into the Caspian Sea; but its course was changed by the Tartars. It was anciently the Taxartes.

SILBOE, a town of Norway, about 30 miles S. E. from Drontheim. There is a copper-mine near this town. Long. 11. 40. E. lat. 63. 15. N.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It has mines of silver, lead, gold, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and quicksilver.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It was taken by the Russians in 1810. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Missovo, 155 miles N. N. E. of Adrianople.

SILLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the right bank of the Niger. This was the extent of Mr. Park's travels in Africa. It is a large town 75 miles N. E. of Sego. Long. 1. 34. W. lat. 14. 48. N.

SIMOIS, a river of Asia, which rises in Mount Ida, and falls into the

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That golden urn thy goddess mother gave  
May mix our ashes in one common grave."

Lord Byron, in the "Bride of Abydos," observes, that

"Now flocks are grazing on the mound  
Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow;  
That mighty heap of gather'd ground  
Which Ammon's son ran proudly round,  
By nations rais'd, by monarchs crown'd,  
Is now a lone and nameless barrow!  
Within—thy dwelling place how narrow!  
Without—can only strangers breathe  
The name of him that *was* beneath.  
Dust long outlasts the storied stone—  
But thou—thy very dust is gone!"



Hellespont half a league to the N. N. E. of Cape Sigeum.

SIMOVEISK, a small village of Russia, on the borders of the Don, was the birth-place of Ikhelman Pugatsheff, the author of a rebellion in 1773.—*TOOKE'S Hist. of Cath.* II. ii. 208. Long. 44. 0. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

SINAI, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, and in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Sinai and Horeb were probably two tops of the same mountain; or rather, Horeb was a common name of the whole ridge of mountains on which Sinai was situated. Here the law was given to Moses; for which reason the Mahomedans have it in great veneration: and here the Christians have a monastery.

“Here God pronounc'd his dreadful law,  
And struck the chosen tribes with awe.”

WATTS.

SIN, or ZIN, a city and desert S. of the Holy Land, in Arabia Petraea. Scripture distinguishes two cities and two deserts of Sin. The first was near *Egypt* and the Red Sea. Here God rained manna on the children of Israel. The second is also S. of Palestine, but towards the *Dead Sea*. Here Moses and Aaron offended the Lord, at the Waters of Strife.—*Numbers*, xx. 13. Miriam, the sister of Moses, so kindly solicitous for his preservation when exposed in his ark of bulrushes among the flags, by the brink of the river Nile, died at Kadesh, in the Wilderness of Sin, in the 40th year of the Exodus.—*Num.* xx. Long. 33. 2. E. lat. 28. 27. N.

SINBIRSK, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name on the river Wolga. Long. 48. 0. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

SINDE.—See *INDUS*, and *TATTA*.

SINDY, a province of Hindoostan Proper. In soil and climate it resembles Egypt. Few countries are

more unhealthy to Europeans. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter. The ladies wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs; and when they die they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiah-gush.

SINES, a maritime town of Alemtejo, or Alentejo, in Portugal. Vasco de Gama, the first circumnavigator of the Cape of Good Hope, was born here. Long. 8. 45. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

SIN-GAN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si. It is one of the largest and most beautiful in the empire, next to Peking. In its territories bats of a singular species are found; they are as large as domestic fowls; and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. It has a great trade in mules. Long. 108. 43. E. lat. 34. 16. N.

SINGIDUNUM, an ancient town of Panonia (Hungary). The Roman emperor Jovian was born here about the year 331. Singidunum is undoubtedly the present Belgrade; and an island in the Saave, near this place, preserves the name of Singia.—*D'ANVILLE*. Long. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

SINIBRA, or SYNORIA, an ancient town on the Euphrates, in Armenia Minor, now Caramania, Asia. Here Pompey attacked Mithridates, 66 years B. C., at night, just as the moon was rising. It is said, that the moon shining from behind the Romans



lengthened their shadows so much, that the archers of Mithridates shot their arrows at these, mistaking the shadow for the substance, and Pompey obtained a complete victory.—*GOLDSMITH'S Rome*, i. 399.

**SINNAMARI**, a river of Guiana, in S. America. It rises in lat.  $4^{\circ} 12' N.$  and falls into the Ocean about 80 miles N. W. of Cayenne. It has been rendered interesting by the French deputies having been banished to its shores in 1797. Some of them fell victims to this savage and inhospitable clime; the others, with the exception of Pichegru, were recalled by Buonaparte, in 1799.

**SINOBE**, or **SINOPE**, a seaport of Natolia, in Asia. Here Diogenes was born, 414 years B. C.—*ANACHARSIS*, 4th edit. 8vo. ii. 121. It was the burial-place of Mithridates the Great, who is said to have so fortified his body against poisons, that when he wished to destroy himself he found none sufficiently strong to effect his purpose.

“ ——— des plus chères mains craignant  
les trahisons,  
J'ai pris soin de m'armer contre tous les poi-  
sons.

J'ai su, par un longue et penible industrie,  
Des plus mortels venins prévenir la furie.”

RACINE.

Long.  $33. 55. E.$  lat.  $41. 5. N.$

**SINUESSA**, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium, on the confines of Campania. It was famous for its hot-baths. Here Horace, in his 5th Satire, book i., mentions meeting with his friends Plotius, Varius\*, and Virgil.

“ ——— ; namque  
Plotius et Varius Sinuessæ, Virgiliusque,  
Occurrunt.”

“ Next rising morn with double joy we greet,  
When we with Plotius, Varius, Virgil meet :

\* Plotius and Varius were the persons to whom Augustus intrusted the correction of the *Æneid*, after Virgil's death.

Pure spirits these, the world no purer knows;  
For none my heart with such affection glows.  
How oft did we embrace! Our joys how  
great!

For sure no blessing in the power of fate  
Can be compar'd, in sanity of mind,  
To friends of such companionable kind.”

FRANCIS'S *Horace*.

The emperor Claudius, the successor of Caligula, was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wished to raise her son, Nero, to the throne. For this purpose she employed Locusta, a woman of well known skill in the trade of poisoning. A dish of mushrooms was the vehicle of the poison; but as this did not operate fast enough, Xenophon, his physician, whom she had seduced to her interest, under pretence of relieving his stomach, searched his throat with a feather tinged with the most subtle poison, and thus effected his death. He died in the 63d year of his age, A. D. 54, after a reign of 13 years, neither distinguished by humanity nor courage, but debased by weakness and irresolution. He was succeeded by Nero.—*MURPHY'S Tacitus*.

**SION**, an ancient town of Switzerland, and capital of the Valais. Long.  $7. 12. E.$  lat.  $46. 6. N.$

**SIOUT**, one of the largest towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and the ruins of an amphitheatre and Roman sepulchres. The best dates in Egypt grow here. Long.  $31. 24. E.$  lat.  $27. 25. N.$

**SIRENUSÆ**, two or three small islands, or rocks, on the coast of Campania, S. E. of the island of Capriæ, now called Gallina and Galli. These islands were celebrated as the abode of the Sirens, fabulous women or birds, who by their music or songs were supposed to decoy mariners thither to be shipwrecked.

“ Next, where the Sirens dwell, you plow the  
seas;  
Their song is death, and makes destruction  
please.



Unblest the man, whom music wins to stay  
 Nigh the curst shore, and listen to the lay;  
 No more that wretch shall view the joys of  
     life,  
 His blooming offspring, or his beauteous  
     wife!  
 In verdant meads they sport, and wide  
     around  
 Lie human bones that whiten all the ground;  
 The ground polluted floats with human gore,  
 And human carnage taints the dreadful  
     shore.  
 Fly swift the dang'rous coast; let every ear  
 Be stopp'd against the song! 'tis death to  
     hear!  
 Firm to the mast with chains thyself be  
     bound,  
 Nor trust thy virtue to th' enchanting sound.  
 If, mad with transport, freedom thou de-  
     mand,  
 Be every fetter strain'd, and added band to  
     band."

Their names were Leucosia, Parthenope, and Ligæa. The wise Ulysses escaped their wiles by stopping the ears of his mariners, and ordering them to tie him to the mast while sailing by them.—POPE'S *Homer's Odyssey*, book xii. Long. 14. 22. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

SIRIAN, a seaport of Pegu, Asia, on the river Appoo. It is frequented by the Dutch and English. The ruby\* is said to be found in certain streams near the town of Sirian.

SIRI-NEGOR.—See SICI-NAGUR.

SIRHIND, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi; whence silk was brought into Europe from India†.

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\* The kings of Peru, Ava, and Siam, monopolize the fine rubies; as the sovereigns of the peninsula of India have done with regard to the diamonds. The finest ruby in the world is in the possession of the first of these monarchs.—MR. MAWE'S *Treatise on Diamonds*.

† In the reign of Justinian, about the year 555, some eggs of the silk-worm were conveyed in a hollow cane to Constantinople; and to this colony all the silk-worms and silk manufactures owe their existence and origin.—KEYSLER'S *Travels*, i. 290.—PRIDEAUX'S *Com.* ii. 468.

SIRMICH, the ancient Sirmium, a town of Slavonia. It was the birth-place of the emperor Probus.—See SIRMUM. Valerius Maximus died here. Constantine II. and Gratian were natives of this place, which was the capital of Pannonia. Long. 19. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SIRMIO, or SIRMIONE, a town and promontory on the Lago di Garda, or Benacus, in the territory of Verona, whence the river Mincio flows. Catullus, the Roman poet, resided here.—See VERONA.—REV. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Classical Tour*, i. 93.

SIRMUM, an ancient town of Pannonia, now Hungary, on the river Save. It was the birth-place of Probus, who, from an obscure condition, was raised to the imperial dignity. His death happened near this place, in a mutiny of his soldiers. He permitted the Pannonians to plant vines, and to him the productions of Tokay have been attributed. Maximian, who fought under the emperor Aurelian, and Probus, on the banks of the Danube, Rhine, and Euphrates, afterwards shared the imperial sceptre with Dioclesian, who was a native of this place.

SISTERON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence; seated on the right bank of the Durance. Long. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

SISTON, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles N. E. from Bristol, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. Tin ore has been found here; and there is a manufactory of brass, and another of saltpetre. Long. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

SITTINGBOURN, a town in Kent, in the road to Canterbury. It has several good inns; at one of which (the Red Lion) Henry V. and his retinue, on his return from France, were treated by a gentleman of the



name of Norwood, at the expense of 9s. 9d. only; wine being then 2d a quart, and every thing else in proportion. Long. O. 48. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SIVERHAUSEN. — See SIEVERHAUSEN.

SKALHOLDT, a town of Iceland; in the neighbourhood of which are situated the boiling springs of Iceland, called Geyser; which see.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water; to the N. of which it is situated. Here eagles and other birds of prey resort. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. (See HEBRIDES.) There are numbers of deer and different kinds of game in this island, which abounds with limestone, marble, &c. The basaltic columns, resembling the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave, at the E. end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights.—See BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.* Many thousands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the chief place. Long. 6. 10. W. lat. 57. 18. N.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country. Long. 10. O. E. lat. 54. 39. N.

SLESWICK, an ancient and consi-

derable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are of brick, and resemble those of Holland. Sleswick is situate near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley. Long. 9. 35. E. lat. 54. 34. N.

SLIEBH-DONARD, a mountain of Down, in Ireland, is said to be 3150 feet high above the level of the sea.—BEAUFORT'S *Memoirs of a Map of Ireland*, 20.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, and the only market-town in the county of the same name. Long. 8. 20. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

SLONIM, a town situated on the river Sczara, in Lithuania, Poland. In an action here, fought by Prince Radzivil against the forces of Catherine II., in 1764, two ladies of the highest rank appeared in the field. One was sister to the prince, the other his wife. The latter, scarcely seventeen years of age, fought on horseback, and with a pistol in her hand encouraged the troops to do their duty. When the Russians obtained the victory, she saved her life by swimming her horse across the river Niemen.—WRAXALL'S *Memoirs*, ii. 121.

SLOUGH, a village in Berkshire, about 2 miles from Windsor, on the Bath road. Here is the residence of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, to whom science is indebted for the discovery of the 7th primary planet, to which he gave the name of Georgium Sidus.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on the Globes*. Long. O. 30. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name; famous for three battles gained here by Constantine, duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in



the reign of Sigismund I. Long. 27. 44. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SLUYS, a town of France in the department of the Scheld, late province of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsant, with a good harbour, 10 miles N. of Bruges. In 1340, the English fleet, commanded by Edward III. in person, defeated the French near this town, and destroyed a great number of their ships\*.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia. It is famous for the confederacy entered into, in 1530, by the German Protestants against the emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The design of it was, to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the river Werra. Long. 10. 40. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden. This province has immense forests of pines and firs. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the Russian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name situated on the Dnieper. It carries on a trade in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, and furs. Prince

Potemkin\* was born in the environs of Smolensko, in 1739, of a family very little known.—*TOOKE'S Life of Cath.* II. 300. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1812, but the Russians retook it the same year. Long. 31. 22. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

SMORGENY, a town of Russia, between Minsk and Wilna, about 50 miles from the latter place. Here Buonaparte, in his precipitate retreat from Russia, delivered over the command of the remains of his suffering army to Murat; and, shrouding himself under a feigned name, travelled in a single sledge through Wilna and Warsaw to Dresden, whence he pursued his journey, still in disguise, through Leipsic and Mentz, to Paris.—*Chris. Obser.* vol. xi.

SMRADIATKA, a bathing-place in Moravia. Here Count Von Berchtold, the *Howard* of Austria, fell a victim to his humane efforts in 1809. He travelled in Europe for 13 years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and every where to promote the former and mitigate the latter. He converted a fine castle, which belonged to him in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians; in attending whom, he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.—See CHERSON, and ISLINGTON, in *Gaz.*

SMYRNA, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and one of the

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\* This grievous misfortune was long unknown to Philip de Valois, king of France; no one daring to carry him the news, till his buffoon, by an unlucky jest, gave him occasion to discover it. He came into the king's presence in a seeming passion, and cried out several times, *Cowardly Englishmen, dastardly Englishmen, faint-hearted Englishmen.* The king asked him why he called them so? The jester answered, *Because they durst not leap out of their ships into the sea, as our brave Frenchmen did.*—*RAPIN*, i. 419.

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\* Potemkin was indebted for his honours and fortunes to a FEATHER. In the revolution which placed Catherine II. on the throne, she appeared at the head of the Ismailof guards; when Potemkin, then a young officer in the cavalry, perceiving that she had no feather in her hat, as she appeared on that momentous occasion *en militaire*, rode up to her, and presented his.—*CARR'S N. Summer.*



largest and richest cities of the Levant. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, beside drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats' hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. All the trade passes through the hands of the Jews. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay. Smyrna is frequently visited by pestilence and by locusts; but it is a popular belief in the Levant, that they never have the two plagues together. Against locusts storks are the best defence. These pay an annual visit to Turkey. They arrive in vast numbers about the middle of March, and always in the night. They arrange their progress very systematically; sending forward their scouts, who make their appearance a day or two before the grand army, and then return to give in their report; after which the whole body advances. Early in October they take their departure in the same manner; so that no one can tell whence they come, or whither they go. They are known in the night-time to leave all the villages, and have been seen in the air like an immense cloud.—MACGILL'S *Travels*. i. 125.—*Edin. Rev.* xii. 328. Smyrna was taken by Tamerlane, 1402, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 102. Bion and Homer\* were natives.—ANACHARSIS, 4th edit. 8vo. i. 72. Of this city, the illustrious Polycarp was appointed bishop by the apostles

\* Great uncertainty prevails concerning the time and place of Homer's nativity; but Smyrna is generally supposed to have the honour of having given birth to this illustri-

themselves: here he continued for a long course of years, and was at last a martyr to his religion.—*Lit. Pan.* iv. 1127. *Ch. Obser.* iii. 521. Long. 27. 8. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

SNAFIELD, the loftiest mountain in the Isle of Man: its height is about 580 yards. From the top of it they have a fair prospect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

SNITTERFIELD, a village 3 miles from Stratford upon Avon, and about as many from Warwick. Jago, the poet, died at this village, of which he was vicar, in 1781, aged 65 years.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anecdotes*, iii. 51.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales. Its name signifies, literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. Mr. Pennant says, "that the height of this mountain, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3568 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks, and Ida by the Cretans." From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of England, Cum-

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ous poet, who is said, like our immortal Milton, to have been blind.

"Dear to the Muse, who gave his days to  
flow  
With mighty blessings, mix'd with mighty  
woe:  
With clouds of darkness quench'd his visual  
ray,  
But gave him skill to raise the lofty lay."  
*Odyssey*, book 8th.

"Great Homer's birth sev'n rival cities  
claim,  
Too mighty such monopoly of fame;  
Yet not to birth alone did Homer owe  
His wond'rous worth; what Egypt could  
bestow,  
With all the schools of Greece and Asia  
join'd,  
Enlarg'd th' immense expansion of his mind.  
SEWARD.



berland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and lakes innumerable. Such a bountiful display of nature at once astonishes and charms the beholder.

SOAR, a river of England, which rises not far from Hinckley in Leicestershire, and flows towards the N. E. through that country to Leicester, where it turns to the north, to meet soon after the Wreak from the confines of Rutland, and then inclines to the N. W., passing near Loughborough to join the Trent a little below Cavendish bridge, and at a short distance from the mouth of the Derwent. It more than half encompasses the ancient town of Leicester, washing also the walls of Leicester Abbey, where Wolsey finished his life.—SKRINE'S *Rivers*, p. 49.

SOCIETY ISLES, islands in the Polynesia, S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1769, situate between  $150^{\circ} 57'$  and  $152^{\circ} 0'$  W. long. and  $16^{\circ} 10'$  and  $16^{\circ} 55'$  S. lat. They are six in number; namely, Huahine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Maurua, and Ta-booyamanoo, or Saunders Island. The soil, productions, people, language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Long.  $151^{\circ}$ . O. W. lat.  $16^{\circ} 55'$ . S.

SOCOTARA, or SOCOTRA, an island in the Arabian Sea, about 25 miles from Cape Gardafui, 24 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and fruit, and its trade consists chiefly in aloes\*, frankin-

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\* Aloes is made from the leaves of a plant resembling our sempervivum, or house-leek; the roots and stalk of which being cut away, the rest strongly pressed, and the juice boiled up to a certain height; after which it is put into earthen pots, closely stopped for eight months, and is then put into skins for sale.

cense, amber-gris, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral.—KERR'S *Voyages and Travels*, ix. 226. Long.  $54^{\circ}$  O. E. lat.  $12^{\circ} 15'$  N.

SODOM, the capital city of Pentapolis, for some time the dwelling-place of Lot, the nephew of Abraham. The crimes of this city were so great, that God destroyed it by fire, with three other neighbouring cities, Gomorrah, Zeboim, and Admah, which were as wicked as itself, A. M. 2107. B. C. 1897. The plain wherein they stood was pleasant and fruitful; but after the cities were burned, it was overflowed by the Jordan river, which there formed the Dead Sea, or Lake of Sodom\*. CALMET'S *Dict.* Long.  $35^{\circ} 52'$ . E. lat.  $31^{\circ} 5'$  N.

SODOR, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man; for which reason the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man. Long.  $6^{\circ} 40'$  W. lat.  $56^{\circ} 19'$  N.

SOEST, a large town of Westphalia, Germany. Sir Peter Lely, an eminent painter, was born here; and Aldegrevier, a considerable engraver and printer. Long.  $8^{\circ} 11'$ . E. lat.  $51^{\circ} 41'$  N.

SOFALA, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, which has mines of

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\* The south of Syria, that is, the hollow through which the Jordan flows, is a country of volcanoes. The bituminous and sulphureous sources of the lake Asphaltites, the lava, the pumice stones thrown upon its banks, and the hot baths of Tabaria, demonstrate, that this valley has been the seat of a subterraneous fire, which is not yet extinguished. Clouds of smoke are often observed to issue from the lake, and new crevices to be formed upon its banks.—VOLNEY'S *Travels*.



gold. Its capital is of the same name. It is supposed to be the Ophir to which Solomon's fleet repaired for gold, elephants' teeth, &c. —ROBERTSON'S *Disquis. concerning India*, 9. —BRUCE'S *Travels*.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It is commercial and populous. Long. 23. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SOHO, the name of a set of works, or manufactory, which covers several acres of ground, situated on the borders of Staffordshire, 2 miles from Birmingham. It was established by the late ingenious Mr. Boulton. Here buttons, buckles, toys, cutlery, and different articles of the Birmingham trade, are manufactured. Steam-engines, on the most extensive plan and powers, have been made here; and the coinage of copper, and stamping of dollars, have been carried on here, excelling every other manufacture in the world.

SOHR, a village S. of Trautenau, in Bohemia, where the king of Prussia obtained a victory over Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1745, though the Austrians had penetrated into his camp, and carried off the military chest, and the king's own cabinet. —BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 83. —TOWERS'S *Mem. of Fred. Geo. Universelle de HUBNER*, v. 40. Long. 16. 0. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

SOISSONS, a city of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonois. It produces corn, hemp, flax, and beans. Crispin and his brother were beheaded here. —BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Clovis gained a victory over Siagrius, a Roman general, at Soissons, in the year 486. Pepin, the first French monarch of the Carolingian or second race, was crowned at Soissons, A. D. 752, by St. Boniface, archbishop of Mayence. —HENAULT, 34,

Charles of Lorraine, duke of Mayenne, who made war against Henry the IVth of France, in which he showed more courage than activity\*, died at Soissons in 1611. Long. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

SOLEBAY.—See SOUTHWOLD.

SOLEURE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It has a noble church, built with a rude sort of marble found in its vicinity. Long. 7. 19. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Switzerland.

SOLFATARRA, a lake of Italy, near Tivoli, in which are some floating islands.

SOLFATERRA, a mountain in the kingdom of Naples. It has a crater which ejects flames and smoke. Great quantities of sulphur and alum are found in it.

SOLI, a town on the coast of Cilicia, S. W. from Tarsus, which was also called Pompeiopolis. It was the birth-place of Aratus, who is quoted by St. Paul in his oration to the Athenians on Mars's Hill; *Acts*, xvii. 28. "For in him we live and move, and have our being (as certain also of your own poets have said); for we are also his offspring." —ELTON'S *Classics*, i. 274.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the sea between England and Scotland. A rampart or wall was raised by Adrian, extending from this place to the river Tyne, near Newcastle, about eighty miles, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians into Britain.

SOLWAY MOSS, a noted morass consisting of about 1600 acres, on the river Esk, in Cumberland (some say Dumfries, in Scotland). It is

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\* Contemporary authors assert, that he spent more time at his *table*, than his illustrious antagonist passed in his *bed*.



raised a little above the adjoining tract, with a crust too weak in the driest summer to bear a man's weight. In Nov. 1771, it burst its banks at a gap twenty yards wide; and when it began to flow, was in depth 5 or 6 yards. It continued in motion slowly forward, and by this eruption covered 600 acres of level ground to the depth of 15 feet.—Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geog.* ii. 467.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* It is memorable for the shameful defeat of James the Vth's army by the English in 1542; grief for which brought James to the grave. It is called the *Raid of Solway Moss*.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 107, 110, 112.—RAPIN.—See FALKLAND in *Gaz.*

SOMERBY, near Leicester, gave birth to the famous surgeon Cheselden, in 1688. Long. 1. 4. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile. It is one of the largest counties in England. Great quantities of cheese are made in it; of which that of Cheddar is thought equal to Parmesan. It is well watered, and supplied with fish, by the rivers Avon, Severn, Parret, Frome, Ax, Torre, and Tone. Its greatest hills are Mendip, Poulton, and Quantock.

SOMERTON, an ancient town of Somersetshire, whence the county derives its name. Its market for corn is considerable. Long. 2. 43. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

SOMME, a department of France, which takes its name from the river Somme. It includes the late province of Picardy.

SOMME, a river of France, which rises in the department of Aisne, and falls into the English Channel. In 1346, Edward III. passed this river in the face of a numerous army.—*Mod. Europe*.—MEZERAY.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valtelline. Many protestants were massacred here in 1620. Long. 9. 40. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

SONERGON, or SUNNERGAUM, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufactory of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on one of the branches of the Burrampooter. Long. 90. 42. E. lat. 23. 33. N.

SONORA, a province of New Spain, in America, which extends along the gulf of California.

SONORO, a province of New Biscay, North America. It is divided from Cinaloa by the great river Hiaqui. It is not only very fertile in maize, grapes, and other fruits, but has many rich mines that are little worked.

SOOLOO, islands of the Eastern Ocean, which are rich in pearls.—PINKERTON, ii. 451. Long. 119. 0. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

SORBONNE, a village near Sens, in France, in the department of Ardennes, late province of Champagne, was the birth-place of Robert Sorbon, confessor to St. Louis; and of Jacques Clement, who assassinated Henry III. of France in 1589. The famous cardinal Richelieu, a great master in state affairs in the reign of Louis XIII., was interred here in 1642.—*Mon. Rev.* lii. 471. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

SOREK, a valley and town near Zorah, N. E. of Gaza, and E. of Ascalon. The wine of Sorek was famous among the ancients, and is supposed to have been also called the wine of Ascalon. Delilah, Samson's infamous mistress, resided in the valley of Sorek.—*Judges*, xvi. 4. Long. 34. 50. E. lat. 31. 33. N.



**SORIA**, a town in Old Castile, Spain, near the Douero, where Numantia once stood. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 41. 47. N.

**SORRENTO**, a seaport of Naples, where Torquato Tasso\*, the first among modern, and, with the exception of Homer, of all poets, was born in 1544. He died at the age of 51, in the year 1595, at Rome.—*STOLBERG'S Travels*. iii. 184.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxv. 2. It was anciently called Syrentum, from its enchanting situation, and is the coolest and most healthy situation in the southern part of Italy. Long. 14. 24. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

**Sos**, a village in Arragon, on the frontiers of Navarre, was the birth-place of Ferdinand V., styled the Catholic, in 1469. He received this title from the Pope, after his expulsion of the Moors, in 1492, from Spain; and his successors have continued the title. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

**SOUCY**, a village near Sens, in the

department of Yonne, late province of Champagne, France. Jean Cousin, who is considered as the founder of the French school of painting, was born here in 1501.—*MILLIN'S Travels*. Long. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

**SOULAGE**, a village of France, near Narbonne. Montfaucon, a very learned antiquary, was born here in 1655. Long. 3. 7. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

**SOUND**, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Ocean into the Baltic. It is about four miles broad; and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltic. The origin of this duty was, to defray the expense of light-houses, and buoys, for the convenience and safety of ships\*.—*HANWAY'S Travels*. The Sound is two miles and a half broad at the narrowest part, where the sand banks on the Danish, and the Scheeren rocks on the Swedish coast, confine the channel so much, that men of war, of a great draught of water, can only pass one after the other.

**SOUR**.—See **TYRE**.

**SOUSON-JHIRLI**, or **OUSWALA**, a river of Asia, anciently the Granicus; which see.

**SOU-TCHEOU-FOU**, a city of China, the second in the province of Kiangnan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water, that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the country round it is so delightful, that the Chinese call this city the paradise of the world. The brocades and em-

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\* Of the promising genius and early compositions of Tasso, many surprising things have been related. The following lines he addressed to his mother, when he left Naples to follow his father's fortune, and was then only nine years old :

“ Relentless Fortune, in my early years,  
Removes me from a mother's tender breast :  
With frequent sighs I call to mind her tears,  
When with a farewell kiss my lips she press'd.

“ I hear her prayers with ardour breath'd to heav'n,  
Aside now wafted by the devious wind :  
No more to her unhappy son 'tis given  
A mother's soft indulgent cares to find.

“ No more her fondling arms shall round me spread,  
Far from her sight reluctant I retire ;  
Like young *Camilla*, or *Ascanius*\*, led  
To trace the footsteps of my wand'ring sire.”

HOOLE'S *Tasso*, vol. i.

\* See Note in p. 10 of *Gaz.*

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\* The Great Belt, on the other side of Zealand, is not so narrow as the Sound : but the islands on all sides, and the circuitous navigation, both before it is entered, and after vessels have passed it, render the passage by the Sound preferable for ships sailing out of or into the Baltic.



broideries made here, are esteemed throughout the whole empire. Its population is prodigious. Long. 120. O. E. lat. 31. 22. N.

SOUTH AMERICA, the population of which is estimated at about 13,000,000, is an extensive peninsula, connected with North America by the isthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines, as follows:—

Spanish dominions, computed at more than 5,000 geographical miles, and containing about 9,000,000 inhabitants.

Chief Towns.

Terra Firma..... { Panama and Carthage.

Peru ..... Lima.

Chili..... St. Jago.

Paraguay ..... Buenos Ayres.

Portuguese Dominions. Chief Place.

Brazil ..... St. Salvador.

French Dominions. Chief Place.

Cayenne..... Cayenne.

Dutch Dominions. Chief Place.

Surinam..... Paramaribo.

Aborigines' Dominions.

Amazonia.

Patagonia.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport of Hampshire. It trades chiefly to Guernsey and Jersey, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. At this place Canute repressed the impious flattery of his courtiers.—Mr. TOMKINS'S *Rays of Genius*, i. 170. Philip of Spain landed here, when he came to espouse our Mary.—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Brit.* i. 30.—*Eng. Deli.* Henry V. embarked at Southampton, when he set out on his expedition against France.—HASSELL'S *Tour*.—*Note to Shakspear's Henry V.* act iii.—The pious Dr. Watts was born at Southampton in 1674.—WILSON'S

*Hist. of Dissent. Churches*, i. 294. In the church of All Saints, the remains of captain Carteret, a celebrated navigator, and of Bryan Edwards, author of the "History of the West Indies," are deposited; and in the church of Holy Rood, Miss E. Stanley was interred in 1738\*. Long. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHEND, a village in Essex, the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing. Long. 1. 41. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

SOUTHILL, a village 8 miles S. E. from Bedford. The church contains a plain monument, with an inscription, to the memory of admiral John Byng, who was shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

SOUTHMOLTON, a town of Eng-

\* At the age of eighteen, she was mistress not only of the English and French, but in a high degree of the Greek and Roman learning. The poet Thomson has celebrated this accomplished woman in his "Seasons."

"And art thou, Stanley, of that sacred band?"

Alas, for us too soon! Tho' rais'd above  
The reach of human pain, above the flight  
Of human joy; yet with a mingled ray  
Of sadly pleas'd remembrance, must thou  
feel

A mother's love, a mother's tender woe:  
Who seeks thee still, in many a former scene;  
Seeks thy fair form, thy lovely beaming eyes,  
Thy pleasing converse, by gay lively sense  
Inspir'd; where moral wisdom mildly shone,  
Without the toil of art; and virtue glow'd  
In all her smiles, without forbidding pride.  
But, O thou best of parents! wipe thy tears;  
Or rather to Parental Nature pay  
The tears of grateful joy, who for a while  
Lent thee this younger self, this opening  
bloom

Of thy enlightened mind and gentle worth.  
Believe the Muse: the wintry blast of death  
Kills not the buds of virtue; no, they  
spread,

Beneath the heavenly beam of brighter suns,  
Through endless ages, into higher powers.

*Summer*, line 564, &c.



land, in the county of Devon, on the river Mole, which runs into the river Tan. Here are manufactories of serges and shalloons. Long. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

SOUTHWARK, called the Borough, in Surrey. It contains several charitable foundations, particularly St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital\*, and the Magdalen Hospital, besides the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, the county bridewell, and county gaol. Long. 0. 0. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

SOUTHWOLD, or SOLEBAY, in Suffolk, is memorable for an engagement between the English, under James, duke of York, and the Dutch under De Ruyter, in 1672; in which the gallant earl of Sandwich was blown up.—*Naval Chron.* i. 71.—*Beaut. of Eng.*—HUME's *Hist. of Eng.*

SOWERBY, in the parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire, was the birth-place of archbishop Tillotson, greatly esteemed by king William III.† He was born in 1630, and died in the arms of his beloved friend the pious Robert Nelson, Esq.—NOBLE's *Cont. of Grainger*, i. 78.

SPA, a town in Westphalia, Germany. The inhabitants make toys, and it is famous for its medicinal springs.

\* See Guy, in BUTLER's *Ch. & Biog. Ex.*

† It is related, that the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., after having married, in 1677, Mary, the eldest daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James II., was hurried away so quickly, that on arriving at Canterbury, and soliciting a loan from the Corporation, the Mayor and his brethren were really afraid to lend him. Dr. Tillotson, then Dean of Canterbury, on hearing of it, collected some plate and offered it; which so pleased the prince, that on coming to the throne he made Tillotson archbishop of Canterbury.—RAPIN.

"Here mild Hygeia pours, from various springs,  
The stream salubrious which the fibres strings;

The faded colour to the cheek recalls,  
And lights new lustre in the visual balls,

BROWN's *Philemon*, book viii.

Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

SPAIN, a considerable country in Europe. It contains 14 provinces. On the N. Galicia, Asturia, Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia; E. Valencia, and Murcia; S. Granada and Andalusia; W. Estramadura and Leon; middle, Old Castile and New Castile. The air is dry and serene, and the soil very fertile. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, hemp, barilla (a species of potash), and even sugar-canes. It produces the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Their wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. Their wild bulls have so much ferocity, that their bull-feasts were the most magnificent spectacles the court of Spain could exhibit. Their domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, black cattle, sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquois stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently, moreover, it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but, since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are, the Duero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro.



The religion is Roman Catholic ; and since the return from France of the reigning prince, Ferdinand VII., the *Inquisition* has been reinstated, with all its terrific attributes\*.

SPAIN, NEW. — See MEXICO, OLD.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a town in Dalmatia, N. W. from Ragusa, and S. E. from Zara, with a good harbour. Here are the ruins of a place where Diocletian resided after his resignation, and in which he died in the 68th year of his age.—GIBBON.—GOLDSMITH'S *Rome*, ii. 470. Long. 16. 45. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnshire, near the mouth of the Welland. Near it is the greatest heronry in England.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally strong, being surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Long. 13. 48. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

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\* The *Inquisition* was first established at Toulouse, in France, by Pope Gregory IX., about the year 1233.—RAPIN, i. 280, note 6.

“ The intemperate zeal of Ferdinand and Isabella led them to introduce this ecclesiastical tribunal, equally contrary to the natural rights of mankind and the mild spirit of the gospel, into Spain about the year 1483. The Court of Inquisition decides upon the honour, fortune, and even life, of the unhappy wretch who happens to fall under the suspicion of heresy, or a contempt of any thing prescribed by the church ; without his knowing his accusers, being confronted with them, or permitted either defence or appeal. Six thousand persons were burnt, by order of this sanguinary tribunal, within four years after the appointment of Torquemada, the first inquisitor-general ; and upwards of one hundred thousand felt its fury.—*Mod. Eur.* ii. 114.—*Enc. Brit.* 4th edit. xix. 504,

SPANISH TOWN, or ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, a seaport of Jamaica, capital of the island, situated on the river Cobre. Long. 76. 44. W. lat. 18. 1. N.

SPELLO, a town in the duchy of Spoleto, States of the Church, Italy, between Nocera and Foligni. It was the ancient Hispellum, supposed to be the birth-place of Propertius. Some say he was a native of Mevania ; which see.

SPERCHIUS, a river which runs into the Maliac gulf, N. W. of Thermopylæ.

SPERDILLEN, a lake of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys.

SPEY, the most rapid river of Scotland, which rises in Inverness-shire, and runs into the German Ocean, after dividing the counties of Inverness and Bamff. The Spey, long before it reaches the small town of Fochabers, near its mouth, widens considerably, and becomes navigable.—SKRINE'S *Rivers*, 109.

SPIRE, an imperial free city of Germany. It was burnt by the French in 1689. The French took it again in 1792, and in 1794. Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was buried at Spire\* in 1106.—See LIEGE. Rodolph the Great, founder of the House of Austria, was buried here in 1290 or 1291.—See GER-

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\* The name Protestant originated in Germany ; and the followers of Luther's doctrine were so distinguished, because, in 1529, they formally *protested* as well against the condemnatory decree of the emperor Charles V. as against the similar one at Spire, making an appeal from both sentences to a general council. The appellation has since been sometimes restricted to those who held the tenets of Calvin ; but of late it is become the general denomination of sects of every description, who, continuing to profess the Christian religion, have revolted from the faith and supremacy of the Roman see.



MERSHEIM.—COXE'S *House of Austria*, i. 64. Long. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

SPIRITU SANCTO, a province or captainship of Brazil. It occupies a line of coast about 50 leagues S. of Porto Seguro. The harbour is extremely commodious. The country around is fertile and pleasant, and abounds with thriving plantations. The population of this captainship is estimated at about 25,000 souls. GRANT'S *Hist. of Brazil*, 202.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe. Its name signifies a conical-topped mountain, and is derived from the great frequency of this appearance in that country.—DE PAGE'S *Trav.* iii. 165. It has no settled inhabitants, but abounds with bears and foxes. For about the space of three months Spitzbergen\* is shrouded in one uninterrupted night.

"Mean-time continued darkness veils the  
skies,  
And suns with unavailing ardour rise.

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\* To the Dutchmen who, in the year 1596, wintered on the north eastern coast of this island, the sun became invisible on the 3d of November, and only appeared to them on the 24th of January, after having had a sort of twilight for upwards of fourteen days. This long night is, however, somewhat cheered by the aurora borealis, which appears in its full magnificence and splendor only in the polar regions. During the impenetrable darkness, sometimes for upwards of eight days together, tremendous hurricanes, with impetuous falls of snow and icy particles, raged with such fury, that the wretched hunters dared not stir a step from their huts for fear of not being able to find them again. Through this deep polar night the Russian sailors marked the passing days by the burning of lamps, which they filled afresh with fish blubber every 24 hours.—TOOKE'S *View of the Russian Empire*, iii. 93.

Nature no more her various face can boast,  
But form is huddled up in night and lost.  
Such are the climes beneath the frozen zone,  
Where cheerless winter plants her dreary  
throne."—LUCAN'S *Phar.* bk. iv.

It was discovered in 1596 by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, and the Russians from Archangel maintain a kind of colony here.—See GREENLAND. Long. 16. 0. E. lat. 78. 30. N.

SPOLETO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, which exhibits many remains of former magnificence. Great plenty of truffles are found in its vicinity.—BUSCHING, iii. 153. It is supplied with water from the neighbouring mountains by the means of an aqueduct of surprising height, being in one place 230 yards from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top of the aqueduct. Hannibal attacked Spoletium, after his victory at Thrasymane Lake, and was repulsed.—ADAM'S *Geog.* Long. 13. 6. E. lat. 42. 45. N.

SPOLETO, a duchy of Italy (formerly Umbria), which presents an almost perpetual spring.

"Here western gales eternally reside,  
And all the seasons lavish all their pride;  
Blossoms, and fruits, and flowers, together  
rise,  
And the whole year in gay confusion lies."

ADDISON'S *Letters from Italy to Lord*  
HALIFAX.

Long. 13. 6. E. lat. 42. 45. N.

STABROEK, or GEORGE TOWN, the chief harbour and town of the settlement of Demerary, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name.—BOLINGBROKE'S *Voy. to Demerary*. In 1812, by the Court of Policy, an act was passed, by which Stabroek received the name of George Town.—See DEMERARY.

STADE, a town in Lower Saxony. It is seated on the Schwinge, or Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe. In 1761, the present queen of Great Britain embarked at this



place for England. Long. 9. 17. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

STADHAM, a few miles from Oxford, was the birth-place of Dr. Owen, a celebrated dissenting minister. He was born in 1616.—WILSON'S *Hist. of Dissenting Churches*, i. 261. He died at Ealing, on Bartholomew day 1683. He was well skilled in languages, and one of the fairest writers that appeared against the church of England.—*Non. Con. Mem.* i. 198.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, 30 miles from Minden, was the birth-place of the great geographer Busching, in 1724. Long. 9. 5. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

STAFFA, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebudes, or Hebrides. This island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars. Here is a cavern called Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scot.* Long. 6. 36. W. lat. 56. 22. N.

STAFFARDA, a small town on the Po, in the department of Stura, late principality of Piedmont. Here, in 1690, Catinat gained a victory over Victor Amadeus II., and his allies.—*Tab. Hist. de l'Italie*, 85. Long. 7. 29. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire: It has a bridge over the Sow, is noted for good ale, and has manufactories of shoes and wool. Isaac Walton, the father of anglers, was born here in 1593. Long. 2. 4. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal-pits and iron-mines. There are also good

stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, and for its noble canal navigation.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the Gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova.—ANACHARSIS, 4th edit. ii. 115. Long. 22. 48. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

STAINES, a market town on the river Thames, in Middlesex. An iron bridge was erected across the river in 1803. On the banks of the river, at Colneditch, not far from the church, stands what is called London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the city jurisdiction on the Thames; on which is inscribed, A. D. 1280. From hence, the jurisdiction of the city of London extends over the river Thames as low as Yendal, or Yenleet, to the East, including parts of the rivers Medway and Lea.—IRELAND'S *Views on the Thames*, ii. 49.—MAITLAND'S *Hist. of London*, i. 58. Long. 0. 13. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

STALIMENE, the ancient Lemnos; which see.

STAMFORD, a borough of Lincolnshire, on the river Welland, has a good trade in malt, coal, and freestone. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, was buried in St. Martin's church, in 1598. To his counsels, in a very eminent degree, may be attributed the singular prosperity of queen Elizabeth's reign. Peck, a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford in 1692; and Lambert, who, a few days previous to his death, weighed 52 stone 11lbs. or 739lbs., died at Stamford in 1809.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 76. *Lit. Pano.* vi. 928.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 110. Long. 0. 31. W. lat. 52. 42. N.



STANCHIO, an island of the Archipelago, the ancient Cos, whence Cos lettuces were originally brought into England. Hippocrates, the father of physic; Apelles, a famous painter; and Philetas, a poet, were born in it. It is a fertile island, producing figs, raisins, oranges, and various other fruits. A plane tree, 27 feet in circumference, whose branches are supported by 7 columns, stands near the castle. Hasselquist, the naturalist, says, "I imagine, in seeing it, to have beheld the largest, oldest, and most remarkable inhabitant of the vegetable kingdom; it has 47 branches, each a fathom thick."

—CLARKE'S *Travels*. ii. 207. Within a cave in this island is a hot spring, with a chalybeate flavour. Cos contains five villages, with about eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and produces corn and cattle. Its fine rich grapes (when visited by Dr. Clarke) were selling for less than a halfpenny per pound; pomegranates and melons were in great abundance, and of delicious flavour. Its trade consists in the manufacture of barrels, and in the sale of wine, brandy, raisins, lemon juice, preserved fruit, &c.—Dr. CLARKE'S *Travels*. iii. 333. Long. 27. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

STANHILL, near Church, a few miles from Blackburn, in Lancashire. Here James Hargreaves, a weaver, invented the Jenney\* in 1767.—*Cyclop.* Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex. Some high trees on Stanmore hill are said to be landmarks from the German Ocean. Long. 0. 7. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

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\* This machine was much improved by sir R. Arkwright; but has been superseded by a third machine, the invention of Mr. Samuel Crompton, of Bolton.—*Cyclop.*

STANSTED, an inconsiderable village in Hertfordshire. In it was the Rye House\*, a building that has become celebrated, from its having been tenanted by one of the persons who engaged in the real or pretended conspiracy† to assassinate Charles II. and the duke of York, on their return from Newmarket to London, 1683.—HUME'S *Hist. of Eng.*—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 222.

STANTON HARCOURT, in Oxfordshire, on the banks of the Thames, about 6 miles W. from Oxford. It is remarkable for a seat belonging to the earl of Harcourt, in which Pope passed a whole summer, and where he finished the 5th volume of his translation of the Iliad of Homer.—IRELAND'S *Views on the Thames*, i. 51.

STANTON, STAUNTON, or STONETOWN, near the small river Roden, in the county of Salop, was the birthplace of Boydell.—*Gent. Mag.* lxxxi. 401. Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

STANTON PRIOR, a little village S. W. of Bath, in Somersetshire, remarkable for having been the birthplace of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon‡.—WARNER'S *Western Walk*.

STANTZ, the chief town in the canton of Underwalden, Swisserland. Stantz, and the surrounding villages, were burnt by the French on the night after the battle of Underwalden,

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\* It is now the parish workhouse.

† The conspiracy, known by the name of the *Rye House plot*, was concerted by the duke of Monmouth (Charles the II'd's natural son), lord Russell, the earl of Essex, lord Howard, the famous Algernon Sidney, and John Hampden, the grandson of the illustrious patriot of that name. Russell and Sidney suffered on the scaffold.—BAILEY'S *Epitome of Un. Hist.* i. 43.

‡ This amiable archbishop of Canterbury expended in acts of benevolence 60,000l. in the space of fourteen years.—BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.*



in 1798. Long. 8. 10. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of N. America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is about 18 miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants. Richmond is the only town of any note, and yet is a poor inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French. Long. 73. 10. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

STATEN ISLAND, a barren island to the eastward of Terra del Fuego, at the extremity of South America, so named in honour of the States of Holland in 1616.—BURNES's *Dis. in South Sea*, ii. 370. Long. 65. 0. W. lat. 55. 0. S.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Swisserland, near the village of Lauterbrunnen, and canton of Bern. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high, with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name; the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. In 1791, the river Lutchina overflowed its banks, and carried away the inn at this village.—STOLBERG's *Trav.* i. 193. Long. 7. 45. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

STAVEREN, a town of Holland, in Friesland, which carries on a considerable trade in fishing. It was taken by the British fleet in 1799. Long. 5. 16. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory which the French, under the duke of Luxemburg, gained over the English under William III. in 1692. It is ten miles N. of Mons.—*Mod. Europe.*—SMOLLETT's *Cont. of Hume.* Long. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

STENDAL, the chief place in the

Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the Ucht, S. of the river Elbe. The learned Winkelman was the son of a shoemaker of this town. He was born in 1718. Long. 12. 0. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

STEPNEY, an extensive village in Middlesex, East of London. On the east side of the portico of the church there is a stone, with an inscription purporting its being brought from Carthage. George Steevens, a learned commentator on Shakespeare, was born at Stepney in 1735. Entick, an English divine, died at Stepney in 1773. Dr. Mead, the son of an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Stepney in 1673. Long. 0. 3. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a seaport of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania. It is seated on the Oder, and is a place of great trade. Catharine II. empress of Russia, was born here in 1729.—*TOOKE's Life of Cath.—Historic Gallery*, No. 1. Long. 14. 38. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

STEWARTSTOWN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, situated on the small river Annock, 6 miles N. of Irvine. The principal employment of the inhabitants is in making bonnets, and what are called French or Quebec caps. Long. 4. 26. W. lat. 55. 43. N.

STILTON, a town about 12 miles N. W. from Huntingdon, in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich sort of cheese. Long. 0. 13. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The natives have all swellings on their throats, called bronchoceles. They are very simple, zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary, and never trouble their heads



about foreign affairs: The chief town is Gratz.

STIRLING, a large town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingshire. It is seated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth. It has an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James II. of Scotland was born; and in it he murdered William earl of Douglas with his own hands. Here James VI. spent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of the celebrated Buchanan. From the castle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth. This castle, in the last rebellion, was successfully defended by general Blakeney. — GILPIN'S *Scotch Tour*, i. 89. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood are manufactories of carpets, remarkable for the goodness of their colour. Serges are also made here, and the cotton manufacture employs many persons. Stirling is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. Dr. John Moore, author of "A View of Society and Manners in France," &c. &c. was born here in 1730. His son, Sir John Moore, was killed at Corunna; which see. Long. 3. 57. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N. E. by Perthshire; on the S. by Dumbartonshire; and on the W. by that county and Loch Lomond. It is about 30 miles in length, and in its greatest breadth not more than 13. Stirling is the capital.

STOBBS, or STOBHALL, in the parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire, Scotland. General Eliot, the brave defender of Gibraltar, was a native of this place, and was born in 1718.

—*Beaut. of Scot.* ii. 121. Long. 2. 37. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

STOCKACH, a town of Germany, about 15 miles N. W. from Constance. In March 1799, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and French. Next year, in May, the Austrians were defeated here by the French under Lecourbe; when 7000 of the former and 3000 of the latter were slain. Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden. It is situated on an inlet of the Baltic, which is so deep that ships of the largest burden can come up to the quay. In 1520, a shocking massacre was perpetrated here, by order of the perfidious king Christian II.—VERTOT'S *Revol. of Sweden*. Gustavus Vasa died here in 1560. Alderfelt, a Swedish officer and historian, was born here; and Descartes, a celebrated French philosopher, died here. Swedenborg was born here in 1689. In the church of Ritterholm are the tombs of Charles VIII., Gustavus Adolphus, Charles X., and Charles XII., and the illustrious generals Banner and Tortensen, who after the death of Gustavus Adolphus supported the glory of the Swedish arms.—BUSCHING, i. 311.—CATTEAU'S *View*, 17.—COXE'S *Travels*, iv. 44. Gustavus III. was assassinated here in 1792.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* A canal was completed in 1802 from Stockholm (by connecting the lakes Maelar, Hjelmar, and the Wenner to the river Gotha,) to Gottenburgh. It was begun in the reign of Charles XII. The depth is about 16 feet, and the breadth 22 feet.—*Christ. Obser.* ii. 46.

STOCKPORT, a town of Cheshire, about 11 miles N. of Macclesfield; one of the most noted places in England for cotton and printed goods; hat making also is carried on here. It has a great



market for cheese and oatmeal.—*Eng. Del.* 96.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham. It is seated on the Tees, and has a manufactory of sail-cloth, cordage, and linen; a trade in lead, alum, butter, corn, and cheese; and is noted for its ale. Joseph Reed, the dramatic author, and Brass Crosby, alderman of London, were natives of this place.—JONES'S *Biographia Dramatica*, art. REED; and *Biographical Dictionary*, art. CROSBY.—*Beaut. of Eng.* v. 109.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1769, 27. Long. 1. 6. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

STOKE, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire, near the river Trent, about 4 miles S. W. from Newark. On the 6th of June 1487, was fought at this place one of the most obstinate and bloody battles recorded by historians, between Henry VII. and the earl of Lincoln, who had landed with an army from Ireland in support of Lambert Simnel. Henry was victorious; the Earl of Lincoln was killed, and Simnel taken prisoner, with his tutor Simon.—RAPIN, i. 659.—GORDON'S *Hist. of Ireland*, i. 217. Long. 0. 58. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

STOKE, a village 6 miles south from Grantham, has a spring which discharges 19 tons of water in a minute.—See HOLYWELL.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 779.

STOKE, near Guilford, was the birth-place of Mrs. Charlotte Smith. *Lit. Pan.* ii. 1090.

STOKE GODLINGTON, S. W. of Olney, Bucks, is a pleasant village, and was formerly the place of residence of that great lawyer Sir Edward Coke, who was sheriff of the county in the reign of Charles I., and died here in 1634.—*Beaut. of Eng.* i. 327.

STOKE NEWINGTON, a village 2½

miles from London. Here the learned and pious Dr. Watts died in 1748, after a residence of 36 years in the house of Sir Thomas Abney, who, with a constancy of friendship and uniformity of conduct not often to be found, had treated him, during that time, with all the kindness that friendship could prompt, and all the attention that respect could dictate.—WILSON'S *Hist. of Dissenters*, i. 297. Long. 0. 2. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

STOKE, or STOKE POGES, a village in Buckinghamshire. In its churchyard Gray was buried in 1771; and it was the scene of his celebrated Elegy.—*Beaut. of Eng.* i. 395.

STOKE UPON TRENT, a village in Staffordshire, adjoining Newcastle. It was the birth-place of Dr. John Lightfoot, a learned divine. He was born in 1602. As a writer, he was one of the most ingenious, as well as learned, of English commentators, and has furnished his successors with very valuable materials in the same line of studies: he had few equals, and no superiors, in rabbinical literature. He lived in the greatest harmony among his parishioners; being easy of access, affable, communicative, hospitable, and charitable.

STONEHAM, NORTH, a village in Hampshire, on the river Itchen. Here the brave admiral Hawke was interred in 1781\*.

STONEHAM, SOUTH, a village in Hampshire, famous for its manufactory of blocks for the navy. The blocks for the royal navy were, for many years previous to 1807, supplied on contract by Mr. Taylor from this village; but now they are made at Portsmouth.—See MACHI-

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\* See Quiberon.



NERY, *Cyclop.* Long. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a town in Kincardineshire. It has a manufactory of canvass, and some trade in dried fish, and oil obtained chiefly from the dog-fish. Long. 2. 7. W. lat. 56. 47. N.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of stones on Salisbury Plain, supposed to have been a temple of the Druids. Long. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

STORNOWAY, a town situated on a fine bay on the E. side of the Island of Lewis. Herrings, cod, and ling, are caught here, and some fish-oil is made. It has a custom-house, post-office, and various accommodations; and is in all respects the most populous, the largest, and most important town in the whole range of the Western Islands. — MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Com.* Long. 6. 19. W. lat. 58. 18. N.

STOUGHTON, near Worcester, in Worcestershire, was the birth-place of Derham, an eminent astronomer and divine, 1657. — NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

STOUR, a river which rises in the N. part of Dorsetshire, and flows into the sea at Christchurch in Hampshire.

STOUR, a river in Kent, which enters the sea below Sandwich.

STOUR, a river which forms the boundary of Essex and Suffolk, and falls into the sea near Harwich.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in Worcestershire, on the river Stour, noted for its glass and iron works. Long. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, a field near Cambridge, noted for an annual fair.

STOURPORT, a town in Worcestershire, seated opposite the place

where the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal enters the Severn, about 4 miles S. from Kidderminster. Long. 2. 40. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

STOURTON, or STOVERTON, about 3 miles from Stourbridge, Staffordshire, was the birth-place of Cardinal Pole in 1500. He retired to Rome on Henry VIII.'s marriage with Ann Boleyn, and was twice elected to St. Peter's chair, but refused the honour. On the accession of Mary, he came to England as legate from the Pope, was made archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 1588; 16 hours after his royal mistress. Long. 2. 6. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

Stow, in Buckinghamshire, 2 miles N. N. W. from Buckingham, noted for its beautiful gardens. When in the possession of lord Cobham, Stow was frequented by many of the most distinguished literati of the age. The harmonious Pope, the witty Chesterfield, the plaintive Hammond\*, the eloquent Lyttelton, the ingenious Pitt, and the acute West, were among the number of its frequent visitants. — *Beaut. of Eng.* i. 322. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

STOW MARKET, a town in Suffolk. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England; and it has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs. Long. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

STOW-QUI, N. W. of Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, was the birth-place of Collier in 165

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\* Hammond died here in 1742, in the 32d year of his age, and has been highly praised by Thomson in his *Winter*; who concludes by lamenting his early death:

“ Ah! only shew'd, to check our fond pursuits,  
And teach our humbl'd hopes that life is vain.”



STRAITS OF CALAIS, between England and France.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania. In 1714, Charles XII. of Sweden was besieged in this place, which, after a fierce bombardment, surrendered; but Charles had made his escape from it by sea. It was restored in 1720, and taken by the French in 1807. Long. 13. 8. E. lat. 54. 17. N.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, in the county of Down. It abounds with fish, particularly smelts and herrings.

STRASBURG, a city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is one of the strongest places in Europe. In the cathedral is a clock that shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. The town-house, the episcopal palace, two hospitals, the theatre, and the arsenal, are also worthy of attention; and in one of the Lutheran churches is the mausoleum of Marechal Saxe.—See DRESDEN and FONTENOY. Kleber, a French general, was born at Strasburgh in 1750. He was assassinated by a Turk, in 1800, at Cairo, where he had been appointed by Buonaparte as his successor when he left Egypt.—See FREJUS. John Poynt, first bishop of Rochester, died at Strasburgh in 1556, being only 40 years of age. He invented a curious clock, for the use of Henry VIII., on which were not only marked the hours, and the days of the month, but the lunar variations, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea.—DYER'S *Hist. of Cambridge*, ii. 152.—Long. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

STRATFORD, a considerable village of Essex, separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone bridge in England.

STRATFORD UPON AVON, a town in Warwickshire. Here the celebrated Shakespeare\*, whose writings have been admired, and still continue to excite admiration, was born in 1564, and died on his birth-day, the 23d of April, 1616.—TOMKINS'S *Rays of Genius*, ii. 174.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Southerne, a dramatic writer, was also born here.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of Eng.* Long. 1. 37. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

STRATHSPEY, an extensive valley in Murrayshire, Scotland, famous for giving name to a very striking and popular species of music.

STRENSHAM, a village about 5 miles S. W. from Pershore in Worcestershire, and about as many N. from Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, was the birth-place of the sarcastic poet Butler in 1612. His poem, entitled "Hudibras," is one of the most original works, with regard both to its style and matter, that was ever written.

Lavish wit, and humour gay,  
Crown sarcastic Butler's lay.

The first part of his "Hudibras" was printed in 1663; and it was introduced to the notice of the court by the "Mecænas" of that age, the

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\* "Peerless Shakspeare brightly shone  
With a splendour all his own:  
While with eloquence divine  
Nature speaks through ev'ry line;  
Scorning rigid rules of art,  
He enchants the yielding heart,  
O'er the subject passion reigns,  
Reason charms, and judgment chains,  
And with unresisted sway  
Steals each captive sense away."

*Review of Poetry by Lady M—.*



earl of Dorset; and yet, though it was highly extolled by the prevailing party, both in church and state, and much admired, as well as frequently cited, by the king, the author received no other recompense besides praise and barren promises, and was suffered to pass his days in an obscure and neglected condition.

“ Ingenious Butler! through thy various round

Of promissory jilts, what friend was found?  
Tho’ oft he conn’d thy volume laughter-fraught,

Tickled by each inimitable thought,  
(Good easy man, with heedless glee he read,)  
Could e’en thy Sov’reign’s mass afford thee bread?

And Buckingham’s loose conduct well may show,

That wit, to wit, is oft it’s greatest foe.

DERMODY.

STRIDON, or SIDRONA, a city of the ancient Pannonia, was the birth-place of St. Jerome. — BUTLER’S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

STROMA, a small island on the coast of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, once used as a place of interment by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead sixty years, or more, were formerly to be found.—*Family Tour*, 158. Long. 3. 15. W. lat. 58. 38. N.

STROMBOLO, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano that is perpetually burning. Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 43. N.

STROPHADES, two small islands south-east from Zacynthus, or Zante, in the Ionian Sea, the residence of the Harpies. Virgil has made his hero give the following description of them in the 3d book of the *Æneid*:

“ Safe from the storm the Strophades I  
gain,  
Incircled by the vast Ionian main,  
Where dwelt Celæno with her Harpy train.”

Since Boreas’ sons had chas’d the direful  
guests  
From Phineus’ palace, and their wonted  
feasts.

But fiends to scourge mankind, so fierce, so  
fell,

Heav’n never summon’d from the depths of  
hell;

Bloated and gorg’d with prey, \* \* \* \*

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A virgin face, with wings, and hooky claws,  
Death in their eyes, and famine in their  
jaws.

PITT’S Translation.

Long. 21. 20. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, 10 miles S. from Gloucester. It is seated on a stream, said to be peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlet. For this reason, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and the rivulet being itself inconsiderable, a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. Here Canton, an ingenious natural philosopher, was born in 1718. Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

STROUD, a town of Kent, separated from Rochester by the Medway, over which is a stone bridge. Stroud is principally supported by the oyster fishery, which is conducted by a company called Free Dredgers. The company frequently buy brood, or spat, from other parts, which they lay in the Medway, where they soon arrive at maturity. Holland, Westphalia, and other countries, are from hence supplied with great quantities of oysters.—IRELAND’S *Views on the Medway*. Long. 0. 28. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

STRYMON, a river, the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, running into the Sinus Strymonicus, now the gulf of Contessa. This river was much fre-

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quented by cranes\*. Hence Virgil has noticed them in his *Georgics*, book 1; and Lucan in his *Pharsalia*, book 5.

"So when from *Strymon's* wintry banks the cranes,

In feather'd legions cut th' *Ætherial* plains,  
To warmer Nile they bend their airy way,  
Form'd in long lines, and rank'd in just array:

But if some rushing storm the journey cross,  
The wingy leaders all are at a loss."

The *Strymon* is the present *Marmora*, or *Rendina*.

**STURA**, a new department of France, including part of Piedmont. It has its name from a river which rises on the W. border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro. The capital is Coni.

**STUTGARD**, a city of Suabia, capital of Wirtemberg. It was taken by the French in 1796, and in 1799. Long. 9. 18. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**STYX**, an ancient river of Arcadia, which issued from a rock in the northern part of the country. The water proved fatal to every one that tasted of it. This water corroded every substance, except the hoofs of certain animals, as of a horse, an ass, or a mule. The Arcadians, when they had occasion to confirm any engagement by an inviolable oath, used to go to the town of Nonacris, and swear by the water of Styx, which probably gave rise to the fables of the poets concerning the infernal river of that name.—See *ACHERON*. The gods also swore by the Styx; and if they violated their oath, they were deprived of their divinity for 100 years.

**SUABIA**, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Franconia and

\* Respecting the emigration of cranes, see *BUTLER'S Ex. on Globes*.

the circle of Lower Rhine; W. by that circle and Alsace; S. by Swisserland; and E. by Bavaria.

**SUAKEM**, or **SUAKIN**, an island and seaport in the Red Sea, near the coast of Nubia, which has been kept from total ruin only by the caravans, which still come annually from the interior of Africa, by Sennaar, to that place, in their way to Mecca.—Lord *VALENTIA'S Travels*. ii. 287. Long. 33. 0. E. lat. 19. 20. N.

**SUAVETAT**, a village of Lot and Garonne, late Agenois, N. from Agen. Here the highly celebrated protestant divine Claude was born in 1618 or 1619.

**SUCCESS BAY**, a bay on the S. E. coast of Terra del Fuego, where Dr. Solander had nearly lost his life by excessive cold, in the midst of summer; and Richmond, one of the black servants belonging to the party who accompanied Mr. Banks (now sir Joseph Banks), died by its severity. Long. 65. 20. W. lat. 54. 45. S.

**SUDBURY**, a borough in Suffolk. It has manufactories of says, bunting, and burial crape. Edward III. settled some Flemings here, to introduce the woollen manufacture. *Gainsborough\**, a famous painter, and Dr. William Enfield, a literary character of eminence, were natives of this place. Long. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

\* This excellent artist, whose pastoral subjects and peculiar representations of rural scenery have conferred upon him considerable fame, has had some of his principal works thus noticed by Mr. Shee, in his "Rhymes on Art:"

"The cottage group their *Gainsborough* be-moan,  
And with the Muses' sorrows mix their own:  
Sad o'er his grave, regardless of the storm,  
The weeping Woodman bends his toil-worn form;



SUDLEY, in Gloucestershire, 9 miles S. of Tewkesbury, was the burial place of Cath. Parr\*, last wife of Henry VIII., 1548. After his death, she married Thomas Seymour, lord Sudley. — GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 80. — ANDREWS'S *Hist. of Great Britain.* — *Beaut. of Eng.* v. 665. Long. 2. 10. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

SUDERMANIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by the Mae-lar lake. Nykioping is the capital.

SUEVICUM MARE, or SINUS CODAMUS, now the Baltic Sea.

SUEZ, a seaport of Egypt, near the northern extremity of the Red Sea. The town is thinly inhabited, and without water. Before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, Suez was a place of great trade; as the commodities of the East were conveyed through it to Europe. — NIEBUHR'S *Trav.* i. 175. — VOLNEY'S *Trav.* i. It was taken by the French in 1798. Long. 32. 45. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

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His dog half-conscious hears his master  
mourn,  
Looks in his furrow'd face, and whines for-  
lorn." — P. 21, 3d edit.

\* In 1782, some ladies opened the ground where the body was deposited, and found a leaden envelope, containing a human body. The face, particularly the eyes, were in perfect preservation. — *Hist. Gallery*, No. 14. No care was taken to close the apertures made in the lead; so that when the coffin was again exposed in 1784, the face was entirely destroyed. In 1786 the queen's remains were once more disinterred by Dr. Nash. He found the coffin that contained them to consist of a sheet of lead fitted closely to the body; and on the part that covered the breast was the following inscription.

"K. P. here lyethe Katherine, wife to kyng Henry VIII., and the wife of Thomas, lord of Sudeley, high admy — of England, and ynkle to kyng Edward VI. 1548. — *Mon. Mag.* xxx. 230.

SUEZ, ISTHMUS OF, separates the Red Sea from the Mediterranean. As it is only about 60 miles from one sea to the other, it has been frequently proposed to join these two seas together by a canal.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county of England. The air is clear and healthy, and it produces grain of all sorts. It has also an excellent breed of draught horses: and this county, with respect to agriculture, is one of the most thriving in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, which divides it from Essex; the Waveney, and Little Ouse, which form its northern limits; the Larke, which, with another small stream, is its boundary on the N. W.; the Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmunds.

SUIR, a river of Ireland. It originates in Mount Bendubb, on the borders of King's County, and takes a south west direction, till, obstructed by the Waterford mountains, it is compelled to alter its course. Turning eastward, it flows in a deep and broad current, and, uniting with the Nore and the Barrow, falls into the sea below Waterford. It is navigable for 43 miles. — Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geo.* iii. 33. — NEWNHAM'S *View in Ireland.*

SULLY, a little town of France, in the department of Loiret, late province of Orleanois, and 21 miles S. of Orleans. It gave the title of Duke to Maximilian de Bethune, the celebrated, able, and honest statesman in the reign of Henry IV. of France. Long. 2. 30. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

SULMONA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the Stora, where the poet Ovid was born about 40 years B. C. Long. 13. 59. E. lat. 42. 3. N.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia,



about 900 miles in length, and about 100 to 150 in breadth. It abounds with tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkies. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. They have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E. Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brazil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia and camphire. Here also are the cabbage-tree, and silk-cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood; as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle or aloes, teek, manchineel, and iron-wood, and also the banyan-tree. Gold, tin, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sulphur, arsenic, and saltpetre, are also produced at Sumatra. Bees-wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible bird's-nests. The English and Dutch have factories on this island. — PENNANT'S *Outlines*, iv. 4. Long. 95. 0. E. lat. 5. 40. S.

SUMNAUT, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat. It was situated in a peninsula near the island of Diu, and its temple was formerly the most celebrated resort of idolatrous devotees in the south of Hindoostan. It was taken and pillaged by Mahmud, the son of Subuctagi, in 1024. — MAURICE'S *Hist. of Hindoostan*, i. 293. Long. 69. 30. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

SUNDA ISLES. These are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBUNDS, or THE WOOD, a large country of Bengal, consisting of woods, infested with tigers.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport in the county of Durham. It has large glass-houses, potteries, lime-works, salt-works, and copperas-works; and it exports grindstones and other articles, and vast quantities of coal. Its port is on the river Were. A stupendous iron bridge was thrown over the harbour at Sunderland a few years ago; the height of which is one hundred feet, and the span 236. — PINKERTON'S *Geo.* i. 92. Long. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

SUPERGA, a religious foundation by Victor Amadeus, situated in the neighbourhood of Turin. It is seated on a hill, from which that king and prince Eugene, in 1706, reconnoitred the French trenches and camp before Turin, and concerted measures for the relief of the city. In this critical conjuncture it was, that the king made a vow of a charitable foundation, on the success of the enterprise. BUSCHING, iii. 29.

SUPERIOR, a lake of N. America, so called from its magnitude, it being the largest on the continent. It may be justly termed the Caspian of America, and is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. According to the French charts, it is 1500 miles in circumference.

SURAT, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains 500,000 inhabitants. — STAVORINUS, ii. 479. It is the principal port of Guzerat; and its imports are brass, vermillion, all sorts of cloth, ivory, sandal wood, pepper, cloves, porcelain, Chinese stuffs, gold and silver vases; and,



finally, all the commodities of the various European and Indian nations. The exports are coarse muslins, which are consumed in Persia, Arabia, and upon the eastern coast of Africa.—MORTIMER'S *Dict. of Com.* An engagement took place between the English and Portuguese fleets, in the year 1611, in the road of Surat. The English under captain Best obtained a complete victory, though their fleet was not so numerous as that of the enemy.—MAURICE'S *Hindoostan*, ii. 266. Long. 72. 45. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

SURAT RIVER.—See TAPTEE.

SURFLEET, a village in Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Spalding. At this place is a vast *Heronry*; which has been of late considerably reduced, on account of the damage the birds do to the lands. In England this bird was formerly ranked among the royal game, and protected, as partridges and hares are now, by specific laws. Heron-hunting at that time was a favourite diversion among the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, at whose table this bird was esteemed a choice dish.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 735.—BEWICK'S *Hist. of Birds*.

SURINAM, a country of South America, in Guiana. It abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys; and, it is said, there are serpents 30 feet long. Paramaribo, the capital, is the chief town of the Dutch colonies in S. America. Surinam was taken, by a British force under the command of major-general sir Charles Green, in 1804. The climate of Surinam has experienced a considerable change for the better within a few years. The older inha-

bitants speak of diseases, now happily forgotten, as having been prevalent within their recollection; attributing this wholesome alteration to the admission of free currents of air, occasioned by swamps drained and forests cleared away. The year is divided into two wet and two dry seasons. Light and refreshing showers begin to fall about the middle of April, gradually increasing till the middle of June, when the rain descends in torrents till the end of that month. In July, its violence is greatly mitigated; and the long dry season begins in August, and lasts till November. December and January constitute the rainy season; while February and March form the short dry period. The changes in the weather are always gradual. Cameleons, sloths, monkies, and lizards, are very numerous.—*Mon. Rev.* lxiv. 240.—VON SACK'S *Voyage to Surinam*.

SURRY, a county of England. It is a healthy, pleasant district, and produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, fuller's-earth, and very fine hops. The Mole, Wey, and Wandle, are its principal rivers. Guilford is the chief town.

SUS, a river of Morocco, which forms the south boundary of that empire, and enters the Atlantic at Messa. Like the Nile, its annual inundations enrich the country.

SUS, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Mount Atlas; on the E. by Gesula; and on the S. by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates.

SUSA, a town N. W. of Turin, in the department of the Po, late province of Piedmont, Italy. It was formerly a large place, but has been



rendered small and poor by the frequent incursions of different conquerors. Long. 7. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

SUSA, a town of Africa, in Tunis, S. of Hammamet. It is famous for its oil and wool; the former is more abundant in the vicinity of this place than in any other part of the regency, and, when properly prepared, is considered as equal to that of Lucca. The inhabitants are computed at 8 or 10 thousand.—BLAQUIERE'S *Letters*, ii. 181. Long. 10. 30. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

SUSA, the ancient royal residence of the kings of Persia. In Scripture, it is called Susan, or Shushan. It is now called Tuster. It was the winter, as Ecbatana was the summer residence of the kings of Persia\*. Here the kings kept their treasure.—*Ency. Brit.* D'ANVILLE. Daniel sometimes resided here: it has been a common tradition, that Daniel died in Susa, and there they show his monument. It was at Susa that Esther prevailed on Ahasuerus to spare the lives of the Jews, whom the haughty Haman had persuaded him to destroy; and he himself was hanged on a gibbet 50 cubits high, which he had prepared for Mordecai, Esther's uncle, who, by refusing to honour this imperious vizier, had drawn his indignation on him. It was at Susa that Democedes, a Greek physician who had been brought here as a prisoner, cured Darius of a wound in his foot, and Atossa, one of his wives, of a cancer in her breast; which procured him his liberty. Here Alexander espoused Barsine, one of Darius's daughters, and at the

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\* They passed the spring at Babylon, and the autumn at Persepolis.

same time 10,000 Macedonians married as many Persians. Major Rennell supposes Shus (now in ruins) to be the ancient city of Susa; while Dr. Vincent assumes that Shuster, the capital of Kuzistan, the ancient province of Susiana, occupies the ancient capital of the *East*.—KINNEIR'S *Geo. of Persia*. Long. 48. 30. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

SUSQUEHANA, a river of the United States of America, which has its source in Lake Otsego. It crosses, three times, the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the Bay of Chesapeake.

SUSSEX, a maritime county of England. It is bounded on the N. by Surry, on the N. E. and E. by Kent, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. This plentiful county supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl. The rivers which water this county are, the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. The length of this county, as measured from Emsworth to Kentditch, extends 76 miles; and the medium breadth falls short of 20.—*Monthly Rev.* lxxviii. 138.—YOUNG'S *View of the Agriculture of Sussex*.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 52 miles long, and 50 broad; bounded on the N. by the North Sea; on the E. by Caithness-shire and the German Ocean; on the S. by the Frith of Dornock and Ross-shire; and on the W. by the Minch. Some parts of this country, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornock the country is populous



and well cultivated. Dornock is the county town.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, S. E. of Lynn. Robinson, an eminent dissenting minister, was born here in 1735, and died at Birmingham in 1790.—*Mon. Rev.* xxii. 10. Long. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and, running S. E. by Richmond and Thirsk, falls into the Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a good harbour, near the gulf of Cambay. Tom Coryate, the most singular traveller that Britain, or perhaps any other country, ever produced, was buried near Swalley, where he finished his long peregrinations in December 1617.—*Monthly Visitor*, ix. 393.—*PENNANT'S Outlines*, i. 73. Long. 72. 30. E. lat. 21. 9. N.

SWALLWELL, on the banks of the Derwent, one mile from its junction with the Tyne, in the county of Durham, S. W. from Newcastle. It is noted for its manufactories of all sorts of articles into which iron and steel are convertible. These manufactories were originally established by Mr. Ambrose Crawley, about the year 1691; who, from the humble station of a common blacksmith, raised himself to affluence and nobility by his industry, invention, and vigorous perseverance in promoting the trade and manufactures of his country.—*Beaut. of England*, v. 181. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

SWANSEY, a pleasant and neat built town on the river Towy, in Glamorganshire. It is a place of great trade, particularly in copper, coals, lime, iron, brass, spelter, tin, and earthen-ware. It is also resorted to as a place for sea-bathing.—*EVANS'S Cambrian Itinerary*.—BAR-

BER'S *Tour*, 14. Nash, who for many years was master of the ceremonies at Bath, was born here in 1673.—*MALKIN'S South Wales*. Long. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

SWANSWICK, a village in Somersetshire, 3 miles from Bath, and 110 from London. Prynne, an English lawyer much distinguished in the civil commotions under Charles I., was born here in 1600. He was an enemy to the obnoxious acts of Charles I., and of those of the usurper Cromwell; under the former he suffered severely, and by the latter he was imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower, with a salary of 500*l.* per annum, and died in Lincoln's Inn, 1669. Long. 2. 22. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland and the ocean; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Baltic, and the gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegat. It extends 800 miles from N. to S. and 350 from E. to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn are scarcely perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter, the cold is excessive; and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. They have rich silver, copper, and iron mines. They export boards, leather, gunpowder, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, and masts; and they import salt, brandy, wine, and linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inha-







**SYCHAR.**—See **SHECHEM**, and **NABLOUS**.

**SYCHNANT**, a small place in Denbighshire, about 4 miles from Corwen, in Merionethshire, on the river Dee, in the beautiful vale of Llangollen. Here was the site of Owen Glyndwr's palace. Here Glyndwr lived the life of a little sovereign in his own dominions, till a quarrel arose between him and his neighbour lord Grey of Ruthin castle; when Henry IV., espousing the latter's cause, occasioned the sacrifice of many lives, the destruction of immense property, and excited a lasting animosity. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

**SYDENHAM**, a village of Kent, a few miles from London, famous for its medicinal springs. Here Dermody, a young man of considerable

lay neglected under tyrannical masters was cultivated, and the craggy rocks were covered with vines. They fell under the tyranny of Buonaparte.

“ Spirit of Tell! and art thou doom'd to see  
Thy mountains, that confess'd no other  
chains

Than what the wintry elements had forged,  
Thy vales, where freedom, and her stern  
compeer,

Proud virtuous poverty, their noble state  
Maintain'd, amid surrounding threats of  
wealth,

Of superstition, and tyrannic sway—

Spirit of Tell! and art thou doom'd to see  
That land subdued by slavery's basest slaves;  
By men whose lips pronounce the sacred  
name

Of liberty, then kiss the despot's foot?  
Helvetia! hadst thou to thyself been true,  
Thy dying sons had triumph'd as they fell;  
But 'twas a glorious effort, though in vain.

GRAHAM'S *Sabbath*.

“ O'er thy mountains, sunk in blood,  
Are the waves of ruin hurl'd:  
Like the waters of the flood  
Rolling round a buried world.”

MONTGOMERY'S *Wanderer in Switzerland*.

poetical talents, and supported by high patronage, fell a victim of disease, occasioned by inveterate habits of intemperance, in the 26th year of his age.—See some excellent observations on him in *Monthly Review*, li. 182.

**SYDNEY BAY**, a bay on the S. side of Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. On this bay is formed a settlement of convicts.

**SYDNEY COVE**, in New South Wales. Here a settlement for convicts was formed in 1788.—COLLINS'S *Account of the Settlement in New South Wales*. Long. 159. 20. E. lat. 32. 53. S.

**SYDNEY TOWN**, the capital of all the English colonies in New South Wales, is situated on the southern bank of a magnificent bay, and is well fortified. Brigs and cutters of different sizes, for the purpose of trading inland, or beyond the colony, are built here, of the native wood.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 125.

**SYENE**, or Assuan, a city of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile. About six miles from it is situated the cataract of the Nile.—BRUCE'S *Trav.* i. 155. This town, according to Strabo, was seated under the tropic; and the noon of the summer solstice was known by the sun making no shadow, and darting his rays to the bottom of a well which had been sunk for this purpose. Lucan has noticed this in his *Pharsalia*, where he has made Pompey exclaim,

“ My deeds in Egypt and *Syene* live,  
Where high meridian suns no shadow give.”

Rowe's *Pharsalia*.

This town is noted for the first attempt to ascertain the measure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, about 276 years B. C. Syene is, at present, a small miserable place. Juvenal lived in a kind of honourable exile at Syene.

B B B — E E E



Juvenal was appointed commander of a cohort stationed in Egypt; which was, in fact, only a milder mode of banishment, in revenge for some satirical strokes on the player Paris, the favourite of Domitian. After the death of Paris he returned to Rome, and died in that city in the reign of Trajan, A.D. 128.—LEMPRIERE'S *Bib. Clas.*—*Dict. Hist.*—ELTON'S *Clas.* iii. 121. Long. 49. 48. E. lat. 24. 0. N.

SYME, a small island a few miles N. of Rhodes, near the coast of N. of Rhodes, near the coast of N. It has two good ports, and is fertile in grain. The inhabitants are good seamen, and particularly expert in diving for sponges, with which the coast abounds. When a man of any property intends to have his daughter married, he appoints a certain day, and all the young unmarried men repair to the sea-side, and begin diving. He who goes deepest into the sea, and remains longest under water, obtains the lady.—CLARKE, ii. 230. Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

SYRACUSE, an ancient and strong city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. Syracuse maintained a siege of three years, against the Romans, in the first Punic war, by the skill of Archimedes, who was killed, after the town was stormed, by one of the soldiers, to the great regret of Marcellus, who had given orders to save him.

“Voyez Rome occupée à prendre Syracuse,  
Et Marcelle employer la valeur et la ruse,  
Pour emporter ces murs, à force de travaux;  
Là, voyez Archimède eluder ses assauts,  
De la ville et des tours réparer les ruines,  
Arrêter les Romains et brûler leurs machines.”

*L'Art de la Guerre.*

The English fleet defeated the Spanish

fleet near this place, in 1718. Hicetas, an ancient philosopher and astronomer, who flourished at an unknown period, was a Syracusan. He was probably the first person who taught that the sun and stars were fixed and permanent bodies, and that the earth had a rotatory motion. It is even said, that Copernicus derived from this philosopher the first hint of his true system of the universe.—CYCLOP. Theocritus, the pastoral poet, and Moschus, a Greek lyric poet, were born here. Archimedes was also born here 287 years before Christ. Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

SYRIA, a province of Turkey in Asia. Under the name of Syria was included the ancient Phœnicia. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits; as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff. The cochineal plant grows on all the coast, and contains that precious insect in, perhaps, as high perfection as it is found in St. Domingo, or Mexico.—VOLNEY, i. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital\*.

SYRTES; the Deserts of Barbary were formerly so called, and two gulfs on the coast were called Syrtis Magna, and Syrtis Parva; now the gulfs of Sidra and Cassos.

\* On Syria's plains, though Plenty fills her horn,

And Smyrna's fruitful fields abound in corn,  
Deem not those happy in the peaceful shade  
Where earthquake, fire, and pestilence invade;

Whose free-born souls to haughty despots bow,

And for tyrannic pachas hold the plough.”

*Mon. Mag.* vi. 122.



## T.

**TAAFE**, a river of Glamorgan-shire, over which is a stone bridge 140 feet in the span, and 34 high. It was built by William Edward, a country mason.—See *MALKIN'S Scenery in South Wales*, 83.

**TAAIF**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, situated in an agreeable country on a lofty mountain. It is compared by the Arabians to Damascus and Sanaa. This city supplies Jidd and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly raisins, and carries on a considerable trade in almonds.

**TAAS**, or **TAES**, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It is seated at the foot of a hill called Sabber, and is encompassed with a wall between 16 and 30 feet thick. Long. 44. 10. E. lat. 13. 33. N.

**TAB**, a large river of Persia, between Persis and Susiana, anciently the Ares, or Araxis. It rises between the borders of Pars and Spahun. The name it takes in our modern charts is Endian, from a town upon its banks, a few miles distant from the sea.—*Dr. VINCENT'S Nearchus*.

**TABÆ**, or **TABAS** (now Sana), an ancient city of Persia, on the confines of Babylonia and Persia. Here Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, died, after languishing some time in the most dreadful agony both of body and mind. This event happened 165 B. C. The 11th chapter of Daniel, from the 20th verse to the end, wholly relates to this Antiochus.—*PRIDEAUX'S Conn.—Cyclop.* ii. 157. Long. 49. 58. E. lat. 34. 58. N.

**TABARIA**, or **TAHARIEH**, anciently Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situated on the West bank of a lake called in the Scriptures the Lake of Gennesareth and the Sea of Tiberias. It has been several times taken

and is 45 miles N. of Jerusalem.—See **TIBERIAS**. Long. 53. 27. E. lat. 32. 34. N.

**TABASCO**, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico; on the E. by Yucatan; on the S. by Chiapa; and on the W. by Guxaca. The climate is not healthy, nor is the soil fertile. The inhabitants, however, have good farms well stocked with cattle, and plenty of Indian corn. Vines, oranges, and figs, all thrive very well.

**TABASCO**, a town of Mexico, capital of a province to which it gives name, called also by the Spaniards *Neustra Sennora de la Vittoria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortez on his first arrival. It stands on an island at the mouth of the river Grigalva. Near it are plains which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain cow, so called from its resembling that animal. Long. 93. 46. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

**TABLE BAY**, a bay of Africa, on the west coast of the southern extremity, where the fort and town of the Cape of Good Hope are situated, formed by three lofty mountains.

**TABLE MOUNTAIN**, a mountain of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope; so called from its flat summit, visible ten leagues at sea. It is 3316 feet high.

**TABOR**, or **THABOR**, a mountain of Galilee N. from Jerusalem, about 12 miles from the city of Tiberias, and about 1000 feet high. Its situation is most delightful, rising amidst the plains of Galilee. On one side there are lakes, rivers, and a part of the Mediterranean Sea; and on the other, a chain of little hills, with small vallies, shaded by natural groves, and enriched by the hands of the husbandman with a great number of useful productions. Here you behold an im-



minensity of plains, interspersed with hamlets, fortresses, and heaps of ruins; and there the eye delights to wander over the fields of Jezrael or Mageddon, named by the Arabs Ebn-Aamer, which signifies "The fields of the Sons of Aamer." A little farther, you distinguish the mountains of Hermon, Gilboa, Samaria, and Arabia the Stony. In short, you experience all those sensations which are produced by a mixture and rapid succession of rural, gay, gloomy, and majestic objects.—*MARITI'S Travels*. Deborah and Barak assembled their army on Tabor, and gave battle to Sisera at the foot of this mountain, A. M. 2719, B. C. 1285.—*Judges*, iv. 6. It was upon this enchanting mount that our Saviour's Transfiguration took place.—*Matthew*, xvii. *Luke*, ix.—*CLARKE'S Travels*, ii. 489. Long. 35. 24. E. lat. 32. 38. N.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. It is situated on a mountain, and was built and fortified by the Hussites, under the famous patriot Zisca. Long. 14. 56. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

TABRIS, or TABRIZ.—See TAURIS.

TACAMES, or ALTACAMES, a jurisdiction of South America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, situated to the N. of Guayaquil, and west of the Andes. It produces cocoa, vanillas, achote, sarsaparilla, and indigo. A great deal of wax is made here, and it has forests with trees of amazing bulk.

TADCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, S. W. of York. It is noted for the great plenty of lime-stone near it. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

TADMOR.—See PALMYRA.

TÆNARIUM, or TÆNARUS, in Laconia, now Cape Matapan, the most southern promontory of Europe, where was a temple of Nep-

tune, and near it a cave supposed to be an entrance to the infernal regions. By this avenue, Hercules forced the triple-headed dog Cerberus on earth; which was his last and most difficult labour\*; and by it Orpheus is said to have descended to recover his wife.

E'en to the dark dominions of the night  
He took his way through forests void of  
light;

And dar'd amidst the trembling ghosts to  
sing,

And stood before th' inexorable king.  
The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to  
snarl,

The furies hearken, and their snakes uncurl;  
Ixion seems no more his pain to feel,  
But leans attentive on his standing wheel.

VIRGIL'S *Georg.* iv.

Long. 22. 30. E. lat. 36. 24. N.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camel's flesh and dates, and they breed horses. Tafilet, its capital, is situated in long. 4. 56. W. lat. 29. 50. N.

TAGANROG, or TAGANROCK, a town in Russia, at the mouth of the river Mins, which falls into the sea of Azoph considerably westward of the Don, and forms one of the principal ports of the Russian empire. Vast quantities of grain, wool, hides, butter, tallow, bees-wax, and honey, from the southern provinces of Russia, are brought here for exportation; iron, timber, pitch and tar from Siberia; caviar from the Wolga and the Don; and hemp and flax from the neighbouring districts. Cordage and canvass are manufactured here. Long. 38. 28. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

TAGASTA, a town in the kingdom of Algiers, noted for being the birth-place of St. Augustine, A. D. 354.

\* See the labours of Hercules enumerated in BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*.



—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* 28th August. Long. 7. 58. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

TAHIRAN, or TEHRAUN, a city of considerable size, and now the capital of Persia, in Asia. It is situated between Ispahan, the former capital, and the Caspian Sea. —Mr. WARING'S *Travels*; Mr. KINNEIR'S *Geog. Mem. of the Persian Empire*. Long. 51. 0. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

TAHRIE, or TAUHREE, a port just below Congoon, in Persia. Here are extensive ruins, and sculptures with the Persepolitan character. The landmarks for the entrance of the harbour are two large white spots on the summit of a mountain, which the people of the country affirm to have been made by the hand of man, and which, on the same traditional authority, are said to have been formerly covered with glass. The reflection thus produced by the sun's rays rendered the object visible to a great distance at sea, and guided the navigator in safety into the road. Some of the glass is said to remain at this day. Among the ruins of the city are two wells pierced to a great depth, and stabling for a hundred horses, excavated from the solid rock. —MORIER'S *Journey*, p. 51. Long. 54. 5. E. lat. 26. 20. N.

TAILLEBOURG, a village of France, in the department of Lower Charente, late province of Saintonge. It is a few miles N. from Saintes. Henry III. of England, and the Count de la Marche, who had married his mother Isabella, king John's widow, were defeated at this place in 1242, by Louis VIII. king of France. —MEZERAY. —HENAULT. Long. 30. 0. W. lat. 45. 50. N.

TAI-OUAN, the capital of the island of Formosa. It is large and

populous, and a place of great trade. It furnishes every necessary of life; not only the natural productions of the island, such as rice, sugar, tobacco, salt, stag's-flesh dried, fruits of all kinds, medicinal herbs, cotton cloth, hemp, and various sorts of bark, but such foreign commodities as are imported hither; such as Chinese and Indian cloths, silk stuffs, varnish, porcelain, various kinds of European goods, &c. The streets are for the most part straight, and covered with awnings during 7 or 8 months in the year, for the purpose of moderating the excessive heat of the sun. The houses are generally constructed of clay and bamboo reeds, and are thatched with straw. It has a good harbour; but the entrance becomes every day more difficult, on account of the accumulation of sand. Long. 121. 0. E. lat. 23. 26. N.

TAJO, or TAGUS, a river which rises in the W. of Arragon, in Spain, and, entering Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, after a course of about 450 miles. It passes by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera de la Reyna, crosses Estremadura, and enters Portugal at Montalvao; then, passing Abrantes and Santarem, falls into the Atlantic about 10 miles below Lisbon. It is navigable but a few miles above Lisbon, on account of rocks.

TAIN, a sea-port in Ross-shire, Scotland, remarkable for a large square tower with five spires and a collegiate church pretty entire. Long. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 46. N.

TALAVERA LA REYNA, a large town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Tagus. It was formerly appropriated to the queen's revenue, and is famous for its earthen ware, tissue, and hosiery. Mariana, the Spanish historian, was born here in 1537. The British under Sir Ar-



thur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, defeated the French here under Marshal Victor, in 1809.—SOTHERT'S *Narrative*, p. 83. Long. 4. 40. W. lat. 39. 41. N.

TAMAN, or PHANAGORA, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Kuban, on the coast of the Black Sea.

TAMAN, STRAITS OF, a channel which forms a communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, i. 414.

TAMAR, a river of England, which separates Cornwall from Devonshire, and enters Plymouth Sound. Great numbers of salmon are annually taken in this river, but are not equal in flavour to those of the Exe.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, vol. iv. p. 23.

TAMARACA, an island near the coast of Olinda, or Pernambuco, Brazil, South America. It is fertile and pleasant, producing Brazil wood, cotton, cocoa-nuts, sugar, melons, citrons, &c. It is about 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. In 1640, a Portuguese fleet of 93 sail, under the command of Count de las Torres, was engaged by a Dutch fleet of 41 men of war, under Count Maurice. The engagement continued several days; many of the Portuguese vessels were driven on the shoals on the coast, where many of the men were drowned, and a still greater number perished through fatigue.—GRANT'S *Hist. of Brazil*, 68. Long. 35. 5. W. lat. 7. 58. S.

TAMARACA, a province or captainship of Brazil. It is composed of the island of that name, and 7 leagues of coast. The capital, called Neustro Sennora de la Concepcion, is built on the declivity of a hill near the middle of the island. In this island, which is formed by the

river of St. Francis, there are three sugar houses. In none of the districts of these regions do the plantations of sugar-canes flourish in such luxuriance as in the plains of Tamaraca. The coast is covered with plantations of cotton; and the mountains with horned cattle, which are slaughtered for the sake of their hides. This district likewise furnishes a great quantity of Brazil wood. The population is computed at 10,000.—GRANT'S *Hist. of Brazil*, p. 283.

TAMATAVE, a fort belonging to the French, in the island of Madagascar, was taken by Captain Schomberg in May 1811.

TAMBOV, or TAMBOSSKOE, a government of Russia. Tambov, its capital, is situated on the Tzna, and has manufactories of linen, glass, and saltpetre. Long. 41. 4. E. lat. 52. 48. N.

TAME, or THAME, a market-town on the Thames, about 10 miles E. from Oxford. It was the birth-place of Chief Justice Holt, who is memorable among the English judges for a thorough knowledge of the law, joined to an invincible firmness and resolution in supporting its authority. He was born in 1642, and died in 1709\*. Long. 0. 27. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

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\* A poor decrepit creature was once brought before him as a sinner of great magnitude. "What is her crime?"—"Witchcraft."—"How is it proved?"—"She uses a spell."—"Let me see it." A scrap of parchment was handed to him. "How came you by this?"—"A young gentleman, my lord, gave it me to cure my daughter's ague."—"Did it cure her?"—"O yes, my lord, and many others."—"I am glad of it.—Gentlemen of the jury, when I was young and thoughtless, and out of money, I, and some companions as unthinking as myself, went to this woman's house, then a public one; we had no money to pay our reckoning; I hit upon a stratagem to get off scot free. On seeing her daughter ill, I pretended I had a spell to cure her; I wrote the classic



**TAMPICO**, a province of America, in New Spain, N. E. of Mexico. Cattle, cotton, honey, and wax, are exported; but its chief trade is in salt fish. Tantima is the chief place.—*Dict. de Boiste*.

**TAMWORTH**, a borough, partly in Staffordshire and partly in Warwickshire, at the conflux of the Tame and Anker. This town has a considerable manufactory of narrow cloths, and is noted for good ale. Here is an almshouse for 14 poor men and women, built by Mr. Guy, who was the son of a lighter-man in Horsleydown, Southwark. He represented this borough in parliament, and it was the place of his mother's nativity. Long. 1. 41. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

**TANAGRA**, an ancient town of Bæotia, near the river Asophus, which runs into the Euripus, now Egrippo. It was the birth-place of Corinna, the most beautiful woman of her time; and so excellent a poetess, that she is said to have got the better of Pindar himself, in a contest of skill at Thebes.

**TANARO**, a department of France, formed from a part of Piedmont, and taking its name from a river which rises in the Apennines and runs into the Po. Asti is the chief place.

**TANGIER**, a sea-port of the kingdom of Fez. It was given to Charles II. by the Portuguese, as a dower to the Princess Catherine: but in 1683 he blew up the works, and withdrew the garrison. Long. 5. 50. W. lat. 35. 49. N.

**TANJORE**, a fruitful province of Hindostan. The rajah pays an annual subsidy to England.

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line you see: so that if any one is punishable, it is I, not the poor woman, the prisoner." She was acquitted by the jury, and rewarded by the judge.—*Noble's Cont. of Granger*, i. 165.

**TANJORE**, a city of Hindostan, upon the coast of Coromandel. Within the small fort is the celebrated Pagoda, the chief building of which is the finest specimen of the pyramidal temple in India.—*Lord Valentia's Trav.* i. 356. Long. 79. 10. E. lat. 10. 42. N.

**TANNA**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of those called New Hebrides. Capt. Cook named the harbour where he lay "Port Resolution," from the name of his ship, which was the first that had ever entered it. Long. 169. 44. E. lat. 19. 32. S.

**TAPLOE**, a village near Maidenhead, finely elevated above the Thames, and adorned with many charming villas. Here stood the beautiful palace of Cliefden, which Pope has commemorated, and the wretched end of its founder, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.—See **KIRBY MOORSIDE**. At this house was first sung that excellent national song, "Rule Britannia;" and here also, Thomson, probably, wrote it.

**TAPPAN**, in the state of New York, is memorable for being the place where Major André was hanged as a spy, in 1780. The three captors of André each received a silver medal, and 200 dollars annually during their lives.—*Holmes's Am. Annals*, ii. 358.—*Butler's Chron. and Biog. Ex.*—*Mavor's Un. Hist.* xxiv. 275.—*Winterbottom's Am.* i. 556.

**TAPTEE**, a river of Hindostan, about 400 miles in length. It passes Surat, and falls into the gulf of Cambay.

**TARA**, an ancient town of Media, near the defile called Caspiæ Pylæ, S. of the Caspian Sea. Here Bessus and Narbazanes, wishing to make their court to Alexander, seized Darius, and loaded him with



golden chains. Being, however, intimidated by Alexander's approach, they murdered their prisoner, who was found in his chariot deserted by every body, and near his end, by Polistratus, a Macedonian. The dying monarch requested him to present his thanks to Alexander, for the great humanity he had exercised towards his mother, his wife and his children, whose lives he had not only spared, but restored to their former splendour. "Give him," said he, "thy hand, as I give thee mine; and carry him, in my name, the only pledge I am able to give of my gratitude and affection." Saying these words, he breathed his last. Thus died Darius, the 3d year of the 112th Olympiad. A. M. 3674. B. C. 330. He was a gentle and pacific prince, and his reign had been unsullied with injustice or cruelty. In him the Persian empire ended, after having existed 209 years, computing from the beginning of the reign of Cyrus the Great, the founder of it. ROL-LIN, vi. 155.

TARASCON, a city of France, capital of the department of the Arriege, on the river Arriege. In it are several manufactories of iron. It is 48 miles S. from Toulouse.

TARASCON, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, on the river Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs. Long. 4. 39. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late county of Bigorre. It is a bishop's see, has a magnificent episcopal palace, an ancient castle, and a handsome college, and is seated on

the river Adour. Long. 0. 3. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

TARENTO, a city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, and situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, which is called the Gulf of Tarento. It gave name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is frequently fatal\*. The aid which the Carthaginians afforded to the Tarentines was the pretext for commencing the first Punic War (B. C. 264), which the Romans terminated in 242, by the conquest of all the Carthaginian territories in Sicily.—BAILY'S *Epitome of Univ. History*, i. 233. and 273. Long. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

TARIFFA, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia. Tariffa, though in itself an inconsiderable place, and thinly inhabited, is, from its relative situation, of no small importance. It is seated on an eminence, near a bay, to which it gives name, in the very centre of the Straits of Gibraltar. It is defended by a castle, in which the governor resides, and by old walls and towers of the Moorish construction. It lies about 6 leagues W. S. W. from the town of Gibraltar. Here the kings of Castile (Alphonso XI.) and of Portugal (Alphonso IV.) obtained a famous victory over the Moors, who had besieged this place, in 1340. The Christians had scarcely a fourth part as many troops as the Moors, but killed 200,000 men, with the loss of only 20 men.—*Mariana*, par CHARENTON, iii. 465. This battle is generally called the battle of Salado; which see. Long. 5. 41. W. lat. 36. 3. N.

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\* A violent agitation is the only means of preserving the patient; and the necessity of this agitation has given rise to the opinion, that the venom of the tarantula was to be expelled by dancing.



**TARN**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc.

**TARRAGONA**, a sea-port of Catalonia, Spain, which carries on a great trade. Philip, duke of Wharton, after running a rapid and astonishing career of profligacy and extravagance, expired, "with not a friend to close his eyes," at a convent near Tarragona, 1731\*. He is supposed to have been the Lovelace of Richardson's "*Clarissa*."—*NOBLE'S Cont. of Granger*, iii. 26. Tarragona was stormed, taken, and set fire to, by a French force under Suchet on the 28th June 1811; when the miserable inhabitants were massacred, without distinction of age or sex; and many, after suffering shocking indignities, were thrown alive into the flames. Long. 1. 13. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

**TARSUS**.—See **TERASSO**.

**TARTARY**, a country of Asia, which reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea; and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindoo-stan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia†.

**TASCO**, a town in the intendance of Mexico, New Spain, N. America. It has a fine church, built and en-

dowed by a Frenchman of the name of Laborde, who had amassed, in a short time, immense riches by the explosion of some Mexican mines. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to such extreme poverty, as to receive the permission of the Archbishop of Mexico to sell the magnificent sun, ornamented with diamonds, which in his prosperity he had made an holy offering of at the altar of the church of Tasco.—*HUMBOLDT*, livre iii. 236.

**TATTA**, or **SINDE**, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Sindy on the river Indus. The trade of this place is inconsiderable.

**TAVAI POENAMMO**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean; being the most southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called "Cook's Straits." It is about 500 miles from S. E. to S. W. and from 55 to 140 broad. Long. 176. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. S.

**TAVASTHUS**, or **KRONEBORG**, a town of Sweden, and the principal place in the province of Tavastland. The castle is well fortified, and serves for an arsenal and royal magazine. Long. 24. 5. E. lat. 61. 0. N.

**TAVASTLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by East Bothnia; on the E. by Savolax, and the Russian government of Viborg; on the S. by Nagland; and on the W. by the government of Abo, or Finland Proper.

**TAVIRA**, or **TAVILA**, a principal town of Portugal, and the capital of Algarva. It has one of the best harbours in the kingdom.

**TAVISTOCK**, in Devonshire, seated on the river Tavy, was the birth-place of the renowned sir Francis Drake, who was the first Englishman that circumnavigated the globe; of sir J. Granville, a judge; of sir

\* There seems a remarkable resemblance between the fate of this nobleman and that of the last Villiers, duke of Buckingham, described with such masterly strokes of genius under the appellation of Zimri in Dryden's "*Absalom and Ahitophel*:"

Beggar'd by fools, whom still he found too late,

He had his jest—and they had his estate.

*BELSHAM'S Mem.* i. 203.

See **KIRBY MOORSIDE**, and **TAPLOE**.

† The vague name of Tartary is nearly discarded from our maps, and might yield with far greater precision to names derived from the seats of the chief nations; as Tungusia, or Mandshuria, in the East; Mongalia in the centre, and Tataria in the West.—*PINKERTON*, ii. 34.



John Maynard, serjeant at law\*; and the poet William Browne.—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Britain*, i. 165.—*Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 220.—SMOLLET'S *Comp. of Voyages*, iii. 66.—*Eng. Traveller*, i. 332. Long. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

TAUNTON, a borough in Somersetshire, on the river Thone. It has manufactories of coarse woollen goods and silk, and large quantities of malt liquor are sent to Bristol for exportation. It is remarkable on account of its having been the scene of many memorable events. It was here that Ina, the West Saxon Justinian, digested and promulgated a code of laws, as remarkable for their wisdom, as they are amiable for their temperance and mildness. It was here that the woollen manufacture was first established in England, being introduced into the town by a party of Dutch who settled here in 1336†. It was here that the unfortunate Monmouth established his head-quarters, and caused himself to be proclaimed king; when, in 1685, he made his generous but unsuccessful attempt in

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\* When this celebrated advocate, who had defended the *whigs* through most of the causes that arose in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., and the whole of the reign of James II., went at the head of the *gentlemen of the bar* to deliver a congratulatory address to King William and Queen Mary on their arrival, the king, perceiving that he was a very old man, received him most graciously, and said, "I think, sir, you have survived all the lawyers of your time."—"I have, please your Majesty," replied Serjeant Maynard; "and if you had not so fortunately arrived, I should have survived the *laws* also."—*Europ. Mag.* lviii. 38.

† Some accounts say, that Edward III. settled some Flemish weavers at Sudbury, who introduced the woollen manufacture into this country.

behalf of his oppressed countrymen, against the despotism and bigotry of his inglorious uncle.—WARNER'S *Tour through Cornwall*. Taunton, after the battle of Sedgmore, was the scene of many bloody executions by Kirke and Jefferies:

Whose cruelties have caus'd a sea of tears,  
Fill'd each lamenting town with fun'ral  
sighs,  
Deploring widows' shrieks, and orphans'  
cries.

—See BRIDGEWATER.—*England Del.*—*Hist of Eng.*—*Mon. Mag.* xvii. 529.—SHAW'S *Tour to the West of Eng.*—EVANS'S *Juvenile Tourist*, letter vi. Taunton was the birth-place of Amory and Grove, two eminent dissenting ministers; and of Daniel, an historian, who has been styled the Atticus of his day. Long. 3. 17. W. lat. 50. 59. N.

TAURESUM, a small village of Dardania (now Turkey in Europe), was the birth-place of the Emperor Justinian, A. D. 483. He died in 565, after a reign of 38 years.—See GUISTENDIL. Long. 24. 0. E. lat. 42. 32. N.

TAURIDA. The Empress Catherine II. restored their ancient names to the Crimea and to the Kuban. The former of these countries was called Taurida, and the other Caucasus, which never failed to remind us of the old stories of Grecian history: Iphigenia in Tauris, the race-ground of Achilles, &c.—TOOKE'S *Life of Cath.* iii. 44.—See CRIMEA.

TAURINI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

TAURIS, or TABRIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeistan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. In its neighbourhood are quarries of white marble; and there was a mine of gold, now abandoned;



but copper is still wrought.—PIN-KERTON, ii. 344. Mr. Browne, the celebrated African traveller, lost his life by the hands of robbers shortly after leaving Tabriz, in 1813, on his way to the Caspian Sea.—*Eur. Mag.* lxx. 179. Long. 47. 50. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains of Asia, which begin at the eastern part of Little Caramania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAW, a river of Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns westerly to join the Tow-ridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWY, a river of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the sea at Swansea Bay.

TAXILA, an ancient city of India, capital of a kingdom of the same name, supposed to be the present Attock. Taxiles, king of the country, and Alexander, had an interview, at which the Macedonian declared he would no more be overcome in civility than war.—PLUTARCH.

TAY, a river of Scotland, the two sources of which are near Tindrum in Perthshire. Flowing through Loch Tay, it afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and joining the river Earn, below the latter town, falls into the Frith of Tay. The Roman army, it is said, were so struck with the appearance of this noble river, in their approach to Perth, that they burst into the exclamation of "*Ecce Tiberim!*"

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. Toward its mouth, it becomes extremely narrow; and at the ferry

town in Fifeshire, called Parton Craigs, it is not above a mile broad.

TAYGETUS, a mountain of Laconia, Greece (now Turkey in Europe), situated to the west of the river Eurotas. It was from the top of this mountain that the Spartans precipitated their children, or left them to perish, who were, on a public inspection, deemed weakly or deformed, according to the law of Lycurgus.

TAY, LOCH, a lake in Fifeshire, 15 miles long and one broad.

TAY-YWEN, or TAY-YUEN, the metropolis of the province of Chan-si, in China.

TCHE-KIANG, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N. & W. by Kiang-nan, and on the E. by the Ocean. In this province, whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth, and prodigious quantities of silk-worms are bred here\*. Their silk stuffs, in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and they have excellent hams; also the small gold fish with which ponds are stocked.

TCHING-TOU-FOU.—See CHING-TOU.

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\* Silk is the production of two species of caterpillars, both natives of China, where the art of manufacturing that wonderful substance was first invented. This elegant fabric was extended to Hindoostan and afterward into Persia. In the year 555 two monks conveyed a breed of the precious insects from India to Constantinople†; and silk manufactories were erected at Athens, Corinth, and Thebes.—*Mon. Rev.* N. S. xvii. 293.—ROBERTSON'S *Disq.* 87.—KEYSLER'S *Travels*, i. 290.

† GIBBON says, "by concealing the eggs in a hollow cane." *Decl. and Fall Rom. Emp.* iv. 71.—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.* ii. 9.



TCHERCHASKOY, the capital of the Don Cossacks, in Russia. It is singularly situated, being almost as much in the water as Venice; with this difference, that the one is surrounded by the sea, and the other by a river. It stands on some marshy islands in the middle of the Don; and the adjacent country, both on the Asiatic and the European side, is also swampy, being subject to annual inundations. The entrance to the town is by broad canals; and the houses, built of wood, and standing on piles, are connected by a multiplicity of narrow bridges, only two planks wide, with posts and rails, forming a causeway to every quarter of the place. The population is computed at 15,000; and the shops, which are numerous, are kept chiefly by Greeks, who prove themselves indefatigable traffickers throughout all the towns in the South of Russia.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxviii. 14.

TEAKI, THEACHIA, or VAL DI COMPARE\*, a small island N. of Cephalonia. It is supposed to be the ancient Ithaca, the island of the crafty Ulysses.—*Geo. de HUBNER*, ii. 350.—*BUSCHING*, ii. 160.

Behold the land, all desert as it lies,  
That own'd the rule of Ithacus the wise;  
The barren isle, to gain whose arid shore,  
The dire extreme of Neptune's wrath he bore.

Thou sterile spot! where are those secret charms

Which lur'd the chief from Circe's wanton arms;

From far Ogygia's lovely glades to fly,  
And quit Phæacia's ever-smiling sky?

'Twas duty's call that urg'd his vent'rous course,

With wisdom arm'd his mind, his nerves  
with force;

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\*The name of Val di Compare, given to this island by the Venetian geographers, is totally unknown in the country; where the isle is invariably called Ithaca by the upper ranks, and Theaki by the vulgar.—*GELL's Geog. of Ithaca.*

Taught him to mock at peril and at toil,  
So he might reach once more his native soil;

With the fair meed of her unspotted truth  
To crown the widow'd partner of his youth;  
And to his wife, his son, his people prove  
A husband's, father's, and a monarch's love.

WRIGHT'S *Horæ Ionicae*, page 31.

Teaki was taken by the English in 1809. Long. 21. 30. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

TEASEN, a village of Appenzel, of which Ulrick Grubenman, who built the bridge at Schaffhausen, was a native.—*Cyclop. art. Appenzel.*

TEBAS DE HARDALES.—See THEBA.

TECRIT, an ancient town on the Tigris, between Mousul and Bagdad, was the birth-place of the famous Saladin in 1136.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 485. Long. 44. 0. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

TEDDINGTON, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expense. Long. 0. 14. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

TEFFLIS, or TIFFLIS, a town of Asia, in Georgia, one of the seven nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Tefflis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs. Here is a foundery, at which are cast a few cannon, mortars, and balls. The gunpowder made here is very good, and they have manufactories of printed linens. It has hot springs, which are a favourite resort of its inhabitants.—*PINKER-*



TON. Long. 45. 3. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

TEGÆA, a city of Arcadia, Peloponnesus (now the Morea), Greece. It is situated in the eastern part of the province. This city was sacred to Pan. It is supposed to have been near the modern Moklia. It was the native place of Atalanta, remarkable for her swiftness and beauty, and for being vanquished in running by Hippomenes, by means of three golden apples which Venus brought him from the gardens of the Hesperides, or from the island of Cyprus. These apples he threw down, one after another, in different parts of the race; and while Atalanta gathered them up he reached the goal.

O'erspent with heat, his breath he faint-  
ly drew;  
Parch'd was his mouth, nor yet the goal  
in view,  
And the first apple on the plain he threw.  
The nymph stopp'd sudden at th' unusual  
sight,  
Struck with the fruit so beautifully bright;  
Aside she starts, the wonder to behold,  
And eager stoops to catch the rolling gold;  
Th' observant youth pass'd by and scour'd  
along,  
While peals of joy rung from th' applaud-  
ing throng.

GARTH'S *Ovid*, book x.

Hippomenes, having failed to acknowledge his obligation to Venus, was by her transformed into a lion, and Atalanta into a lioness.

TEGYRÆ, a town of Bæotia, now Livadia, Turkey. Here Pelopidas, the Theban general, defeated the Lacedemonians.—PLUTARCH. It was situated near Orchomenus. Long. 23. 8. E. lat. 38. 36. N.

TEIGN, a river of Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise nearly in the centre of the county, and, uniting, enter the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a sea-port of Devonshire, reckoned part of the

port of Exeter. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable coasting trade, especially in carrying vast quantities of tobacco-pipe-clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthen-ware, &c. Long. 3. 29. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

TEISSE, or TEISSK, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Danube.

TEJUCO, a town of Brazil, S. America, situated several hundred miles inland, North of Rio Janeiro. A tract of country lying around this town is called The Diamond District.—MAWE'S *Travels*.

TEKOA, a city of Judah, S. E. from Bethlehem. It was the birth-place of the prophet Amos.

TELLICHERY, or TILlicherry, a city of Hindostan, N. from Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the English. Hyder Ali attempted to take it in 1782; but his troops were defeated by the British under Major Abingdon. Pepper and cardamoms are the great articles of trade. It was the birth-place of Orme, the historian of India, who was born in 1728.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anecdotes*, iii. 499. Long. 75. 22. E. lat. 11. 54. N.

TEMESWAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1716. Long. 22. 20. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

TEMPE, a delightful vale of Thessaly, between Ossa and Olympus, on the banks of the Peneus, celebrated by several poets, and called by Virgil, "Fair Tempe." It was about 5 miles long, and of unequal breadth.

TENARUS.—See TÆNARIUM.

TENBY, or TENBIGH, about 13 miles from Pembroke, Wales, is most delightfully situated on a fine bay, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Large quantities of



coal are exported hence. It has been called the Naples of S. Wales.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxii. 233. Long. 5. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

TENCH'S ISLAND, a well-inhabited island of Australasia, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieut. Ball in 1790. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. Long. 151. 31. W. lat. 1. 39. S.

TENEDOS, an island of the Archipelago, the wine of which is much esteemed. It was to this island that the Greeks retired when they made a feint of abandoning Troy\*. It is situated about a league and a half from the coast of Asia, and was formerly famous for its earthen ware.—*CLARKE'S Trav.* ii. 177. Long. 26. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

TENERIFFE, one of the Canary

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\* An isle, in ancient times renown'd by fame,  
Lies full in view, and Tenedos the name;  
Once blest with wealth, when Priam held the sway;  
But now a broken, rough, and dangerous bay:  
Thither their unsuspected course they bore,  
And hid their hosts within the winding shore.  
We deem'd them sail'd for Greece: transported Troy  
Forgot her woes, and gave a loose to joy;  
Threw wide her gates, and pour'd forth all her train,  
To view th' abandon'd camp and empty plain.—*2d Eneid*, PITT'S *Trans.*

See TROY.

From this island, according to Virgil, the two serpents which destroyed Laocoon and his sons, were seen to come.

Ecce autem gemini à Tenedo tranquilla per alta,  
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad littora tendunt.—*Æn.* ii. 203.

When, dreadful to behold, from sea we spy'd

Two serpents rank'd abreast, the seas divide,  
And smoothly sweep along the swelling tide.

. DRYDEN.

Islands, and the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and extent. It belongs to the Spaniards, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains; and one in particular, called "The Peak of Teneriffe," is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 120 miles off, in a clear day. This island is subject to earthquakes; and in 1704, one destroyed several towns and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, sea gulls, partridges, canary birds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragon-flies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthisical complaints. Admiral Blake destroyed a Spanish fleet here in 1657; and Lord Nelson lost his arm in an unsuccessful expedition against this island, in 1797.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxii. 422.—Sir G. STAUNTON'S *Emb.* i. 103.—*Nav. Chron.* iv. 60. Long. 17. 0. W. lat. 28. 17. N.

TENESSEE, one of the United States of America. Knoxville is the capital.

TENG-FONG-HIEN, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, is famous on account of the tower erected by the celebrated Tcheou-kong for an observatory: in it is still to be seen an instrument which he made use of to find the shadow at noon, and to determine the latitude. This astronomer lived about 1000 years before the Christian era; and the Chinese pretend that he invented the mariner's compass.—See AMALFI, in *Gaz.* Long. 113. 0. E. lat. 34. 30. N.



TEOS, an ancient sea-port of Ionia, Asia. D'Anville supposes the modern Sigagik to occupy its site; and Dr. Pocock believes Bodrun to have been erected on its ruins. It was situated about 15 miles S. of Smyrna. Teos was the birth-place of Anacreon, who from his sportive and amatory verses has been styled the amorous and convivial bard of Teos. He flourished in the time of Cyrus the elder, and migrated to Abdera when Harpagus invaded the Ionian cities. His life was passed in one protracted fever of intemperance. On the Anacreontic philosophy a practical comment is supplied by a modern sage and poet:

O'er the dread feast malignant *Chemia*  
scowls,

And mingles poison in the nectar'd bowls;  
Fell *Gout* peeps grinning through the  
flimsy scene,

And bloated *Dropsy* pants behind unseen;  
Wrapt in his robe white *Lepra* hides his  
stains,

And silent *Frenzy*, writhing, bites his chains.  
DARWIN.

See ASTRIZZA. Long. 22. 13. E.  
lat. 38. 18. N.

TERASSO, the ancient TARSUS, or TARSHISH, the capital of Cilicia, now Caramania, situated on the Cydnus about 6 miles from the sea. In the times of the Romans it was a city of great note; and Julius Cæsar (according to some authors) bestowed on it the same privileges as Rome had\*; and hence Saul, better known by the name of Paul, being a native of this place, declared himself FREE-BORN, and pleaded the privileges of a Roman†. See *Acts*, xvi. 37.; xxi. 39.; xxii. 25.—

\* Some maintain that Tarsus, though a free city, was not a Roman colony, in the time of Paul; and therefore the privilege of being a citizen of Rome belonged to the apostle, not as being a denizen of Tarsus, but by some personal right derived from his father or ancestors.

† See his admirable defence, *Acts*, xxiii.

*Christ. Ob.* i. 410.—Jonah attempted to flee to Tarshish when ordered to prophesy at Nineveh; but, being overtaken by a storm, he was thrown overboard, and was miraculously delivered from death. To this place Cleopatra was summoned by Antony, and to it she repaired in a most superb manner\*.—ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* x. 192.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* i. 299.—Julian the *Apostate* was buried at Tarsus in 363, but was afterwards removed to Constantinople, his native city. On his tomb, at Tarsus, was this inscription:

\* Shakspeare, in his "Antony and Cleopatra," Act 2, Sc. 2, has given the following description of her sailing down the Cydnus:

"The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,

Burnt on the water; the poop was beaten gold,

Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that  
The winds were love-sick with them: th'oars  
were silver,

Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke,  
and made

The water, which they beat, to follow faster,  
As amorous of their strokes. For her own  
person,

It beggar'd all description: she did lie  
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,  
O'er-picturing that Venus, where we see  
The fancy out-work nature. On each side  
her

Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling  
Cupids,

With divers-coloured fans, whose wind did  
seem

To glow the delicate cheeks, which they  
did cool,

And what they undid, did.

.....  
Her gentlewomen, like the Nereids,  
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,  
And made their bends adornings. At the  
helm,

A seeming mermaid steers: the silken  
tackles

Swell with the touches of those flow'r-soft  
hands,

That yarely frame the office. From the  
barge

A strange invisible perfume hits the sense  
Of the adjacent wharfs."



Here rests in peace, retir'd from Tigris'  
                   wave,  
 Julian the wise, the virtuous, and the  
                   brave.

*Hist. of Zosimus*, book iii.—GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall Rom. Emp.* ii. 475.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exercises.* Long. 35. 15. E. lat. 37. 4. N.

TERCERA, one of the Azore islands. Alphonso VI., king of Portugal, was confined in this island several years after his deposition in 1667, when his brother Pedro took the title of regent, and at his death, in 1683, became king.—VERTOT'S *Hist. de la Rev.* Americus Vesputius, deservedly ranked among the most celebrated navigators, died in this island, 1514. Long. 27. 0. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

TERGOVISTO, the capital of Wallachia, Turkey. It has a fine palace, and is seated on the Jalonitz. Long. 25. 48. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

TERINA, an ancient city of the Brutians, in Italy, near the river Ocinarus, on the coast of the gulf of St. Eufemia, in Calabria, Naples. Ligea, one of the sirens, was drowned near this city.

Wreck'd on Terina shall Ligea lie,  
 And there, the waves expectorating, die.  
 Sailors collected round the sandy shore,  
 Near which Ocinarus' foaming surges roar,  
 For rites funereal shall select a place,  
 And with due obsequies Ligea grace:  
 The strong horn'd flood shall dash the  
                   virgin's tomb,

And from concreted filth defend her dome.  
                   *Europ. Mag.* lx. 12.

Long. 16. 28. E. lat. 38. 58. N.

TERMINI, a town of Sicily, in the Val de Mazzara, S. E. of Palermo. It contains 20,000 inhabitants; has a wall round it; is very agreeably situated, and is protected towards the sea by a strong military position, with regard to the capital. The mineral hot springs of this town have been long justly celebrated for their efficacy in cases of

rheumatism and chronic diseases. Corn, oil, olives, and other productions, are exported, and it has a very large fishery. It is situated on or near the site of the ancient Himera. BLAQUIERE'S *Letters*, i. 66. Long. 13. 45. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

TERNATE, one of the Moluccas. It produces cloves in abundance, and various sorts of fruits. It was taken from the Dutch by the English, under Captain Tucker, in 1810. Long. 126. 18. E. lat. 0. 10. S.

TERNI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope. It was the birth-place of Tacitus, the historian, who was born in the beginning of the reign of Nero, or the latter end of the reign of Claudius. He flourished in the reigns of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and wrote his *Annals* under the latter emperor; when, as he himself asserts, a man might think as he pleased, and express what he thought. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

TERODANT, an ancient town of Morocco, in the province of Suse, of which it was formerly the capital. It has considerably decreased in population, and is now famous only for the manufactory of saltpetre and of leather.—JACKSON'S *Account of the Emp. of Morocco.* Long. 9. 45. W. lat. 30. 15. N.

TERRA AUSTRALIS DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and the most westerly, as well as the largest, of those called New Hebrides, discovered by Quiros, and visited by Captain Cook in 1774. It is very mountainous, and well covered with wood. Long. 167. 0. E. lat. 15. 0. S.

TERRA DEL FUEGO.—See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRACINA, a town of Italy, on the sea, N. W. from Gaeta. It was anciently called Anxur. At a villa



near Terracina, the emperor Galba was born, A. U. C. 751.—*Ann. of Tacitus*, book xvi. note d. The virtues of Galba were much admired while a private man, but they totally disappeared when he ascended the throne.—SÜETONIUS.—PLUTARCH. When Terracina was taken by Vitellius, A. D. 69, his soldiers committed all sorts of cruelties; and his wife, Triaria, was seen with a sword in her hand assisting the murderers. Long. 13. 5. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

TERRA FIRMA, a large country in South America, belonging to Spain, and comprehending several extensive provinces; among which are Terra Firma proper, or Darien, Popayan, Quito, and New Granada.

TERRA NUOVA, a sea-port at the mouth of a river of the same name in Val de Noto, Sicily. It was the ancient GELA; which see. The inhabitants amount to 13,000. It exports sulphur, wine, and corn.—BLAQUIERE'S *Letters*, i. 121. Long. 14. 25. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

TERROUANNE, in the department of the Straits of Calais, late province of Artois, 6 miles from St. Omer. Near this place a party of French cavalry was defeated by the English in 1513; and from the precipitation with which they fled, the rout of that day has obtained the name of the *battle of the spurs*.—HUME.—MEZERAY, iv. 468.

"Happy the man whose courser swiftest flies,  
No common place his safety now supplies."

ORLANDO.

Long. 2. 18. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

TESCHEN, a town of Germany, in that part of Upper Silesia which is subject to the house of Austria. It is the capital of a duchy of the same name, and was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored to

the Austrians by the subsequent peace. It is seated near the source of the river Vistula. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire-arms, and brew excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between the empress Maria Theresa and Frederick III., king of Prussia; when the peace of Westphalia was appealed to, and confirmed for the last time. Long. 18. 17. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps and on Mount St. Gothard, and runs through the country of the Grisons and the lake Maggiore; then, running S. E. through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po. Near this river, then called the Ticinus, 217 years B. C., Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans, commanded by P. Cornelius Scipio; and this consul was indebted for his liberty and life to his son, then only 17 years of age, who afterwards acquired the name of Africanus.—ROLLIN, ii. 58.

TETBURY.—See TUTBURY.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire. It is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade. The market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions.

TETUAN, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. It is a convenient naval station, where a fleet may lie in safety while watering and victualling. It is populous and commercial, and its fruits are better than those in other parts of the empire.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S. W. of Roxburghshire, and, passing almost through the centre of that



county, meanders beautifully through wide and fertile valleys, and unites with the Tweed near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE.—See ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

TEWKESBURY, a borough of Gloucestershire, seated at the confluence of the Severn and the Avon. It has manufactories of woollen cloths, cotton stockings, and mustard. In 1471, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory here over the Lancastrians\*, which entirely annihilated their hopes of reigning. In the church, prince Edward, and many of the adherents of Henry and Margaret, were interred.—WARNER'S *N. Tour*, i. 41.—RAPIN, i. 614.

TEXAS, a province of Mexico, or New Spain. This province is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the E. by Louisiana, or New Orleans, on the N. by an unknown region, on the W. by the province of Coaguila, and on the S. W. by the colony of New Santander. From S. W. to N. E. it stretches more than 300 leagues in length, and from N. to S. about 85. The whole of this immense tract consists in general of vast plains and gentle rising grounds. Its waters are for the most part wholesome and clear, especially those that run into the rivers, which abound with fish of various kinds. The breed of black cattle and horses in-

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\* This battle proved fatal to the fortunes of the Lancastrian party, and fixed the doom of the unfortunate Henry VI. Prince Edward was taken prisoner, and inhumanly murdered by the dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. Tradition preserves the recollection of the spot where this vile tragedy was acted. Margaret had concealed herself in a waggon on the field of battle; but, being discovered, was taken prisoner and conveyed to the Tower; whence, after continuing there 4 years, the king of France ransomed her for 50,000 crowns.

WARNER'S *N. Tour*, i. 39.

creases rapidly, as also that of sheep and goats. This province has the four seasons of the year as in Spain, and also enjoys a serene atmosphere. The soil is extremely fertile. Cotton and indigo spring up in some places spontaneously, which shows the great advantage that might be derived by attending to their cultivation, especially as the produce could with great ease be exported to Europe by the port of San Bernardo. Veins of gold and silver ore are found in this province. That they are very rich, appears from those that have been discovered in the high lands, called *Judas*. In no long time, this country, with respect to the coining of money, will rival the mint of Mexico, if steps be taken to people it, and its mines be worked with the same care as those in the interior of New Spain.

TEXEL, an island of Holland, with a good harbour, the usual station of the Dutch navy. Admiral Van Tromp was killed near this island in an engagement with the English, commanded by Admiral Monk, in the year 1653. *Naval Chronicle*, i. 53. Long. 4. 51. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

TEZCUCO, a town in the intendance of Mexico, of New Spain, in N. America. It has manufactories of cotton, which were very considerable; but of late it has found a competition in those of Queretaro.

THALAMIE, a town of Greece, on the western coast of Laconia, where Pasiphaë had a temple and oracle. Some say this was a daughter of Atlas, who had by Jupiter a son, named Ammon. Others suppose her to be Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, who died at that place, and might have the name of Pasiphaë from her answering the questions of all that consulted her.—PLUTARCH in *Agis*.—Cassandra had



obtained the gift of prophecy from Apollo; but the god ordained that her predictions should never be believed.

Cassandra cry'd, and curs'd the unhappy  
hour

Foretold our fate; but, by the god's decree,  
All heard, and none believ'd the prophecy.  
DRYDEN'S *Virgil's Æn.* book ii.

Some authors say, that she was murdered at Mycenæ, with Agamemnon, to whose lot she had fallen in the division of the captives, after the taking of Troy, by his wife Clytemnestra, and her paramour Ægysthus. Some say, that the goddess of the temple at Thalamiaæ was Daphne, who, flying from Apollo, was changed into a laurel, and afterwards honoured by that god with the gift of prophecy, and the tree adopted as his own:

Be thou the prize of honour and renown,  
The deathless poet and the poem crown;  
Thou shalt the Roman festivals adorn,  
And, after poets, be by victors worn.  
Thou shalt returning Cæsar's triumph grace,  
When pomps shall in a long procession pass.  
Wreath'd on the post before his palace wait,  
And be the sacred guardian of the gate.  
Secure from thunder, and unharm'd by Jove,  
Unfading as th' immortal powers above:  
And as the locks of Phœbus are unshorn,  
So shall perpetual green thy boughs adorn.  
OVID, book i.

Long. 22. 23. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, derives its source from a copious spring called Thames Head, near the village of Tarlton, about 2 miles S. W. of Cirencester\*.—IRELAND'S *Views*. It receives several lesser rivers in its course, and passes by Cricklade, Kemsford, Lechlade, Godstow nunnery, and Oxford. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and

thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then on the N. bank of the river are Westminster and London, and on the opposite side Southwark, forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean. The tide flows up as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

"—Thou mild, majestic Thames—  
Rich river! richer than Pactolus' streams!  
Than those renown'd of yore, by poets roll'd  
O'er intermingled pearls, and sands of gold:  
How glorious thou, when from old Ocean's  
urn,  
Loaded with India's wealth, thy waves re-  
turn!  
Alive thy banks! along each bordering line,  
High culture blooms, inviting villas shine!  
And while around ten thousand beauties  
glow,  
These still o'er those redoubling lustre throw."

SAVAGE'S *Poems*, 108. Dr. Johnson's ed.

—PENNANT'S *London*, 486.—  
SKRINE'S *Rivers of G. B.* 319.—See  
also the 1st vol. of *An History of the  
principal Rivers of Great Britain*.

G G G

\* The spring which has the sole claim to be considered as the primary source of the Thames, rises in the parish of Cokes, in a field called Trewsbury Mead, about 2 miles from Cirencester.—*Hist. of Rivers*, folio, i.  
—*Beaut. of Eng.* x. 56.



**THANET**, an island of Kent, separated from the main land by a narrow channel of the Stour. It contains the sea-ports of Margate and Ramsgate; and vast quantities of grain are produced in it.

**THAPSACUS**, an ancient town of Arabia Deserta, on the Euphrates, where was a bridge which Darius crossed in his march against Alexander; and hither he fled after his defeat at Arbela. Here Cyrus the younger waded through with his army; a thing which, Xenophon says, the people of Thapsacus had never seen done before. This city is sometimes ranked in Palmyrene.

**THAPSUS**, a town of Africa, about 90 miles S. E. from Carthage. It is memorable for the defeat of Juba, king of Numidia, by Cæsar, 46 B. C. Determined not to fall into the hands of Cæsar, he retired with Petreius, his fellow-sufferer, and at the close of a banquet fell a voluntary victim by the hand of a friend.—*Notes on Tacitus*.

**THASO**, an island of the Archipelago, which abounds in all the necessities of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, and has a harbour frequented by merchants. Long. 24. 32. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

**THAXTED**, a town in Essex, near the Chelmer. Purchas, a noted compiler of voyages, was born here in 1577.—*Beaut. of Eng.* v. 405.

**THEAKI**.—See **TEAKI**.

**THEBA**, an ancient castle of Spain, in Andalusia, towards the kingdom of Granada. In an engagement between the Spaniards and the Moors, near this castle, in 1330, Sir James Douglas was slain\*. His

\* King Robert Bruce, just before his death, which happened 7th June, 1329, had

body, with the silver casket containing the heart of Bruce, was found, and conveyed to Scotland.—See **DOUGLAS** and **MELROSE**.

**THEBÆ**, or **THEBE**, an ancient town of Asia, S. E. of Troy. It was destroyed by Achilles, and Eetion, its king, slain; to which Andromache, whose birth-place it was, alludes in the 6th book of HOMER's *Iliad*:

The fierce Achilles wrapt our walls in fire,  
Laid Thebè waste, and slew my warlike sire.

The parting of Hector and Andromache, contained in the above quoted book, is considered as the most pathetic of all the *Iliad*. Long. 26. 52. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

**THEBAID**, a large country of Africa, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people, of any province in Egypt. It is inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

**THEBARMAL**, or **URMIAH**, a town on the lake Spauta, or Urmiah, in the province of Aderbijan, Persia, is supposed to have been the birth-place of Zerdust, or Zoroaster, the famous Persian legislator; but the time in which he lived is uncertain. Long. 46. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

desired that his heart might be deposited in our Saviour's sepulchre, at Jerusalem; and on this errand the great commander, Douglas, was employed, who set sail in June, 1330. He anchored off Sluys; where hearing that Alphonso XI., the young king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in a war with Osmyn the Moor, he could not resist the temptation of fighting against the enemies of Christianity. The Moors were defeated; but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued the fugitives too eagerly; and, throwing among them the casket which contained the heart of his sovereign, cried out "Now pass thou onward as thou wert wont; Douglas will follow thee, or die." The Moors rallied, surrounded him, and he was slain.—*Ency. Brit.*—**FROISSART**.



**THEBES**, or **THEBEZ**, a city of Ephraim, near Schechem, about 30 miles N. from Jerusalem. At this place Abimelech, son of Gideon, was killed, by a woman casting a mill-stone on his head from a tower. A. M. 2771.—A. C. 1233.—*Fragments to Calmet*, 16.

**THEBES**, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, in Africa, now called Luxor. It was celebrated for having 100 gates. There are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city.

**THEBES**.—See **THIVE**.

**THEIS**, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Danube 4 miles above Belgrade. It is the greatest river in Hungary next to the Danube; and no river equals it in plenty of fish.—**BUSCHING**, ii. 6.—**TOWNSON'S Tour**, 232.

**THEOBALDS**, a village in Hertfordshire, in the parish of Cheshunt, once famous for the magnificent palace and gardens of the great Lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with king James I. for Hatfield; and here that monarch drew his last breath in 1625, in the 59th year of his age, after a reign of 22 years in England. The duke of Buckingham was suspected of having poisoned him.—**RAPIN**, ii. 235.—*Beaut. of England*, vii. 239.

**THEODOSIA**.—See **CAFFA**.

**THERMIA**, an island of the Archipelago, S. of the island of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the Gulf of Engia, 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of silk, honey, wax, and wool. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be almost had for nothing. It received its name from the hot springs found in it. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of the

Greek bishop.—**TOURNEFORT**, ii. 8. Long. 24. 32. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

**THESSALONICA**.—See **SALONICHI**.

**THERMOPYLÆ**, a narrow defile, leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis, now Turkey in Europe, situated not far from the present gulf of Zeiton. It was not above 60 paces broad, and bounded on one side by the sea and a morass of deep mud, and on the other by Mount Oeta. See **BUNIVA**. Here the illustrious Leonidas, with 300 Spartans, and a small number of confederate Greeks, repulsed the immense army of Xerxes, B. C. 481.

Ainsi, dans un lieu fort, le fier Leonidas  
Se defendit long-tems avec peu de soldats.  
Un monde de Persans, aussi fier, qu'inhabiles,  
Se virent arrêtés au pas des Thermopyles;  
La Grece, par son art, sut confondre  
Xercés,

Dans le rapide cours de ses brillans succès.  
*L'Art de la Guerre.*

Leonidas and his small band of heroic Spartans were all slain, and 20,000 Persians, with two of Xerxes' brothers. **PRIDEAUX'S Connexions**, i. 185.—**RUTHERFORD'S View**, ii. 24.—**BUTLER'S Arith. Ques.**—**MAVOR'S Un. Hist.** i. 37.—**ANACHARSIS**, 4th ed. i. 189. Antiochus the Great, who, under the specious pretence of giving liberty to Greece, had passed from Asia to Europe, was defeated at Thermopylæ by the Romans, under M. Acilius Glabrio, and Cato, afterwards chosen censor. Antiochus received a wound in the mouth by a stone, and lost some of his teeth.—**HOOKE'S Rom. Hist.** ii. 354. Long. 23. 0. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

**THESSALY**.—See **JANNA**.

**THETFORD**, a borough in Norfolk, on the Little Ouse. Its inhabitants are employed in wool-combing. Thomas Paine, of political notoriety, was a native of Thetford. His literary works, entitled "The



Rights of Man," "Common Sense," "The Age of Reason," &c. have passed through several editions; and being published at a time when the revolution of France had excited an extraordinary ferment in the public mind, Mr. Pitt suppressed the first pamphlet by act of parliament.—*Beaut. of England*, xi. 250. Long. 0. 49. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

THIBET, or GREAT TARTARY, a country of Asia, and one of the highest in that quarter of the globe; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary.

THIELT, a small town in the department of Lys, late province of Austrian Flanders, S. E. of Bruges, on the river Scheldt. At this place was born Olivier le Dain, who, from being the valet and barber of Louis XI. became his confidential minister. On the accession of Charles VIII. he was hanged, in 1484.

THIERS, a populous town of France, in Puy de Dome. It is famous for its hardware and cutlery. Long. 2. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

THINGEVALLE, a town of Iceland, in a romantic district, with a homely church. The lake of Thingevalle is 15 miles long, and from 5 to 12 miles wide. At the north-eastern extremity is the pass of Almannegia, one of the greatest curiosities in Iceland.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine. It was taken by the French in 1643, and bombarded by the Austrians in 1792. Long. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

THIVA, or STIBES, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, anciently called Thebes, and the capital of Bæotia, between the rivers Ismenus and Dirce. An-

cient Thebes was built by Cadmus the Phœnician, who, according to Herodotus, introduced letters into Greece:

C'est de lui que nous vient cet art ingenieux  
De peindre la parole, and de parler aux  
yeux;  
Et par les traits divers, de figures tracées,  
Donner de la couleur et du corps aux  
pensées.

BREBEUF.

It has been thus imitated:

The noble art to Cadmus owes its rise  
Of painting words and speaking to the eyes;  
He first in wond'rous magic fetters bound  
The airy voice, and stopp'd the flying  
sound;  
The various figures by his pencil wrote  
Gave colour, form, and body, to the  
thought.

Bacchus and Hercules, Pindar\* the poet, and the renowned *Theban pair*, Pelopidas and Epaminondast, were natives of Thebes. The present town contains about 4000 inhabitants, half Christians and half Turks. It is famous for a fine sort of clay, with which bowls for pipes are made.

THOMA, St. an island of Africa, lying under the equator, in 8° E. Long. It was discovered in 1429, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes. On the same vine are blos-

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\* When Alexander took the city of Thebes, he ordered all his men

"To spare the sacred house of Pindar,  
And not, amidst the conflagration,  
Wild uproar, and devastation,  
Reduce it to a perfect cinder."

P. PINDAR.—*Monthly Mag.* xvi. 444.

To this circumstance Milton alludes in his noble sonnet, written when the assault was intended to the city:

Lift not thy spear against the Muses' bower;  
The great Emathian conqueror bade spare  
The house of Pindarus, when temple and  
tower

Went to the ground:

† See *Leuctra* and *Mantineæ*.



som, and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country; great numbers of the Portuguese dying, and few living to a great age.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America, in Guiana, seated on the river Oroonoko, and subject to Spain. It was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Walter Raleigh when he went in search of a gold mine. Soon after his return, he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 1618.—See BUTLER'S *Arith. Ques.*

On Raleigh's grave, O strew the sweetest flowers

That on the bosom of the green vale blow!

..... for modest worth was his;

A mind where truth, philosophy's first born,  
Held her harmonious reign: a Briton's breast,

That, careful still of freedom's holy pledge,  
Disdain'd the mean arts of a tyrant's court,  
Disdain'd and died!—LANGHORNE'S *Vic.*

He fell a sacrifice to the mortal hatred conceived by the Spaniards against him, and to the king's unhappy desire to accomplish the prince his son's marriage with the Infanta of Spain.—RAPIN, ii. 196.—See BUDLEIGH.

THOMAS, ST. an island of the W. Indies to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, this island became the mart of that part of the W. Indies. It was taken from the Danes by the English in 1807; since which it has nearly been ruined by disastrous fires. The Moravians have two establishments in this island, and have contributed extremely to the improvement of the negroes.—LE DRU'S *Voy. to Teneriffe*. Long. 64. 51. W. lat. 18. 22. N.

THOMAS-TOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, on a small river which runs into the Noire. Long. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

THOME, or ST. THOME, near Madras, in Hindoostan, was so called from St. Thomas\*, who first preached Christianity in India, and suffered martyrdom at this place, where his tomb long remained an object of veneration.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland; also called CLARE; which see.

THORESBY, S. of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, was the birth-place of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, about the year 1690.—DAL-LAWAY'S *edit. of her works*. Long. O. 55. W. lat. 53. 14. N.

THORN, a town of Western Prussia. It was formerly a Hanseatic Town. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this place Jan. 24, 1793, and soon after annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge. Copernicus, the celebrated astronomer, and the founder of the true system of the world, was born at Thorn in 1473, and was buried in the oldest church of the town in 1543.—WRAXALL'S *Tour*, ii. 145.

Copernicus was not the first who placed the sun in the centre of the world, and who supposed the earth and planets to revolve round it. About two thousand years before, Philolaus, a disciple of Pythagoras, published this system; but it was not generally adopted till demonstrated by the Polish philosopher. This system has been beautifully described in the 7th canto of *The Henriade*:

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\* Whoever the St. Thomas was, Christianity had unquestionably made considerable progress in India at a very early period. This apostle embarked at Aden, in Arabia; landed at the city, called now Cranganore; was well received by Masdeus Vasudeva, king of the country, and converted his son, Zuzan Snjana.



Dans le centre éclatant de ses orbes im-  
menses  
Qui n'ont pu nous cacher leurs marches et  
leurs distances  
Luit cet astre du jour, par Dieu même  
allumé,  
Qui tourne autour de soi sur son axe en-  
flammé;  
De lui partent sans fins des torrens de  
lumière;  
Il donne, en se montrant, la vie à la ma-  
tière,  
Et dispense les jours, les saisons et les ans,  
A des mondes divers autour de lui flottans  
Ces astres asservis à la loi qui les presse,  
S'attirent dans leur course et s'évitent sans  
cesse,  
Et servant l'un à l'autre et de règle et  
d'appui,  
Se pretent les clartés qu'ils reçoivent de lui  
Au delà de leur cours, et loins dans cet  
espace,  
Où la matière nage, et que Dieu seul em-  
brasse,  
Sont des soleils sans nombre et des mondes  
sans fin  
Dans cet abîme immense il leur ouvre un  
chemin.

THRACE, an ancient country of Europe, now Romania, or Romelia, Turkey in Europe. It was bound-  
ed on the N. by Mount Hæmus; on the E. by the Euxine Sea, the Thracian Bosphorus, the Propontis, and the Hellespont; on the S. by the Egean Sea; and on the W. by Macedonia. Rhesus, who was slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, and whose horses were carried off by them, was a king of Thrace. Rhesus was betrayed by Dolon, a Trojan spy, who was fallen in with by Diomedes and Ulysses as they were going to spy the camp of the enemy in the night-time; and having got what intelligence they wanted from Dolon, they slew him, though he earnestly implored his life.

To this Tydides, with a gloomy frown :  
Think not to live, though all the truth be  
shown !  
Shall we dismiss thee, in some future strife  
To risk more bravely thy now forfeit life ?  
Or that again our camps thou may'st ex-  
plore ?  
No ; once a traitor, thou betray'st no more.

Sternly he spoke ; and as the wretch pre-  
par'd,  
With humble blandishment, to stroke his  
beard,  
Like lightning swift the wrathful falchion  
flew,  
Divides the neck and cuts the nerves in  
two.  
Through the still night they cross the devi-  
ous fields,  
Slipp'ry with blood, o'er arms and heaps of  
shields.  
Arriving where the Thracian squadrons lay,  
And eas'd in sleep the labours of the day,  
Rang'd in three lines they view the pros-  
trate band ;  
The horses yok'd beside each warrior stand ;  
Their arms in order on the ground reclin'd,  
Through the brown shade the fulgid wea-  
pons shin'd ;  
Amidst lay Rhesus, stretch'd in sleep pro-  
found,  
And the white steeds behind his chariot  
bound.  
The welcome sight Ulysses first descries,  
And points to Diomedes the tempting prize :  
The man, the coursers, and the car behold !  
Describ'd by Dolon, with the arms of gold.  
Now, brave Tydides ! now thy courage try,  
Approach the chariot, and the steeds untie ;  
Or, if thy soul aspire to fiercer deeds,  
Urge through the slaughter, while I seize  
the steeds.  
Now, twelve dispatch'd, the monarch last  
they found :  
Tydides' falchion fix'd him to the ground.  
Ulysses now the snowy steeds detains,  
And leads them fasten'd by the silver reins.  
POPE'S *Homer*, b. 10.

Ovid, in his celebrated contention between Ajax and Ulysses, has referred to this action :

Unforc'd by lots, I went, without affright,  
To dare with him \* the dangers of the  
night, &c. &c.

THRASYMENUS, a lake of Italy, now called Perugia, near which Hannibal gained a great victory over Flaminius, who was killed. Fifteen thousand Romans were slain, and as many taken prisoners. Hannibal lost only 1500 men. While the armies were engaged, there happened an earthquake, which over-

\* Tydides.



turned whole cities, changed the course of rivers, and tore off the tops of mountains: yet neither of the combatants was in the least sensible of that violent motion.—*PLUTARCH, in Fabius Maximus.*

**THULE**, Southern. The most southerly land, discovered by the illustrious Cook. It is situated in  $59^{\circ} 38'$  S. lat. and  $27^{\circ} 45'$  W. Long. Here not a single herb of any kind was seen; but very high and barren mountains, the tops of some of which reached above the clouds.

**THUILLERIES**.—See **TUILLE-RIES**.

**THUN**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. The principal employment is spinning and carding silk for the manufactures of Basil. Long.  $7. 31.$  E. lat.  $46. 44.$  N.

**THUN**, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 12 miles long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  wide. It abounds with various kinds of fish, and the river Aar runs through it.

**THURCASTON**, a small village, about 4 miles N. of Leicester, in Leicestershire. It was the birth-place of Hugh Latimer, the most spirited of the English reformers. He was born in 1470, was consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1535, and resigned his bishopric in 1539. On the accession of Edward VI. he frequently preached before the king; but, under Mary, he was marked for destruction by the sanguinary Gardiner, and was burned at Oxford, with his friend Ridley, bishop of London, in 1555.—*GRANGER'S Biog. Hist. of Eng.*—*NICHOLS'S Hist. Leicestershire.*—*J. P. ANDREWS'S Hist. of Gr. Britain*, i. 438.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 407.

**THURGAU**, a bailiwick of Swisserland, which lies along the river Thur; bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and bishopric of

Constance; on the S. by the territory of the Abbot of St. Gal; and on the W. by the canton of Zurich.

**THURINGIA**, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt; on the E. by Misnia; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Hesse.

**THURIUM**, an ancient town of Italy, now in ruins. It was situated on the gulf of Tarento, and is remarkable for being the place where Herodotus, the historian, died in an advanced age. Long.  $16. 48.$  E. lat.  $39. 40.$  N.

**THURLSTONE**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, a few miles N. of Sheffield. This village gave birth to Nicolas Saunderson, who, though blind from his infancy, taught the mathematics at Cambridge, and well explained optics, light, colours, &c. He was born in 1682, and died in 1739. *NOBLE'S Con. of Granger*, iii. 355.—*Selec. from Gent. Mag.* iv. 7. Long.  $1. 30.$  W. lat.  $53. 25.$  N.

**THURSO**, a borough of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, seated at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W. side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. There is a good salmon fishery at the mouth of the river; the cod fishery also gives employment to many. Long.  $3. 16.$  W. lat.  $58. 36.$  N.

**THYATIRA**, an ancient city of Asia, about 26 miles N. of Sardis, and was one of the seven cities particularly noticed in the Revelations. Lydia, a seller of purple, who dwelt in the city of Philippi, in Macedonia, was a native of Tyatira. She was converted by Paul, who was prevailed on to reside at her house



by her urgent entreaties. Long. 28. 30. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

THYMBRA, an ancient city of Lydia (now Natolia), on the river Pactolus, not far from Sardis. Here a battle was fought between Cyrus and Cræsus, which decided the empire of Asia between the Assyrians and the Persians, 545 B. C.—ROLLIN, ii. 287. It was in this battle that Abradates, king of Susiana, was slain. His affectionate wife Panthea, overwhelmed with grief, stabbed herself on the body of her husband.—ROLLIN, ii. 298.—ANACHARSIS, iv. 12. 4th edit. Long. 28. 20. E. lat. 39. N.

TIANSIN, a seaport of China, on the Peiho, in the province of Pecheli. Goods are conveyed from this seaport to Peking by means of a canal, which joins the above river about 30 miles from the sea.—PENNANT'S *Outlines*, iii. 160. Long. 118. 0. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which rises in the Apennine mountains, and in the Florentino, South of St. Marino, near the source of the Arno; and, passing Perugia and Rome, is joined by that river after a course of 50 miles. It is said to receive 42 rivers or torrents, many of which are celebrated in Roman history. In the year of the city 247, Publius Horatius Cocles opposed the army of Porsenna, at the head of a bridge across the Tiber, and when it was destroyed, leaped into the river and swam to the opposite shore with all his armour on. About this time also Clelia, an intrepid Roman lady, who with some others had been given to Porsenna as hostages, swam over the river on horseback, amidst showers of darts from the enemy.—PLUTARCH in *Publicola*.

When proud Porsenna, with his martial train,

Bids Rome receive her banish'd kings again,

Her noble sons; surrounded with alarms,  
Fly, in the cause of liberty, to arms.  
HERE glorious Cocles all his host withstood,  
And Clelia broke her chains and swam the flood.

VIRGIL'S *Æn.* book viii. Pitt's Trans.

ECHARD'S *Rom. Hist.* i. 69.—  
GOLDSMITH'S *Rom. Hist.* i. 69.—  
Romulus and Remus were precipitated into the Tiber by order of Amulius.—*Ex. on Globes*, 206. 5th edit. Vitellius, an infamous Roman emperor, after having been murdered by the indignant citizens of Rome, was thrown into this river.—*Arith. Ques.* 178. 5th edit.

TIBERIADE, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, on a lake of the same name. Its hot baths were famous. In 1187, Saladin defeated the Christians at this place, and took Guy of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, prisoner.—HUME.—HENNAULT, *Ab. de l'Hist. de France*, 138. Long. 36. 0. E. lat. 32. 33. N.

TIBERIAS, a lake of Palestine. Our Saviour, passing from Capernaum to the country of the Gergasenes on this lake, fell asleep in the ship; but a storm rising he was awaked by his disciples, and at his command the winds ceased.—*Matt.* viii. *Luke*, viii. This lake was the scene of a most bloody naval engagement between the Romans under Vespasian, and the Jews who had revolted during the administration of Agrippa. The account of the action, as given by Josephus, proves that the vessels of the country, as at this day, were nothing more than mere boats; those of the Romans only small craft. Titus and Trajan were present in this engagement, and Vespasian himself was on board the Roman fleet. The victory gained by the Romans was followed by such a terrible slaughter of the Jews, that nothing was to be seen,



either upon the lake or along its shores, except blood and mangled corpses; the dead bodies infected the air to such a degree, that the victors as well as the vanquished were sufferers upon the occasion. In this naval engagement, and in the action of Tarichæa, a village about 4 miles from Tiberias, 6500 men were slain.—CLARKE, ii. 477.

TICONDEROGA, a fort in the state of New York. It was taken from the French by general Amherst in 1759; in 1775 by the Americans; and in 1777 by general Burgoyne, but soon evacuated. It is now in ruins.—ADOLPHUS, i. 245. ii. 463.—HOLMES'S *Am. Annals*, ii. 197. 274. 316. Long. 73. 45. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyshire, on the S. confines of the Peak. It has a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour, after great rains. At Tunsted, in this parish, Brindley, the celebrated planner of canals, was born.—*Beauties of England*, iii. 448. Long. 1. 47. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

TIDORE, an island in the Eastern Ocean, one of the Moluccas, situated near the west coast of the island of Gilolo, between Ternate and Timor. It abounds in spices, especially cloves. Long. 126. 0. E. lat. 0. 50. N.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, several islands at the southern extremity of America. They are all barren and mountainous. The inhabitants are wretched in their appearance, and live chiefly on seal's flesh. it received its name from Magalhanes, who observed many fires on the southern shore when he first sailed through the Strait which bears his name.—BURNEY'S *Dis. in S. Sea*, 41. In their zeal for natural history, sir Joseph Banks and doctor Solander had nearly perished amid the snows

of this horrible land, 1768.—PIN-KERTON, ii. 706.—CYCLOP. *art. Cold*.—COOK'S 1st *Voyage*. Long. 70. 0. W. lat. 54. 0. S.

TIESS.—See THEIS.

TIGRANOCERTA, an ancient city, and once the capital of Armenia, situated on the river Centrices, between the springs of the Tigris and of mount Taurus. It was built by Tigranes; and when besieged by the Roman general Lucullus, 69 B. C. he sarcastically observed, on viewing the small number of the Romans, "That if they came as ambassadors, really they were numerous; but if as enemies, they were few." Lucullus, however, defeated his army, took his city, and reduced it to a mean village. It is now called Sered, in Curdistan, Turkey in Asia.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* iii. 240. Long. 41. 10. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

TIGRE, a province of Abyssinia, and the richest in that country; as it is contiguous to Arabia, all the merchandise destined to cross the Red Sea must pass through it.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which rises about 150 miles S. from the sources of the Euphrates, and joins the Euphrates below Korna, about 60 miles to the N. of Bassorah, after a comparative course of about 800 miles. It is called Diglath by the inhabitants situated near it, which indicates sharp and narrow. — Dr. VINCENT'S *Near-chus*, i. 420. This river passes by Diabekar, Mosul, Bagdad, Korna, and Bassorah.

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, opposite Gravesend. When England was threatened by invasion from the Spanish Armada, a camp was formed here, and the soldiers were harangued by queen Elizabeth. Long. 0. 28. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

TILEHURST, a village about 2½ miles from Reading, in Berkshire.



It was the birth-place of bishop Lloyd, a learned English prelate. In 1688 he was one of the six bishops who, with archbishop Sancroft, were committed to the Tower, for presenting a petition to king James the 2d, against the king's declaration for suspending the laws in favour of the Papists, which the clergy were enjoined to read in the churches. Here the Rev. Dr. Chandler, author of "Travels in Asia Minor," &c. and an indefatigable scholar, died in 1810, aged 72 years.

TILLIBODY, or TULLIBODY, in the county of Clackmannanshire, Scotland. It is situated N.W. of Alloa, and was the birth-place of sir Ralph Abercromby and his brother.—See ALEXANDRIA, ii. 643. Dr. PLAYFAIR'S *Geography*.

TILFORD, S. E. of Farnham, in Surry. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, author of sonnets and some useful works for young persons, died here 1806.

TILL, a river of England, which rises south of the Cheviot Hills, and is fed by various springs from that wild expanse, as it encompasses it at a considerable distance. Its course is, first to the East, and afterwards with various windings to the N. W. till it falls into the Tweed below Cornhill.—SKRINE'S *Rivers*, 87.

TILLY-CHERRY.—See TELLICHERRY.

TILSIT, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania. It is large, rich, and commercial. The river Memel runs along the N. side of the town. It trades in horses, butter, and cheese; and its fisheries are considerable. In 1807 it was taken by the French; and soon after, a peace was made between France, Russia, and Prussia. The first interview between Buonaparte and the emperor Alexander took place on the 25th of June,

on a raft constructed for the purpose, on the Niemen, where two tents had been prepared for their reception by the French. By the treaty of peace, Prussia was reduced from the rank of a primary to a secondary power of Europe. The king of Prussia lost an immense territory, with half of his yearly revenues, and five millions of subjects. Prussia was brought back nearly to the state in which it was on the 1st Jan. 1772, before the first partition of Poland. The greater part of those provinces which, on that day, formed a part of the kingdom of Poland, and had since, at different times, been subject to Prussia, were annexed to his majesty the king of Saxony, under the title of the duchy of Warsaw.—*Europ. Mag.* lii. 150.—*Mon. Rev.* xxi. 189.—*Lit. Pan.* ii. 1291.—CARY'S *Map of Europe, exhibiting its present Divisions*, 1812. Long. 22. 8. E. lat. 55. 8. N.

TIMNATH, a city between Jerusalem and Diospolis. Sampson, going to Timnath, tore a young lion to pieces with his hands.—*Judges*, xiv. His wife was also a woman of Timnath. Long. 34. 57. E. lat. 31. 51. N.

TIMNATH SERAH, a city of Canaan in the tribe of Ephraim, which Joshua chose for his dwelling and burying-place. It is situated north of the brook Gaash, and N. E. of Joppa.—See *Map of Canaan*.—TAYLOR'S *Comp. to Bible*; and *Scripture Atlas, Tribe of Ephraim*. Long. 52. 52. E. lat. 32. 5. N.

TIMOR, an island of Asia, S. of the Moluccas. The natives are a ferocious people, always at war either among themselves or with the Malays; uniting all the characters of the negro race, such as the short woolly hair, the black colour, &c. &c.—*Voyages and Travels*, ix. Printed for R. Phillips. At Timor



the Dutch have a settlement. It abounds with sandal-wood, wax, and honey. Capt. Bligh and his men landed here, after a perilous voyage of 1200 leagues in an open boat.—See ANNAMOOKA.—*Narrative of the Mutiny on board the Bounty.*

TINA, anciently TINOS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W. of Nicaria; 17 miles long and 8 broad. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings that they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress of Tinos stands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains about 500 houses. There is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas, or priests. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here; but they can raise about 500 men.—TOURNEFORT, ii. 41. Long. 25. 0. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

TINCHEBRAY, a town of France, on the river Orne, S. of Falaise, and W. of Argentan, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. It has manufactories of thread, cotton, paper, nails, and locks. Robert, duke of Normandy, was taken prisoner at this place by his brother Henry, in 1107.—MEZERAY, ii. 519.—HUME.—See CARDIFF. Long. 0. 30. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

TINEH, a town of Egypt, situated between the south extremity of Lake Menzaleh and the Mediterranean, near the ancient Pelusium, and on a canal formerly called the Pelusian, or Bubastic, mouth of the Nile, through which Alexander passed with his fleet from Gaza. This canal is now choaked up.—CRUTWELL'S *Gaz.* Long. 38. 45. E. lat. 30. 48. N.

TINEMOUTH, a seaport town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated at the mouth of the Tyne. The ships receive here their cargoes of coal and goods from Newcastle. Long. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

TINIAN, one of the Ladrone islands. The soil is dry and healthy. There are at least 10,000 cattle here that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also vast numbers of fowls, which are easily caught, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of coconuts, cabbage-trees, as also guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrel. These were found very serviceable to Lord Anson's suffering crew when they reached this island. Long. 146. 0. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

TINIEC, or TINIETZ, a small town, about 4 miles W. from Cracow, was bravely defended against the Russians in 1772, by Colonel Choisi.—*Mon. Rev.* lix. 536.

TINTO, or AZECHE, an extraordinary river of Spain, which has its origin in the Sierra Morena, and falls into the Mediterranean near Niebla. It has its name from the colour of its waters, which are as yellow as a topaz. They have the property of hardening and petrifying the sand in a surprising manner. Two stones which rest one upon another are so firmly united in less than a year, that they form but one. This river dries up the plants which grow upon its banks, and the roots of the trees, to which it communicates the colour of the



streams. The verdure disappears from the places which it washes, nor can fish live in its bed. Its waters kill the worms of the cattle which drink of it, and its taste is disgusting to all animals except goats.—*Crit. Rev.* xviii. 481.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. Cashel is the capital.

TIPTON, a village of Staffordshire. It has large iron-works, and manufactories of soap, white lead, red led, and sashes for windows made of iron. — MACPHERSON'S *Annals of Commerce*. Long. 2. 2. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

TIRANO, a town of the country of the Grisons. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town, on the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madona, or Virgin Mary. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. Long. 9. 57. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country; and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. The country which at present forms the Tyrol, and the Grisons, was formerly inhabited by the Rhetians, the same people which were known to the Greeks and Romans under the names of Tyrrheni, Etrusci, and Tuscani. The inhabitants are very industrious; and the rearing of silk-worms, the cultivation of hemp, flax, and tobacco, afford them ample resources. During the winter they are literally imprisoned in their huts by the snow and torrents. It is difficult to conceive the

variety of their labours and occupations; some are engaged in breeding and taming birds, particularly canary birds, the exportation of which produces nearly 4000l. per annum; others are employed in making straw hats and baskets, spinning of flax, knitting of stockings, &c. The Italian Tyrol was ceded to the king of Italy by the king of Bavaria in 1810, and is to take the name of the department of Upper Adige.—*British Mercury*, Wednesday, July 4.

TIRLEMONT, a town in the department of Dyle, and late province of Brabant. The French and Dutch seized it in 1635, and the inhabitants suffered the most horrid barbarities. In 1704 it was reduced to ashes by an accidental fire. Its manufactures are woollen and stuffs, and its beer is in high repute.—*Dict. des Treize Departments*. Long. 5. 8. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

TIRYNS, near Mycenæ, in Argolis, Peloponnesus, Greece. It is the birth-place of Hercules, according to some authors. Long. 23. 3. E. lat. 37. 38. N.

TISHBE, a city of Gilead, beyond Jordan, was the country of the prophet Elijah. Its exact situation is unknown: some suppose it was in Arabia.

TICHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Tichfield House, erected by Lord Wriothsley in the reign of Henry VIII. At this house Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton Court in 1647. Stowe says, that, when an abbey, this was the place where the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou was solemnized. (See ALBAN'S, ST. ANGERS, BEAULIEU, HEXHAM, and TEWKESBURY, in *Gaz.* Tichfield is seated on a small river, which falls into the mouth of



Southampton Bay. Long. 1. S. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

TISTE, a river which separates Norway from Sweden. Fredericshall is situated on its right bank.

TITICACA, or CHUCITO, a lake of S. America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, 180 miles in circumference, and very deep. The water of the lake is so nauseous as not to be drank. It abounds with fish, and its margins are covered with vast flocks of wild fowl.

TIVERTON, in Devonshire, on the river Ex, near its junction with the Leman. It is noted for its great woollen manufacture. Peter Blundell was born in this town in 1520: from a low station he became an eminent clothier, &c.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 291.—*Hist. Mem. of Tiverton*, 346. Mrs. Cowley, a writer well known in the poetical and dramatic walks of literature, died at Tiverton in 1809, in the 66th year of her age.—*Lit. Panorama*, vi. 1224. Capt. Stedman, author of a valuable history of Surinam, died at Tiverton in 1797.—*Selection Gent. Mag.* iv. 425.

TIVIOT, a river of Scotland, which has its source in the wild hills not far from Moss Paul Inn, on the Carlisle road, in the centre of Roxburghshire, where it flows almost northward to Hawick, inclining afterwards more towards the east, met by the Jed and the Kale, till it joins the Tweed at Kelso. The short course of this rapid stream, after its exit from the hills, is through the beautiful and romantic district of Tiviot Dale. *SKRINE'S Rivers*, 88.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome. It is now wretchedly poor, but was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frascati is of

the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Cæsar, Augustus, the poets Catullus and Propertius: and

— “Here learning's friend  
And best protector, good *Mæcenæ*, gave  
The recompense to merit, happiest task  
Of those whom plenty crowns!”—KEATE.

Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli are a celebrated cascade, a Sibyl's temple, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Zenobia had a residence given to her at Tivoli by the emperor Aurelian; and here she died A. D. 280.

To these poor remnants of her palace  
gate,  
How like was fair Zenobia's hapless fate!  
Fall'n, fall'n, for ever from her high  
estate.

Now the proud empress of th' admiring  
East,

Now to adorn her conqueror's triumph drest.  
Ah! how couldst thou, whose soul out-  
shone thy charms,

Supreme in arts, victorious long in arms,  
Submit to bow thy yet unbended knee,  
Beneath the shining load of misery,  
And, crouching at the foot of tyrant power,  
Beg the precarious blessing of an hour?  
Not thus, thy great, revered Longinus  
taught,

Alike sublime in action, as in thought.

BRADSTREET'S *Sabine Farm*, 54.

—See PALMYRA and EUPHRATES, in *Gazetteer*.

TLASCALA, a province of North America in the government of Mexico. A high range of mountains passes through it, called the chain of Tlascala, which are covered with perpetual snow. The climate and soil are excellent.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain in the province of the same name.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barba-



does. It is 32 miles long from S. W. to N. E. and about nine broad. It is agreeably diversified with hills and vales. Almost every species of useful timber is found here; among the rest, the true cinnamon and nutmeg tree.—*Enc. Brit.* At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but by that of Paris, in 1763, was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1783; but it was taken by the English, April 13, 1793\*; restored at the peace of Amiens, and again taken by the English 1804. Long. 59. 0. W. lat. 11. 20. N.

TOBOLSK, a considerable town of the Russian empire, capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and is inhabited by Mahomedan Tartars and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. The houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins the Irtysh, and from it the town has its name. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners hither. Long. 68. 45. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

TOCANTIN, a river of South America, which is formed by a number

of small streams in Brasil. It runs due north from about the 18th degree of S. latitude to the 2d degree, when it joins the Guanapa about 120 miles from the sea, and takes the name of Para from a city so called.

TOCAT, a large town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in the Levant. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia, for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. In 1813, on his return to England, the Rev. Henry Martyn died at Tocat. He was a considerable classical scholar, a sincere Christian, and a valuable associate of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Long. 37. 15. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

TOCKAY, a strong town of Upper Hungary. It is famous for its delicious wine. In the month of June 1808 a tremendous storm, accompanied with hail and the bursting of a cloud, entirely destroyed the greater part of the celebrated vineyards of Tockay.—*Lit. Pan.* iv. 1216. Long. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gal. It lies among high mountains, is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into upper and lower.

TOLBIAC, an ancient town of Germany, supposed to have been situated near Zulpich, S. W. from

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\* Tobacco was first brought into England from this island, and hence derived its name; in botany it is denominated *Nicotiana*, because the French ambassador, Nicot, brought it from Tobago to France.—*GOLBERRY'S Trav. trans. by Blagdon*, ii. 343.—*The Ency. Brit.* art. *Nicotiana*, says, that tobacco was discovered in America by the Spaniards about the year 1560, and was sent into Spain from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, where it was first discovered, and from whence it takes its common name. Tobacco has been censured by Cowper, and praised by Philips.—See *BUTLER'S Arith. Questions*.



Cologne. Here Clovis, in 496, obtained a victory over the Germans, and soon after became a convert to Christianity.—See RHEIMS.

TOLEDO, an ancient trading city of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated on the river Tajo. The cathedral is the richest and most considerable in the kingdom. It has a university, a castle, and several manufactories of silk and wool, and its sword-blades have been long esteemed of the most excellent kind. Water is sold about the streets, conveyed on the back of asses. Toledo sustained a memorable siege in 1084, when the Cid particularly distinguished himself.—*Modern Europe*, i. 386, ed. 1794. Abenezra, called by the Jews the wise, great, and admirable doctor, was born here: he died at Rhodes in 1174, or 1190, aged 75. Garcilasso de la Vega, a noted Spanish poet, and a distinguished warrior, was born at Toledo in 1500.—See NICE.—In the convent of la Lisle, near Toledo, is shown what is stated to be the identical sword-blade with which the apostle Paul was decollated.—*BRADY'S Clavis Calendaria*. Long. 3. 45. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona. It was long famous in the annals of superstition for the relics of St. Nicolas. A treaty was signed here, by gen. Buonaparte and cardinal Matthes, between the French republic and the pope, in Feb. 1797. It is situated on the river Chiento. Long. 13. 18. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

TOLOSA, a small and handsome town of Spain, in Biscay, about 7 miles S. of St. Sebastian, upon the rivers Gria and Araxes, over the latter of which there is a handsome bridge defended by a tower. The sword-blades made here are in high esteem. This town was founded by

Alphonso the Wise, of Castile, and was completely peopled in 1391 by Sancho the brave. The fields in its adjacency are very fertile, producing wheat, maize, and chesnuts. In the plains of Tolosa, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, on the 16th of July 1212, a desperate battle was fought between the Christians and the Moors, in which the former were victorious. On the anniversary of the day, the church of Spain solemnized it under the appellation of the *Triumph of the Cross*.—*Ab. of Hist. of Spain*, from Don T. D. YRIARTE, i. 305.—*Abrégé Chron. de l'Histoire d'Espagne*. Tolosa was taken by the French in 1794. Long. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

TOLU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought to Europe thence, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is 50 miles S. E. of Carthagena. Long. 75. 25. W. lat. 9. 45. N.

TOMBUCTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies to the S. E. of the great desert of Zahara, and W. of the empire of Cashnah. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city of Tombucto.

TOMBUCTO, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland. It is the emporium of central Africa, and the point of assemblage for the caravans which traverse its deserts, and is situated about 1300 miles S. S. E. of the town of Morocco or Marocco. It stands in a plain, surrounded by sandy eminences, about 12 miles N. of the Niger, and its circumference is said to amount to 12 miles. The police is good, and the climate healthy. Camels, horses, drivers, and merchants, ren-



deztvous at a caravansera, or large inn, called a Fondaque, having an open space in the middle, round which are built rooms sufficiently large for a bed and a table. The Niger near Tombucto is about as wide as the Thames at London; but so rapid in the middle, that the boats navigating it must proceed along the banks to avoid the current. —*Mon. Review*, lx. 199. Long. 0. 8. E. lat. 16. 55. N.

TOMI, or TOMESWAR, or BABA, an ancient town of Mæsia, in that part called Pontus, now in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, about 36 miles from the most southern mouth of the Danube, N. from Varna. This town is rendered illustrious by having been the place of Ovid's banishment; and here he died in the 8th year of his exile, and the 59th of his age, A. U. C. 771, or in the 18th year of the Christian æra, on the 1st of January, the day on which Livy is said to have died. Long. 28. 20. E. lat. 44. 22. N. —*ADAM'S Classical Biog.*

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk. The inhabitants carry on a great trade. Long. 84. 19. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

TONGATABOO, or AMSTERDAM ISLAND, one of the Friendly Islands of Polynesia, S. Sea. It is 20 leagues in circuit, and has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. It is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling; and is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. It was discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Capt. Cook in 1773. —*BURNEY'S S. Sea*, iii. 81. Long. 174. 46. W. lat. 21. 8. S.

TONGSBERG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It carries on a good trade in furs,

butter, and timber. Long. 9. 40. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

TONNERRE-SUR-ARMENÇON, an ancient town of Champagne, now in the department of Yonne, France. It has manufactories of hats and leather, a pottery, and iron works. D'Eon, commonly called Madame d'Eon, who was successively a counsellor, a warrior, and an ambassador, was born here in 1728, and died in London in 1810. —*Lit. Pan.* viii. 1572. —*Gent. Mag.* N. S. iii. 586. —*The Dict. Un. Historique* considers the chevalier d'Eon as a woman, and states her death to have happened in 1795. Long. 4. 8. E. lat. 47. 51. N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, on the Eyder, in the duchy of Sleswic, seated on a peninsula, with a good harbour. It is a small place, but lately much frequented. This port was scarcely known beyond the dominions of his Danish majesty, till the malignant policy of Buonaparte had driven commerce from its natural channels. —*ODDY on Commerce*, 345. Long. 9. 0. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered wares, earthen-wares, salt, aniseed, and wormwood. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is usually accounted the best in the world. The people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. In the bay of Tonquin, one tide only occurs in 24 hours. —*Mon. Rev.* N. S. xxxvi. 42. — The points of contact between the kingdom of Tonquin and the territory of China are generally deserts, the water in which is unwholesome, and the boundary lines have in consequence not been accurately defined. Between Tonquin, and that



part of China which is called the province of Canton, runs a chain of impassable mountains, with only one open space, in which a great wall has been constructed, one of the gates of which is guarded on the Chinese side, and the other on the Tonquinese. The sovereign of Tonquin has lately assumed the title of emperor, and has united under his sway the countries of Cochin China, Isiampa, Cambodia, Laos, and a province to the north of Laos, unknown to Europeans, called Lac-tho. Tonquin, and the lower part of Cochin China, abound with rivers, of which the largest takes the name of Cambodia, from the region whence it flows.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxv. 516. There is not in all Tonquin a harbour or roadstead fit for a man of war; but in Upper Cochin China, in lat. 16. 7. 18. is a bay called by the natives Han, and by Europeans Turon, which is one of the finest in the universe.

TOOTZEN, a town of Livonia. Marshal Laudhon was born here in 1716. He particularly distinguished himself in the service of Maria Theresa of Austria against the king of Prussia, Frederic the Great.—*COXE'S Austria*, ii. 429.—See CUNNERSDORF and LANDSHUT, in *Gaz.*

TOPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its hot baths. It is in the circle of Lieutmeritz, S. E. from Dresden. In 1702 the Austrians defeated the Prussians near it; and in 1813 a French army under Vandamme (one of the emperor Napoleon's generals) was destroyed on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde.

TOR, or ELTOR, a small village in Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, with a good harbour. It was taken by Don John de Castro, and fortified soon after its discovery by the Portuguese, but has never since been a place of any consideration; serving now only for a watering-place to the

ships trading to or from Suez. From this place there is a distinct view of Mounts Horeb and Sinai, which have their tops frequently covered with snow in winter.—*BRUCE'S Trav.* In the garden of the Greek convent are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet. LONG. 34. 25. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

TORBAY, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire. It was here that the prince of Orange landed on the 4th Nov. 1688, which was the day of his birth and the day of his marriage; when he came from Holland, by invitation of many persons, to preserve us from popery and arbitrary power.

Immortal William! by whose prudent cares  
We yet enjoy the fruits of all our wars;  
Our laws, religion, liberty, and peace,  
And ev'n the blessings of the Brunswick  
race.—*DUCK.*

—*AIKIN'S Eng. Del.—Hist. of Eng.*  
—*British Critic*, xxxiii. 447.—From  
lord LONSDALE'S *Mem. of James II.*

TORDESILLAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, between Toro and Valladolid, on the river Douero. Queen Joan, mother of the emperor Charles V., after the death of her consort Philip, was confined in a palace here, and here she terminated her melancholy days in 1555.—*BARRETT'S Life of Ximenes*, 244.—*Hist. of Spain*.—*ROBERTSON'S Charles V.*—*SOUTHEY'S Travels in Spain*, 107. Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

TORGAW, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe. The inhabitants brew excellent beer. The king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians at this place in 1760, and Marshal Daun, their commander, was severely wounded.—*COXE'S Austria*, ii. 455.—*TOWERS'S Mem. of Frederic II.* ii. 221.—*BELSHAM'S Mem.* ii. 350.—*Modern Europe*, v. 341. Horstius, a physician, called the

H H H



Esculapius of Germany, was born here in 1578. Long. 13. 3. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and, running by Salamanca, falls into the Douero S. of Miranda, in Portugal.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, almost entirely encircled by the river Tornea. On a small elevation near the town are several windmills, from one of which travellers usually view the sun at twelve o'clock at night in the month of June\*. The Laplanders bring their skins here, in exchange for other commodities.—ACERBI'S *Trav. in Sweden*. The town has been rendered famous by the observations of Mons. Maupertuis and others, to determine the figure of the earth.—COXE'S *Trav.* iv. 6.

TORO, a town of Spain, in Leon, near the river Douero. Gaspard de Gusman, count d'Olivarez, prime minister to Philip IV. of Spain, died at this place in 1645. He was disgraced by that monarch, and died of grief two years after his exile, and after 22 years' service. He was an enemy to peace; the companion or confidant of his master's pleasures; and, under the specious appearance of religion and piety, was immersed in vice, and promoted it in the monarch.—HENAULT, 444.—*Abrégé Chron. d'Espagne*, ii. 516. Long. 5. 0. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

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\* In the year 1694, Charles XI. being accompanied by several persons of distinction, took a view of the sun at midnight, if it may be so called.—BUSCHING, i. 340. Mr. Kuttner observes, in "Travels through Denmark," &c. that he was able to read at one o'clock in the morning in the vicinity of Copenhagen.—See *Letter* ii. A pyramid was erected here by Adolphus, to commemorate the labours of the French academicians, who were sent thither to measure a degree of the meridian. An account of this may be seen in BONNYCASTLE'S *Astronomy*.

TORONTO.—See YORK.

TORRE-DEL-GRECO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, 5 miles S. E. of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631, in 1794, and 1805.

TORRELAGUNA, or TORDELAGUNA, a small town of New Castile, about 15 miles N. E. from Madrid. It was the country of cardinal Cisneros, so celebrated under the name of cardinal Ximenes.—LABORDE'S *View of Spain, and Map of the Environs of Madrid*, iii. 157.—*Hist. du Card. Ximenes par FLECHIER*, i. 3.—BARRETT'S *Life of Ximenes*. Long. 3. 18. W. lat. 40. 42. N.

TORRES VEDRAS, a small town 7 leagues from Lisbon. It contains somewhat above 600 houses and 4 churches. The country round is pleasant, being particularly full of gardens and vineyards, and watered by the small river Sizandro.—LINK'S *Travels*, 268.

TORRINGTON, a town in Devon, 11 miles S. W. of Barnstaple. It has a manufactory of stuffs.

TORTOLA, an island of the West Indies, and the principal of the Virgin Islands. It is about 18 miles long from E. to W. and about 7 in its greatest breadth. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, and very good sugar and rum. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted, which are very good. Long. 64. 20. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It was taken by the Austrians in 1794, by the French in 1796; was retaken in 1799, and



ceded to France in 1800. It is seated on the river Scrivia. Long. 8. 52. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

TORTOSA, a large town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries, and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, very fine jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain. It was taken by the French in 1647, retaken by the Spaniards in 1650, and again by the French in 1708, who restored it to Philip V.—*Geog. Comparée*. Long. 0. 26. E. lat. 40. 47. N.

TORTUGA, a large uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. At the end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 sail of shipping here at a time for salt.

TORTUGA, an island near Hispaniola, which derived its name from the number of tortoises found on it. Long. 75. 10. W. lat. 20. 10. N.

TOSTAR, or SUSTER, a town of Persia, capital of Chusistan, supposed to be the ancient Susa.—Dr. VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, i. It has manufactories of silks, stuffs, and rich cloth. Long. 48. 48. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

TOTNESS, a borough in Devonshire, on the river Dart. It has a manufacture of serges, and was the birth-place of Dr. Kennicott, a celebrated Hebrew scholar, 1718. His father was parish clerk of Totness, and lived to place the surplice on his shoulders when he came to preach in his native town.—*Eur. Mag.* xxxv. 9. Long. 3. 44. W. lat. 50. 24. N.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a large

village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. This was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead, by Dean Wood. In this parish are three almshouses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602.—*Europ. Mag.* lxiv. 201.

TOUL, a town of France, in the late province of Lorraine, now in the department of Meurthe. It is seated near the Moselle, and has manufactories of fine porcelain. Claude Gelée, an incomparable landscape painter, was born in 1600, in the diocese of Toul; whence he has been styled Claude of Lorraine.—*Galerie Hist.*—*Dict. Hist. Univ.*, &c. Long. 6. 2. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

TOULON, a seaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Here are the most celebrated marine establishments in France; as dockyards, arsenals, &c. &c. The constable of Bourbon, at the head of the imperial troops, obtained possession of it in 1524, as did Charles V. in 1536: but in the next century, Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy could not enter it; and prince Eugene, in 1707, ineffectually laid siege to it. This city was surrendered by the inhabitants, in September 1793, to the British admiral lord Hood; but the English were obliged to evacuate it in December, after destroying the arsenal, and bringing off some



of the men of war.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 247. The British general O'Hara was taken prisoner, and many English and French lost their lives.—*BIGLAND'S Europe*, i. 302.—General Joubert, slain at Novi, was buried at Toulon. The exports of Toulon are wine, oil, honey, capers, oranges, prunes, almonds, and dried raisins. There are several distilleries, some tanneries, and a considerable starch manufactory. From Toulon Buonaparte sailed on the 20th May 1798, with a fleet consisting of 13 ships of the line, seven frigates, and several armed vessels, making a total of 44 sail, having under their convoy nearly 200 transports, with upwards of 30,000 men, artillery, &c. &c. on his celebrated expedition to Egypt.—See *ABOUKIR*.—*GIFFORD'S Life of Pitt*, v. 578. Long. 6. 0. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

**TOULOUSE**, one of the largest and finest cities of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, late province of Languedoc. In the church of the Cordeliers there is a vault, which is said to preserve bodies from putrefaction. About a mile from Toulouse, the royal canal joins the Garonne. Their trade, in drapery, blankets, mercery, hardware, and books, is but small. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, was killed by a stone thrown from a machine, in an attempt to take this city, 1218.—*Eclectic Rev.* vi. 211.—*Dict. Univ. Hist.* Henry duke de Montmorency, taken prisoner at Castelnaudary, was beheaded at Toulouse in 1632. Lord Wellington defeated Marshal Soult near Toulouse in April 1814, when more than 4500 Englishmen were slain, and the loss of the French was still greater. Long. 1. 21. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

**TOURAINÉ**, a late province of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire. It is

very fertile, being intersected by numerous rivers, and is called the *Garden of France*.

**TOURNAY**, a considerable city in the department of Jemappe, Austrian Flanders. It has several manufactories, but is particularly noted for good stockings. It has been several times taken and retaken. Near Tournay, in 1794, the French general Pichegru made various and repeated assaults on the British troops under the duke of York, but was repulsed in all.—*MAYO'S Comp. of Un. Hist.* iii. 424. Long. 3. 34. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

**TOURS**, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It has a fine bridge over the Loire. Its church is admired for its delicacy and structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and library of manuscripts. Its red wines and manufactures of silk are highly esteemed.—*WRAXALL*.—Near the city is Plessis les Tours, a palace in which the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI.\* died in 1483.—*Mod. Eur.*—*MAVOR'S Un. Hist.* xxiii. 151. Margaret of Anjou's marriage with Henry the VIth of England was celebrated by proxy at Tours in 1444.—See *TICHFIELD-RAPIN*, folio, i. 569. Long. 0. 47. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

**TOUSA**, a small town of Sicily, on the northern coast S. E. of Cefalu. It is remarkable for the goodness of its wine and oil, both of which are exported in large quantities.—*BLAQUIERE'S Letters*, i. 69. Long. 14. 28. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

**TOWCESTER**, a town of Northamptonshire, on the banks of a small river called Tove, about 6 miles from Northampton. The inhabitants are

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\* This monster was the first who received the title of the *most christian king*, which became a permanent title in his successors.



chiefly employed in the manufactures of lace and silk. Sir Rich. Empson, one of Henry the VIIIth's favourites, and one of the instruments of regal rapacity in the latter part of his reign, was the son of a sieve-maker of this town. He assisted in filling the king's coffers by arbitrary and vexatious prosecutions upon obsolete and penal statutes. On the accession of Henry VIII. he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded.

TOWTON, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, S. E. of Tadcaster, famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm Sunday, 1461. Long. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

TOWY, a river of S. Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, enters Caermarthen-shire at its N. E. extremity, and, passing by Caermarthen, falls into the British channel.

TOXTETH, a township in the parish of Walton, about 3 miles from Liverpool. Here, in 1619, was born Mr. Jeremiah Horrox, the first who ever predicted, or even saw with a scientific eye, the passage of Venus over the sun's disk. He was cut off by death when he was only 22 years of age.

TRACHONITIS, an ancient province of Syria, which had Arabia Deserta on the East. Philip, son of Herod the Great, was Tetrarch of Iturea and of Trachonitis.—*Luke*, iii.

TRAFALGAR, a cape in Andalusia, Spain, rendered memorable by the defeat of the combined fleets of France and Spain by an inferior British fleet under the gallant Nelson, who lost his life in the moment of victory, 21st October 1805\*.

\* It is singular, that the battle of Salamis, so propitious to the renown and repose of Attica, and the battle of Trafalgar, so glorious to the British arms, should have occurred

Distressing glory! glorious boon of fate!  
The proudest conquest, at the dearest rate.  
Rev. J. CRABBE's *Parish Register*, part i.  
When France and Spain had singly met  
defeat\*.

Their power combin'd defied the British fleet:  
Trafalgar's shores the wond'rous conflict tell;  
And Victory sigh'd as her own Nelson fell.  
*Lit. Pan.* ii. 1050.

Mr. TOMKINS's *Rays of Genius*,  
ii. 24.—DUNCAN's *Life of Nelson*,  
246. Long. 6. 1. W. lat. 36. 11. N.

TRAJANAPOLI, a small town of Romania, in Turkey, on the river Maritz.

TRAJANOPOLIS, formerly Selinus, or Seleucia, a town of Cilicia, now Turkey in Asia, in the province of Caramania. It is memorable for the death of Trajan.—See ITALICA and SELINONTUM. Trajanopolis, by which name Selinus was known after the emperor's death, is now called Salenti, and is situated on a river of the same name opposite to the island of Cyprus. Long. 32. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

TRA-LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Entre-Douero-e-Minho, and Beira, and a part of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALEE, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

TRANQUEBAR, a factory which belonged to the Danes, but was taken by the English in 1808, by a squadron under sir Edward Pellew. It is situated at the mouth of the Cavery, on the coast of Coromandel. The chief

in the same month and on the same day but one of that month, at the distance of 2285 years.—*Monthly Rev.* N. S. lii. 310.

\* See VINCENT, CAPE; and ABOUEIR,



trade is in muslin. Long. 79.57. E. lat. 10. 44. N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Wallachia; on the S. by Wallachia; and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions.

TRAPANI, an important town of Sicily, situated on the West coast in the Val de Mazzara. The population is estimated at 24,000. It stands on a narrow neck of land which projects into the sea, forming a very good harbour. The trade of Trapani consists in the exportation of salt, soda, coral raw and manufactured, and alabaster. Trapani was the ancient Drepanum.—BLAQUIERE'S *Travs.* i. 134. Long. 12. 37. E. lat. 38. 3. N.

TRATTON, or TROTTON, a village near Midhurst, in Sussex, was the birth-place of Otway in 1651. The comedies of this author are deservedly excluded from the reading-desk, as well as from the stage, on account of their undisguised obscenity; but some of his tragedies are highly esteemed.

Bending with impassion'd mien  
O'er pathetic Otway's scene,  
Sympathy, with streaming eye,  
Mourns fictitious misery;  
For such touching woes are shown,  
As each breast must feel its own.

*Rev. of Poetry, by Lady M——.*

Otway died in his 34th year, in 1685, from swallowing part of a roll too

precipitately, in his eagerness to alleviate the cravings of hunger.

He droops his head; unpitied pines for food,  
The pangs of hunger curdle life's warm blood;  
Impell'd by anguish, for relief he flies,  
Raging, engulfs the food, — is choak'd, and dies.

*IRELAND'S Neglected Genius, 21.*

—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex. Apr.* 14.—JONES'S *Biog. Dram.* i. 554.

TRAUTENAU, a small town on the river Upava, in Bohemia. Zisca, the celebrated patriot, was born here.—See AUSSIG, in *Gaz.—Geog. Un.* de HUBNER, i. 40. Within 3 miles of Trautenau is a wonderful curiosity, consisting of hard quarry stones, extending near a mile, and forming a kind of labyrinth, resembling towers at unequal distances, and most of them from 60 to 70, and some from 100 to 150 feet high.—Mr. EVANS'S *Geo.* 191. Long. 16. 0. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar.

TRAVANCORE, capital of the province of the same name. Robert Orme, author of a much-admired "History of the Military Transactions in Indostan," &c. &c. whom some have complimented with the title of the English Thucydides, was born here in 1728.—*Asiatic Ann. Register*, 1802.—Some say he was born at Tellichery. Long. 77. 8. E. lat. 8. 15. N.

TRAU, a town of Dalmatia. From this town vast quantities of wine and oil are exported.—CASSAS'S *Trav.* Long. 16. 20. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

TRAVENDAHL, a small town of Holstein, in Germany, where a peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark in 1700.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in Genoa, and falls into the Po near Placentia. On the banks of this river, in the 2d year of the 2d punic war, a famous battle took place



between the Carthaginians, commanded by Hannibal, and the Romans under the consul Sempronius: the latter were defeated, and many on their retreat were drowned in the river, A. U. C. 537. — B. C. 216. — HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* — ROLLIN'S *An. Hist.* ii. 62. In 1799, on the same spot which had been inglorious to the Romans, the French under Macdonald were defeated by the Russians and Austrians, commanded by Suwarof. — *Mon. Rev.* lxi. 497. — *Epitome of Military Events*, i. 310.

TREBISOND, a town of Natolia, Turkey in Asia, on the Black Sea. It has a harbour and castle. Near this place the celebrated *ten thousand* saw the sea in their famous retreat. — ROLLIN, iv. 198. — BUTLER'S *Arith. Questions*. It exports copper, leather, fruits, and wine. Long. 40. 25. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

TRENT, an ancient and considerable fortified city of Germany, in the Trentino. It is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige. Long. 11. 2. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

TRENT, a large river in England, which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three several springs between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordshire, and having received the Tame, it enters Derbyshire after its junction with the Dove, just crossing the southern angle of that county. Entering Nottinghamshire, it falls into the Humber below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a junction between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is a large navigable river through the whole of Nottinghamshire, and is the glory of that county. Its chief inconvenience is that of being subject to great and frequent floods.

TRENTON, a town of N. America, capital of New Jersey. It is seated on the N. E. side of the river Delaware, N. of Philadelphia. In 1776, Gen. Washington made 1000 Hessians prisoners at this place. — WINTERBOTHAM'S *America*, i. 520. — ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* ii. 390.

TREVES, an electorate in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

TREVES, the capital of the electorate of the same name. It is seated on the Moselle, and has suffered considerably by war. Long. 6. 41. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

TREVOUX, a town in the French department of Ain. The printing-office is noted for the literary journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled *Memoires de Trevoux*. Long. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

TRIBULATION, CAPE, a cape on the coast of New Holland, which received its appellation from Capt. Cook, who in a navigation of more than 1300 miles, upon a coast abounding with dangerous rocks and shoals, had experienced no remarkable accident; but here first became acquainted with misfortune, the ship having struck on some rocks. — KIPPIS'S *Life of Cook*, 128. — COOK'S *1st Voy.* Long. 145. 0. E. lat. 16. 30. S.

TRIEST, a small town of Italy, in Istria, with a good harbour on the Gulf of Venice. The inhabitants have a considerable trade in salt, oil, almonds, walnuts, oranges, lemons, figs, wax candles, soap, velvet: liqueurs also are an important branch of commerce. Its white wines are much esteemed. — CASSAS'S *Trav. in Istria and Dalmatia*. The learned abbé Winkelman was assassinated at Triest in 1768, by a servant in whom he had reposed the utmost confidence. — KUTNER'S *Trav.* let. 22. Triest was ceded by the emperor of Austria to the emperor Napoleon, by the



treaty of Vienna, in 1809.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 526. Long. 14. 4. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

TRIM, the county town of East Meath, in Ireland. Long. 6. 48. W. lat. 53. 32. N.

—TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN, a town of Suffolk, S. of Ipswich. Here Sir Thomas Cavendish, or Candish, an eminent naval adventurer, was born\*.

TRINCOMALE', a town in Asia, seated on the E. side of the island of Ceylon. The harbour is reckoned the best and finest in the East Indies. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in January 1782, retaken by the French in August following, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1795. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Near Trincomalé, Sir Edward Hughes defeated Suffrein in 1782, though the latter had a superior fleet.—*PENNANT'S Outlines*, i. 253. About 15 miles from the fort of Trincomalé is a fountain of warm water: it jets out in two places; one of the sources is too hot to be borne, the other is of a moderate heat; and 23 feet from the latter is a spring of cold water.—*EVANS'S Geo.* 991. Long. 81. 25. E. lat. 8. 32. N.

TRINIDAD, an island of America, in the gulf of Mexico, separated from New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait about 3 miles over. The soil

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\* He sailed from Plymouth in July 1586, with 3 small vessels manned with 123 persons. After touching at Sierra Leona, he stretched over to S. America, and passed the Straits of Magellan. Hence he went to California, where he captured a valuable Spanish ship, and crossed the South Sea to the Ladrones in 45 days. Thence proceeding through the Indian Archipelago, he passed the straits of Java, and having touched at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Plymouth, after having circumnavigated the globe in 2 years, 1 month, and 19 days; the shortest period in which it had then been effected.—*Biog. Brit.*

is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It surrendered to Rear Admiral Harvey and General Abercromby in 1797, and is now in the possession of the English.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxi. 434. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. Long. 61. 30. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

TRIPOLI, one of the principal states of Barbary. It is a fertile country, except the E. part.

—TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, senna, corn, oil, wood, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins, bullocks, sheep, and poultry; but they make more of the christian slaves which they take at sea; for they either set high ransoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in a sandy soil, and surrounded by a wall, strengthened by other fortifications.—*BLAQUIERE'S Letters*, ii. 38. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. Long. 13. 18. E. lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean. All its environs are laid out in orchards, where the nopal, or Indian fig, grows spontaneously; the white mulberry is cultivated for the silk-worm; and the pomegranate, the orange, and the lemon trees, for their fruit, which is of the greatest beauty. But these places, though



delightful to the eye, are unhealthy. The commerce of Tripoli consists almost wholly in indifferent coarse silks, which are made use of for laces.—VOLNEY'S *Trav.* (1787) ii. 172. Long. 36. 20. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

TRIPOLIZZA, the capital of the Morea, Turkey in Europe. It is a modern town, which appears to have been erected between Mantinea, Tegea, and Orchomenus; with no local recommendations but that of being central; the Turks being perfectly indifferent in their choice of situations, and to the beauties of nature.—CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Trav. in Greece*. It is near the site of the ancient Megalopolis. Long. 22. 18. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the largest of three islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 1500 miles from any land. The coast abounds with sea-lions and seals, penguins, and albatrosses. These islands are but little known, though they are but 50 leagues from the general track of vessels bound to China, and to the coast of Coromandel. Long 15. 40. W. lat. 37. 0. S.

TRITCHANOPOLY, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It was assaulted and an escalade made by the French in 1753, who were bravely repulsed by the English.—ORME'S *Indostan*, i. 321.—PENNANT'S *Outlines*, ii. 17. Long. 78. 45. E. lat. 10. 48. N.

TROAS, or PHRYGIA MINOR, one of the ancient divisions of Asia, now Natolia.

TROAS, an ancient city of Phrygia, or Mysia, on the Hellespont, between Troy and Assos. Here Paul had a vision of a man of Macedonia requesting his assistance.—*Acts*, xx. 5 & 6.—BUTLER'S *Ex. in New Test.* Long. 26. 30. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Canada, in N. America, situated on the

river St. Lawrence, but receiving its name from three streams, which unite a mile below the town. It was formerly the capital of New France, but now belongs to the English. It is but thinly inhabited.

TROIZA, a magnificent abbey of Russia, near the city of Moscow. It was founded by a young man named Sergei, who, conceiving a disgust of the world, retired to this place, and resolved to devote himself entirely to meditation and prayer. Several pious persons, hearing of the austere life of Sergei, repaired to him, and this was the origin of the abbey, which has since become famous and considerable, and its founder sainted. Peter the Great frequently visited this abbey, but less from motives of religion than policy, and always in his expeditions carried with him the picture of St. Sergei.—DEPPING'S *Evening Entertainments*, ii. 131. Long. 37. 31. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

TROLLHATTA, or TROLLHÄTTE, about 53 miles from Gottenburg, W. Gothland, Sweden. It is remarkable for the falls of the river Gotha, which, though not equal to many others as to the height which the water descends, being only 100 feet, yet the prodigious rapidity with which it is carried for the space of two miles, boiling up in every place and covered over with foam, makes it an object of curiosity.—BUSCHING, i. 287.—THOMSON'S *Travels*.—*Voyage de la Motte*.

TROPPEAU, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Silesia. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, and in 1746, but restored to the Austrians. Long. 17. 54. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town in Wiltshire, on the river Were, near its junction with the Avon. It is remarkable for its manufactory of fine broad cloths and kerseymere. Keate, author of an account of the Pelew Islands, &c.



was born here in 1729. Long. 2. 6. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

TROY, once a famous city of Nætolia, anciently called Troja, or Ilium, celebrated for a siege of ten years before it was taken by the Greeks in 1184 B. C\*. and then it was accomplished by craft, and not by force. A wooden horse was constructed by the Greeks, and filled with men; and this was conveyed into the city by the Trojans themselves:

"All Troy up-heav'd the steed; of diff'ring mind  
Various the Trojans counsell'd; part consign'd  
The monster to the sword, part sentence gave  
To plunge it headlong in the whelming wave;  
Th' unwise award to lodge it in the tow'rs,  
An offering sacred to th' immortal pow'rs:  
Th' unwise prevail, they lodge it in the walls,  
And by the gods' decree proud *Ilium* falls;  
Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,  
And vengeful slaughter, fierce for human blood."

*Odyssey*, b. viii.

The exact position of Troy is not known; but it is generally supposed to have been situated a few miles from Sigæum, or cape Janisari, in Nætolia:

There stood old Troy, a venerable name,  
For ever consecrate to deathless fame;

\* "Troy—perjured Troy has felt  
The dire effects of her proud tyrant's guilt;  
The tow'ring pile and soft abodes,  
Wall'd by the hands of servile gods,  
Now spreads its ruins all around,  
And lies inglorious on the ground;  
An umpire partial and unjust,  
And a lewd woman's impious lust,  
Lay heavy on her head, and sunk her to the dust.

HORACE, b. iii. ode 3. ADDISON'S *Trans.*

"Illustrious Troy! renown'd in ev'ry clime,  
Through the long annals of unfolding time!  
How oft, thy royal bulwarks to defend,  
Thou saw'st thy tutelar gods in vain descend!

Though chiefs unnumber'd in her cause were slain,

Though nations perish'd on her bloody plain,  
That refuge of perfidious Helen's shame,  
Was doom'd at length to sink in Grecian flame:

Now blasted mossy trunks with branches sear,

Brambles and weeds, a loathsome forest rear,  
Where once, in palaces of royal state,  
Old Priam and the Trojan princes sate;  
Where temples once, on lofty columns borne,  
Majestic did the wealthy town adorn,  
All rude, all waste, and desolate, is laid,  
And even the ruin'd ruins are decay'd.

ROWE'S *Lucan*, b. ix.

Long. 26. 20. E. lat. 39. 58. N.

TROYES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. Its commerce is in linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, wine, and Marroquin leather. A treaty was concluded here in 1420, by which Henry V. was made heir to the French crown, and married Catherine, daughter of Charles VI.—MILLOT.—*Mod. Eur.*—HENAULT *Ab. de l'Histoire.*—MEZERAY. Troyes was the birth-place of Girardon, a famous sculptor; Mignard, a celebrated painter; and the poet Passerat. Abelard and Eloise were buried in the Paraclete here. Since the French revolution, the remains of Abelard and Eloise have been removed to the Museum at Paris, and a monument placed over them in the garden.—*Galerie Historique.* Long. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, 2 miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found; and here are still the ruins of the mill commemorated by Chaucer in "The Miller's Tale."

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall. It has the benefit of the coinage of

And now by time's deep ploughshare harrow'd o'er,

The seat of sacred Troy is found no more;  
No trace of all her glories now remains;  
But corn and vines enrich her cultur'd plains.  
Silver Scamander laves the verdant shore,  
Scamander oft o'erflow'd with hostile gore."

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*.



tin, and its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I. under Lord Hope-ton, surrendered to General Fairfax. Truro is seated at the head of Falmouth haven. Opie, a very eminent painter, was born at the village of St. Agnes, about 7 miles from Truro, in 1761; he died April 1807, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.—*Mon. Rev.* lxi. 114. Foote, the English Aristophanes, was born here about the year 1720.—*Mon. Rev.* N. S. lii. 125. Long. 5. 2. W. lat. 58. 18. N.

TRUXILLO, a town of Estremadura, in Spain. Francis Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was born here. In the church of Santa Anna stood the monument erected to his memory, which was entirely destroyed by the French in 1809\*.—*STO-THERT'S Narrative*, 108. Long. 5. 23. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

TRUXILLO, a commercial seaport in Peru, America. It was built by Pizarro in 1535. Its vicinity produces corn, fruits, and cotton; and

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\* The following inscription for a column at Truxillo was written by Mr. Southey; and it has been justly observed by the elegant author of "Literary Hours," that such pieces are calculated to effect the reprehension of cruelty and inordinate ambition:

"Pizarro here was born: a greater name  
The list of glory boasts not: toil and want,  
And danger, never from his course deterr'd  
This daring soldier; many a fight he won;  
He slaughter'd thousands; he subdu'd a rich  
And ample realm: such were Pizarro's deeds;  
And wealth, and power, and fame, were his  
rewards

Among mankind. There is another world.  
O reader! if you earn your daily bread  
By daily labour, if your lot be low,  
Be hard and wretched, thank the gracious  
God

Who made you, that you are not such  
as he."

—*SOUTHEY'S Letters on Spain and Portugal.*  
—*Literary Hours*, i. 131.—*WAKEFIELD'S*  
*Juv. Trav.* 304.

its inhabitants make excellent preserves.

TSARSKOSELO, a palace of Russia, 22 versts (about 15 English miles) from Petersburg. It was built by the empress Elizabeth, and was much the residence of Catherine in the latter part of her life.

TSCHERCHASKOY, a town and capital of the Don Cossacks, containing 15,000 inhabitants. It has several churches and public buildings. The shops are very numerous, and kept chiefly by Greeks. These contain the produce of Turkey and Greece, as pearls, cloth, shawls, tobacco, fruit, &c.—*CLARKE*, i. 276.

TSCHUTSKI, a promontory which is the most north-eastern extremity of Asia.

TSI-NAN-FOU, a large city of China, capital of Chang-tong. It was once the residence of a long series of kings, and therefore is much respected by the Chinese. They manufacture here fine white silks. Long. 117. 25. E. lat. 36. 46. N.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, with an archbishop's see.

TUBINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, on the river Neckar. Gmelin, a celebrated traveller, was born here in 1745.

TUCAPEL, a town of Chili, South America, situated S. from Concepcion. Near this town Valdivia was defeated, 1553, by Caupolican, the chief of the Araucanians; and, being taken prisoner, was put to death by an old Araucanian, by a blow of his war club. Some say, that he was put to death by having melted gold poured down his throat.—*KERR'S Travels*, v. 288.—*BUTLER'S Arith. Ques.* Long. 72. 45. W. lat. 37. 40. S.

TUCUMAN, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The country produces cotton, wax, honey, fruits, roots, and



Indian corn, &c. They have plenty of game, and breed vast numbers of cattle.

TUDELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre. It is situated on the river Ebro, amidst a wood of olive trees, and is noted for its wines and hot baths. Servetus, who was put to death at Geneva for his theological opinions, was born here about 1509.—WRIGHT'S *Life of Servetus*.—*Mon. Rev.* lvii. 273. Long. 1. 40. W. lat. 42. 11. N.

TVER, a government of Russia in Europe. The sterlet, a species of sturgeon, is found in its rivers: it is highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

TVER, a commercial city of Russia, seated at the confluence of the Tverra and Volga. This flourishing city was built by Catherine II. It has a number of stone buildings, and its shops as well as churches merit particular regard. The Volga is joined here by the Tvertza. Pallas speaks of the delicious sterlet taken from the Volga, with which travellers are regaled in this town at all seasons of the year.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, i. 40. Long. 36. 14. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

TUFFEN, a village of Appenzell, in Swisserland, was the birth-place of Ulric Grubenman, who constructed the bridge of Schaffhausen.—COXE, i. 33.—Some authors write it Teasen, which see.

TUILLERIES, a palace of France, so called from a tile-kiln which stood formerly near its site, in the department of Paris, and included in the city. It was begun in 1564 by queen Catherine de Medicis, and completed by Henry IV. in 1600. Louis XVI., his wife, and family, escaped from this palace in 1791.—See VARENNES. The divorce of the emperor Napoleon from the empress Josephine took place here in Dec.

1809; and in March 1810 he espoused the archduchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, at Vienna.—*Mon. Mag.* xxix. 77.—*Gent. Mag.* N. S. iii. 72. *Europ. Mag.* lvii. 225. Long. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

TULA, a government of Russia in Europe.

TULA, in the government of the same name, has a hardware manufacture, on which the late Catherine spared no expense for bringing it to its present perfection; and perhaps it yields in no respect, for the beauty of its workmanship, to the manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham.—TOOKE'S *Life of Cath.* ii. 452. It is the great emporium of hardware for the whole Russian empire; but the goods are not equal to those of England. It contains 4000 inhabitants. The iron mines in the neighbourhood occupy an extent of more than ten miles. From these mines the celebrated forges of Dermidof, distant 38 miles from Tula, derive their ore.—CLARKE'S *Trav.* i. 180. Long. 37. 24. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's County. It was burnt down a few years ago, but is reviving very rapidly, and bears a busy and flourishing aspect. It is intersected by a canal, leading from Dublin to a port on the Shannon, on which a covered boat, like the coche-d'eau in Holland and Flanders, is fitted up for the convenience of travellers. At a short distance from the town, and on the banks of this canal, is a small square fort in good preservation.—SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE'S *Tour*, 33.

TULLE, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze, late province of Limosin. It has a large manufactory of fire-arms, and several distilleries for brandy. Long. 1. 42. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

TUMBEZ, in Peru, N. E. of Lima,



S. America. At this place, above 3 degrees south of the line, distinguished for its stately temple, and a palace of the *Incas*, or sovereigns of the country, Pizarro and his 13 companions feasted their eyes with the first view of the opulence and civilization of the Peruvian empire in 1526, and in 1531 invaded that great empire with 180 soldiers, who landed from three ships in the bay of St. Matthew, 100 leagues N. of Tumbez.—ROBERTSON'S *Am.* ii. 156.—MAVOR'S *Trav.* iv. 284. Long. 79. 51. W. lat. 3. 40. S.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, on the river Tun. It has a celebrated free-school.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town about five miles from Tunbridge. It is much frequented on account of its chalybeate waters. The shops are famous for their beautiful turnery-ware. About a mile from the town are some stupendous rocks.

TUNIA, or Simonduco, a town in the kingdom of New Grenada, Terra Firma, S. America. It is very fertile, and produces excellent tobacco. Salt-petre is found in abundance, and it has mines of gold and emeralds. It trades largely in cattle. Long. 72. 56. W. lat. 5. 5. N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, being 300 miles in length, from E. to W., and 250 in breadth, from N. to S. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks, who pay a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts but indifferent for want of water. Here are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits; also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild

beeves, ostriches, monkeys, cameleons, roebucks, and hares; pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds. They have horses, asses, mules, and camels; the latter are generally used through the whole regency.—MACGILL'S *Acct. of Tunis*. The population is stated by some at about 150,000 souls; by others, at twice that number. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps.

TUNIS, a large city of Barbary, the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the gulf of Goletta, about ten miles from the site of the ancient Carthage. The houses are all built of stone, though only one story high. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. They also trade in horses, olives, oil, dates, soap, wheat, wool, hides, wax, senna, madder roots, oil of roses, and ostrich feathers. Louis IX., styled St. Louis, expired here in 1270, in the seventh and last crusade\*.—GIBBON'S *Decl.*

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\* Authors differ respecting the number of *Crusades*; but the *Cyclopædia* enumerates the *nine* following:

1st. Recommended by Pope Urban II. at the instigation of Peter the Hermit, at Clermont, 1095, in the reign of Philip I. of France, and William II. of England.

2d. Undertaken at the instigation of Bernard, abbot of Clairval, under the pontificate of Eugenius III. by the emperor Conrad III. and Louis VII. of France, 1147.

3d. Undertaken by Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, whose example was followed by Philip Augustus, king of France, and Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, 1189.

4th. Undertaken by the Teutonic knights, with the approbation of pope Celestin III. 1192.

5th. Excited by an illiterate priest, Fulk of Neuilly, and proclaimed by pope Innocent III. in 1198.

6th. Undertaken under the pontificate of Honorius III. by the confederate army of Italy and Germany, 1217.

7th. Undertaken by the emperor Frede-



*and Fall Rom. Emp.* vi. 117.—**MAVOR'S** *Univ. Hist.* xxiii. 113.—**HENAUT** *Abrégé d'Hist. Chron.* On the top of the mountain at Cape Carthage, at the village of Sigebusaid, is the tomb (now used as a signal-house) in which St. Louis was buried.—**MACGILL'S** *Acc. of Tunis*, 71. Mezerai and Henault say, that his flesh was taken from his bones, which was the custom of the time; that the former was taken to the abbey of Mont-real near Palermo, and the latter to St. Denis.—*Dict. Un. Hist.* x. 258. Long. 10. 16. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

**TUNSTED**, in the parish of Tideswell, Derbyshire, was the birth-place of Brindley, the celebrated planner of canals.—See **WORSLEY**.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 448.—**WARNER'S** *N. Tour*, ii. 150.

**TUNSTILE**, an obscure village in the north of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Catterick, and about 5 from Richmond. Here Joseph Blacket, a shoe-

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ric II. under the pontificate of Gregory IX. in 1228.

8th. Undertaken by Louis IX. king of France, in consequence of a vow which he had made in a dangerous illness in the year 1248.

9th. By the same monarch in 1270.

Louis was the last of the European princes that embarked in the holy war: the dangers and difficulties, the calamities and disasters, and the enormous expenses, that accompanied each crusade, dispirited the most zealous and discouraged the most intrepid promoters of these fanatical expeditions. Those authors who only notice seven crusades, omit the 4th and 6th above mentioned.

The following are the dates annexed to the crusades mentioned by Mr. Baily in his excellent *Epit. of Univ. Hist.* ii.; and agree nearly with those transcribed from the *Cyclopædia*.

|           |          |       |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1st. .... | in ..... | 1096. |
| 2d. ....  | in ..... | 1147. |
| 3d. ....  | in ..... | 1188. |
| 4th. .... | in ..... | 1202. |
| 5th. .... | in ..... | 1228. |
| 6th. .... | in ..... | 1248. |
| 7th. .... | in ..... | 1268. |

maker and poet, was born in 1786, and died in 1810, at Seaham, 5 miles from Sunderland.—*Europ. Mag.* lx. 116.—*Mon. Rev.* lxvi. 395.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxii. 670.

**TURCKHEIM**, a town in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar, one mile N. W. of Colmar.

**TURCOMANIA**, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called Armenia.

**TURIN**, a populous town of Italy, in the department of the Po, late capital of Piedmont, and the residence of the king of Sardinia till he was driven from it by the French. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, at the confluence of the Doria and Po, and has many fine buildings and a noble arsenal. It is well fortified, and was besieged by the French in 1706; but they were totally defeated by prince Eugene, and Marsin their general was slain\*. This victory was as glorious to the allied arms as that of Ramillies under Marlborough.—**COXE'S** *Austria*, i. 1185.—*Hist. Eugene*, 217. A great trade is carried on at Turin in raw silk, much of which comes to England.—**SMITH'S** *Sketch of a Tour*, iii. 119. Marechal Villars expired at Turin 1734, in the same chamber in which he had been born† in 1651.—*Hist. of Spain*, iii. 380.—*Vie du Marechal du Villars*, Paris, 1784. Rizzio, the favourite of Mary queen of Scots, was a native of Turin. Baretti was born here. Long. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**TURKEY**, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

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\* At the siege of Turin one Mica fired a mine, and purposely destroyed himself with the enemy.—**PRIESTLY** on History, 22.

† Some say that he was born at Moulins.



Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N. by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E. by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the W. by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40° E. lon. and 36 and 49° N. lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 900 in breadth.—Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E. by Persia; on the S. by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the W. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27 and 46° E. long. and 28 and 45° N. lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land.—In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Turkey was once the most celebrated portion of the habitable globe; but since its conquests by the Turks it has deformed the face of Christendom by a barbarous superstition, and by a degrading, ignorant, and brutal despotism:

There was a time when o'er these favour'd plains,  
Through wint'ry months where partial summer reigns,  
The sun of freedom cheer'd the rising day,  
And blooming science drank the vital ray.  
Now, sunk in shades of intellectual night,  
Extinct for ever is that golden light.  
Forlorn and wither'd lies the Muses' bow'r,  
For stern oppression blasts each opening flow'r,  
Checks in the soil each germ of heav'nly birth,  
And bows her fairest scyons to the earth;  
While every vice to slavish fear allied  
Pollutes the heart, and chills its genial tide.  
WRIGHT'S *Horæ Ionicae*.

Turkey depends upon no foreign country for its subsistence. The labour of its inhabitants produces, in an abundance unequalled in the other countries of Europe, all the alimentary productions, animal and vegetable, whether for use or enjoyment. The corn countries, in spite of the impolitic restrictions of the government, besides pouring plenty over the empire, secretly export their superfluities to foreign countries. Their agriculture therefore, though neglected and discouraged, is still above their wants. Their corn, their maize, their rice, are all of superior quality; their wine and oil, though deprived of half their excellence by the unskilfulness and negligence of preparation, are sufficient, not only for the demands of an extensive consumption, but for the supply of several foreign markets. The large exportation of the most valuable merchandise, which they possess beyond the demand for the internal trade of the country, sufficiently proclaims their industry. Their silk, cotton, wool, flax, drugs, coffee, sugar, wax, honey, fruits, hides, tobacco, and other articles of commerce, are distributed over the continents of either hemisphere; and the produce of their toil supports and embellishes the existence of those who reproach them with idleness. The capital of the empire, as the soil in its immediate vicinity is barren and ungrateful, receives from the neighbouring villages, and from the surrounding coasts of both the seas which it commands, all the culinary herbs and fruits of exquisite flavour which the most fastidious appetite can require; and from the Asiatic coasts of the Black Sea, all materials necessary for fuel, or for the construction of ships and houses. Europe may equal, but it cannot surpass them in several of their manufactures. The satins and silk stuffs, the velvets of Bursa and



Aleppo, the serges and camelots of Angora, the crapes and gauzes of Salonica, the printed muslins of Constantinople, the carpets of Smyrna, and the silk, the linen, and the cotton stuffs of Cairo, Scio, Magnesia, Tocat, and Castambol, establish a favourable, but not unfair criterion of their general skill and industry.—*THORNTON'S Pres. State of Turkey*, i. 65. & seq.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Chiswick, situated on the western road,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Hyde Park corner. Here Dr. Griffiths, the original institutor of the *Monthly Review*, died in 1803.—*NICHOLS'S Literary Anecdotes*, iii. 508. This publication was commenced in 1749, and has continued to the present time to enjoy a distinguished reputation.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex. Sept. 28th.*

TURNHOUT, a town of Austrian Brabant, where prince Maurice, in 1596, with only 800 cavalry, defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000 horse.

TURNHURST, a mansion in the parish of Woolstanton, Staffordshire, a few miles from Newcastle. It is about 4 or 5 miles northward of the church. Here the celebrated Brindley, the conductor of inland navigation, died in 1772.—*Gentleman's Mag. N. S.* iv. 325.—*BUTLER'S Chron. and Biog. Ex. Sept. 27th.*

TUSCANY, or the kingdom of ETRURIA, a sovereign state of Italy, formerly with the title of grand duchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are some mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn

and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are lovers of peace, apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen-ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. In May 1808, the duchy of Tuscany, with all the seaport towns on the Mediterranean, were united to France by a decree of the French senate.—*Europ. Mag.* lv. 150.

TUSCULUM, now FRESCATI, an ancient city of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome, where Cato the censor was born 235 B. C., and where Cicero enjoyed the pleasures of a country life.—See FRESCATI, OSTIA, and ZANTE.

TUTBURY, a town of Staffordshire, on the river Dove, 5 miles N. W. of Burton. It had a large castle, several of whose towers remain, from which are extensive prospects. It was in this castle that Mary queen of Scots was confined, under the care of the earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Ann Moore, a poor woman, pretended to have lived at Tutbury four years and a half without eating or drinking. By the perseverance of several incredulous gentlemen, she was found to be an infamous impostor, in 1813.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S. iii. 20.—*Monthly Magazine*, xxxv. 467. The origin of the savage practice of bull-baiting is supposed to have been derived from an ancient custom in the manor of Tutbury. A bull was given annually by the prior of Tutbury to the minstrels, which, after undergoing various tortures, such as cropping, &c. &c. was given to be baited.—*BINGLEY'S British Quadrupeds.* Long. 1. 18. W. lat. 51. 36. N.



**TUY**, a town of Spain, in Galicia. It is well fortified, being a frontier town, and is seated near the river Minho.

**TUZ**, (see MESCHED,) in the province of Korasan, Persia. Al Raschid, a noted caliph, died here in 809\*.

**TWEED**, a river which rises in Peebleshire, and, forming the boundary between England and Scotland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

**TWEEDALE**.—See PEEBLESHERE.

**TWICKENHAM**, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 3 miles S. S. W. of Brentford. It is adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; namely, that which was the favourite residence of Pope, the gardens of which have lately been destroyed by a modern barbarian (*Spirit of the Public Journals*, ix. 22.); and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. In the church, Pope and his parents are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by bishop Warburton.

Pleas'd be retir'd, where Thames beholds  
with pride

Twick'nam's white villas gem his verdant  
side;

Where, at Art's potent call, the wondering  
shade

Obedient rose, and form'd a forest glade;

While Taste's nice hand supplied the sparry  
grot,

Which Nature, charm'd with her own work,  
forgot.

\* This caliph sent a striking clock to Charlemagne, the first seen in Europe. It had twelve openings, at each of which a figure appeared every hour, and dropped a little brass ball upon a hollow plate below, which gave notice when an hour had passed. This machine was worked by water.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, i. 474.—*SAVARY'S Letters on Egypt*, 1786, i. 277.—*MILOT'S Hist. Gen.*—*RUSSEL'S Mod. Europe*, ed. 1794, i. 72.

Here the blest bard, apart from sordid views,  
Walk'd hand in hand with Friendship and  
the Muse;

While from this honour'd shade, his laurell'd  
head

Or smil'd or frown'd prevailing folly dead.

BRADSTREET'S *Sabine Farm*, 140.

Mary Beach, a faithful old servant of the poet's, who nursed him in his infancy, and constantly attended him for 38 years, is here interred, and a small tablet is erected to her memory by the poet, who survived her about 20 years. She died in 1725, at the age of 78.—*IRELAND'S Views on the Thames*, ii. 101. Sir Godfrey Kneller was buried at Twickenham in 1723, and admiral Ogle in 1750.—*Gent. Mag.* N. S. ii. 1106.

Mrs. Clive, an inimitable actress, chose Twickenham as the place of her retreat, and died here in 1785.—*Mr. STEPHEN JONES'S Biog. Dram.* i. 131.

An epitaph was inscribed on her tomb, written by her friend and pupil Miss Pope, expressive of her general character:

Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was  
known,

And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her own.  
Content with fame, e'en affluence she wou'd,  
To share with others what by toil she wou'd;

And, nobly bounteous from her slender store,  
She bade two dear relations not be poor!

Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory  
shed,

And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

Some gunpowder and oil mills are on a branch of the Coln, which flows here into the Thames. Here the original of all our weeping willows was first planted. It was brought into England from the river Euphrates by Mr. Vernon, a Turkey merchant, about 1748.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxviii 361.

**TYANA**, or **DANA**, a town in the district of Cataonia, Cappadocia, Asia, on the river Sarus. When the emperor Aurelian besieged this place, he threatened that, whenever he became master of it, he would not leave



a dog alive within its walls. Heraclammon, one of the inhabitants, betrayed the town; and the Roman soldiers, recollecting the vow of Aurelian, asked his permission to slay the inhabitants. That is not what I have sworn, said the emperor; kill all the *dogs*: that I permit you to do. Heraclammon, the betrayer of the town, was secretly murdered; for though his treachery had been serviceable to Aurelian, he despised the traitor. Apollonius, a Pythagorean philosopher, by some thought an impostor, was born at Tyana a few years B. C. After travelling in India and Arabia he came to Rome in the time of Nero, to see, as he said, what sort of an animal a tyrant was.—See ZEUGMA. Long. 35. 30. E. lat. 37. 42. N.

TYDORE, one of the Molucca islands, 3 leagues S. of Ternate. Long. 126. 18. E. lat. 0. 12. S.

TYLOS, or TYRUS, anciently a well-known mart of the Phœnicians, and still subsisting as the centre of the modern fishery for pearls. By some it is supposed to be Ormus, by others Baheren, in the Persian gulf.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These, uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows to Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

TYNE, a river that rises in the mountains in the S. of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

TYNEMOUTH.—See TINMOUTH.

TYNTON, in Glamorganshire, was the birth-place of Dr. Richard Price, a pious and patriotic divine, one of the most judicious calculators that England ever produced, and a firm opposer of the fatal American war. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

TYRE, a very ancient city of Syria, built originally in the sea about half a mile from the shore; but Alexander joined it to the Continent by a causeway, to facilitate his taking it. It was once one of the most commercial places in the world, and assumed the title of “Queen of the Seas.” It was famous for a shell-fish which dyed a fine purple\*, hence called the Tyrian dye.—*Mon. Rev.* N. S. xvii. 294.—*MARITI’S Trav.* ii. 212. Solomon sent for wood and stone, with artificers, for the building of the temple, to Hiram, king of Tyre. Nebuchadnezzar took the city A. M. 3419, B. C. 385, and ruined it.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. and xxviii. It was again taken by Alexander, 332 years B. C., after a memorable siege, and a most dreadful carnage of its inhabitants took place. Since this event it has rapidly gone to ruin; and, according to the prediction of the prophets, the peninsula on which this celebrated city formerly stood presents nothing now but ruins, and its inhabitants are reduced to a few fishermen, who are seen drying their nets upon the shore†.—*Dr. COLLYER’S 8th Lecture on Scripture Prophecy.*—*ROLLIN’S An. Hist.*—*BUTLER’S Arith. Ques.*—*SAVARY’S Letters on Egypt*, ii. 175. The first glass-houses mentioned in history were erected in the city of Tyre. The celebrated Origen, who was born at Alexandria in 185, died here in 256; a church here is also noted for

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\* Bruce, in the “Introduction to his Travels,” i. 59, imagines that the Tyrians were acquainted with the cochineal, but concealed their knowledge of it by pretending that the colour was procured from a fish.

† “—— Where Tyre  
In gold and purple glitter’d o’er the scene,  
Now the poor fisher dries his net, nor thinks  
How great, how rich, how glorious, once she  
rose!”

BOWLES’S *Spirit of Discovery*.



the tomb of Barbarossa, who was drowned in 1190.—See CARASU.—MARITI'S *Travs.* ii. 196. & seq.—Porphyry, a great enemy to the holy Scriptures, was born at Tyre, A. D. 233.—PRIDEAUX'S *Connections*, ii. 160. Long. 35. 41. E. lat. 33. 19. N.

TYRI, a beautiful piece of water about 15 miles in length and breadth, diversified with many bays and creeks. It is situated about 15 miles N. W. of Christiania, in the province of Aggerhuys, in Norway.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. The chief place is Dungannon.

TYRRHENUM, or ETRUSCUM, SEA, now the Tuscan sea, a part of the Mediterranean which washes the shores of Tuscany. This sea is mentioned by Mr. Addison, in his admirable *Hymn on Providence*.

Thy mercy sweeten'd every soil,  
Made every region please;  
The hoary Alpine Hills it warm'd,  
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene Seas.

TYVY, or TEIVY, a river in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake in the E. side of the county, and falls into the bay of Cardigan.

TZARITZYN, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, on the river Volga. Near this place the noted rebel Pugatcheff was taken prisoner.—See SIMOVEISK. Long. 44. 40. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

## V. AND U.

VAAGE, or VAAGEN, an island about 20 miles from the coast of Norway, is the centre of all the fisheries of the North.—VON BUCH'S *Travs.*—*Mon. Rev.* lxx.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. It has some manufactories of serges, dimities, and

cottons. Long. 3. 2. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, near Maestricht, where the English, under the duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under marechal Saxe, in 1744. Long. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

VAL DI COMPARE.—See TEAKI.

VAL D'ARNO, a fruitful and pleasant tract of land in Tuscany, Italy, through which the river Arno flows.—BUSCHING, iii. 125.

VALAIS, once an independent republic in alliance with Swisserland, but added by force to the dominions of the French emperor Napoleon, under the name of the department of the Simplon. It is situated between the cantons of Berne, Uri, and the Tessin; it touches on the departments of the Doire and the Lemman, also on the lake of Geneva. The country is mountainous, divided by a great valley, along which the Rhone takes its course. The inhabitants of the Valais are very much subject to goitres, or large excrescences of the flesh that grow from the throat, and often increase to an enormous size; but, what is more extraordinary, idiocy also remarkably abounds among them. The lower class of people also are singularly indolent and dirty. The Valais presents to the curious traveller a quick succession of prospects, as beautiful as they are diversified. The productions of the Valais vary also, according to the great diversity of climates by which this country is so peculiarly distinguished. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both is yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile. In the plain, where the heat is collected and confined between the mountains, the harvest is usually



finished in July; whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success; and the crop is seldom cut before November. About Sion, the fig, the melon, and all the other fruits of Italy, come to perfection. "In consequence of this singular variety of climate," says Mr. Coxe, "I tasted in the same day, strawberries, cherries, plumbs, pears, and grapes, each of them the natural growth of the country." There are no manufactories of any consequence in the Valais. — COXE'S *Trav.* — *Lit. Pan.* ix. 934.

VALDIVIA, or BALDIVIA, a seaport of Chili, at the mouth of the river Callacalla, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. It was built in 1552, by the Spanish general Valdivia, the first of the conquerors in America who sought, by giving name to a city, to perpetuate his own. — See TUCAPEL. — KERR'S *Trav.* v. 280. It is a strong city, and in its vicinity are gold mines. Long. 74. 20. W. lat. 40. 58. S.

VALENCE, a city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny. It has a handsome cathedral. Pius VI. pope of Rome, died here in August 1799: he was interred without any particular ceremony, and quick-lime thrown into his grave to destroy his remains. — *Mon. Mag.* October, 1799. Long. 4. 52. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

VALENCY, a village of France, on the river Nedon, in the department of Indre, late province of Berri, N. N. W. of Chateauroux. This was the place of confinement assigned to king Ferdinand VII. of Spain, by the emperor Napoleon, who had inveigled him into France. — *Europ. Mag.* lxxv. 170.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean, on

the N. E. by Catalonia, and on the W. by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessities of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum. — FISCHER'S *Picture of Valencia*.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see and a university. It was taken by the English in 1705, but soon retaken. It is seated on the Guadalaviar, and has flourishing manufactories of cloth and silk. Cardinal Borgia, who, to the universal amazement and scandal of Christianity, was elected to the pope-dom on the death of Innocent VIII., was born at Valencia, and on his election took the name of Alexander VI. He is acknowledged to be an eternal reproach to the holy chair, even by catholic writers. It was this pope who, by a bull dated May 14th, 1493, assumed the power of granting the East and West Indies to Ferdinand and Isabella. Vives, who instructed queen Mary in the Latin tongue, was a native of Valencia. — GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 111. The Spanish patriots under general Caro defeated the French under Monecy, near Valencia, in 1808. In 1811 it was taken by the French under Suchet. Roderigo Dias de Bivar, surnamed the Cid, died at Valencia in 1099. This hero is very famous in the world of poetry and fiction; and his adventures, even when reduced to historic exactness, are full of heroic enterprise and romantic incident. — *Mon. Rev.* lxxiv. 131. — SOUTHEY'S *Chron. of the Cid*. — *Abrégé Chron. de l'Hist. d'Espagne*, i. 202. In 1598, Margaret of Austria, daughter of



Charles, archduke of Gratz, was married to Philip III., king of Spain, in the city of Valencia. In the marriage solemnity, above a million of ducats were expended. — Dr. WATSON'S *Philip III.* i. 11. Long. O. 27. W. lat. 39. 28. N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraccas. It is seated in an extensive plain near the lake Tocarigua. Long. 68. 30. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheld divides it into two parts. It is a very important place; the citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Louis XIV., who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. In 1793 it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered without resistance to the French in 1794. Beside lace, which is less rich and showy than the Brussels and Mechlin, but more solid and whiter, this city is noted for manufactories of woollen stuffs and very fine linens. Froissart, an able historian, and Watteau, a famous painter, were natives of Valenciennes\*. — GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* i. 74. Long. 3. 37. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

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\* In the 10th No. of the *Edin. Rev.* an interesting account is given of the historian, who was born about the year 1337; and also in the *Eclectic Review*, iii. 1005. We would particularly invite the attention of our young readers, who are ambitious of excelling in a knowledge of the history of their own country, to "Froissart's Chronicles." When they shall have made themselves acquainted with its general bearings, by means of the excellent modern compilations of which we boast, and are proceeding to more particular investigations, no writer is so worthy of their study as honest old Froissart. — *Mon. Rev.* liv. 348.

VALERY-EX-CAUX, St. a small seaport of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy, France. From this port, William, duke of Normandy, sailed for the invasion of England, 1066. — CLARENDON'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 103. — RAPIN, i. 140.

VALERY-SUR-SOMME, a small town in the department of Somme, late province of Picardy, situated at the mouth of the river Somme. It carries on a great trade in soap, cheese, and skins.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, and capital of that island. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has two of the finest ports in the world. It has many good buildings, and its church is superb. In 1566 it was besieged by the Turks; but, after many assaults, they were compelled to retire. The French took it from the knights of Malta; but it is now in the possession of the English. Valetta received its appellation in honour of John Valette Parisot, who bravely defended Malta in 1565 against the Turks. Towards the land, La Valetta is perfectly impregnable, and justifies the observation of Buonaparte, "that it was fortunate there was some one within to open the gates for him." In the hands of the masters of the sea it is an invaluable possession. — Lord VALENTIA'S *Travels*, iii. 486. Long. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Duero, and has 80 churches. The palace where Philip II. was born, in 1527, has nothing but bare walls, where bats and spiders quietly inhabit the mansions of the great emperor Charles, and the Philips, his progeny. — DILLON'S *Travels*, 118. Henry IV., Charles son of Philip II., Philip III., and Philip IV., were born here. Valladolid is not wholly without manu-



factures; some stuffs and coarse cloths are made there from the wool of the sheep which are kept in the neighbourhood. There are also gold and silver smiths, and one street is entirely inhabited by jewellers. This is very lively and full of business, as are all the others which terminate in the great square, though upon the whole Valladolid is a lonely and melancholy city.—BOURGOANNE'S *Trav.* i. 29.—TWISS'S *Trav.* 71. Columbus ended his life here in 1506.—ROBERTSON'S *America*, i. 174. Alvares de Luna, a great favourite of John II., king of Castile, was beheaded here. Don Roderigo de Calderona, the chief favourite of Philip III., was the son of a poor soldier of Valladolid, and Mary Sandelen, a native of Flanders.—Dr. WATSON'S *Philip III.* ii. 162. He was imprisoned by that monarch in 1618, and beheaded in the year 1621, in the first year of the reign of Philip IV. He suffered with great constancy, and yet with so much humility and resignation, that he attracted universal compassion.—*Idem*, ii. 185.—*Mod. Part. Univ. Hist.* xxi. 352, 357.—*Hist. of Spain*, iii. 62. et seq. Kearsley, 1793. About 12 miles from Valladolid a fountain is said to exist, which begins to flow in May and ceases in November: we read of a similar fountain in Guienne, near the church of St. Jean d'Angeli.—*Mon. Rev.* N. S. xxxv. 31. The author of "Scientific Dial." iii. 196, has accounted for this phænomenon. Long. 4. 25. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

VALLOMBROSA, an abbey in the neighbourhood of Florence. The road to this famed retreat runs for 13 miles through the Val d'Arno, along the banks of the river. It is well known to every English reader, because ennobled by Milton.—*Paradise Lost*, b. i. 303.—J. C. EUSTACE'S *Class. Tour*, ii. 227.

VALLONA, once AULON, a town and port of Albania, at the bottom of a gulf, anciently called the Gulf of Oricum. It supplies Upper Albania with the articles of Italian manufacture in use among the natives, gun and pistol barrels, glass, paper, and Calabrian capotes. It exports the oils, wools, gall-nut, and timber of the surrounding country.—HOBHOUSE'S *Travels in Albania*, 165. Long. 20. 0. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

VALMY, a village of France, near St. Menchould, Champagne, now the department of Marne. It is memorable for a battle gained by the French, commanded by Marshal Kellerman, over the Austrians and Prussians under the king of Prussia, in 1792. This victory saved France, by compelling the allies to retreat out of their country.—*La France Militaire*, ii. 305.

VALOIS, a small duchy of France, in the late province of the Isle of France, now the department of Oise. It was united with the crown dominions under Philip VI. This small territory has given name to a branch of the *Capetian line* of kings; Philip VI. being a son of Charles count de Valois, son of Philip the Hardy, and cousin-german to Charles the Fair, whom he succeeded in 1328.—*Atlas Hist. de Genevedeville*, i.—HEN-AULT.—MEZERAI.—See NOGENT, RHEIMS, and USSON.

VALTELINE, a fertile valley of Switzerland, through which the Adda flows. The inhabitants export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestant inhabitants. It was annexed to Italy by the French.

VAN, a town of Armenia, Turkey in Asia. The Turks keep a numerous garrison in its castle.

VAN, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in the north of Kurdistan. It is about



80 miles long, and about 40 in breadth, and abounds with fish. Long. 44. 30. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

VANDEWASH, a town and fort on a small branch of the Paliar, in the Carnatic, Hindoostan. Here colonel Coote defeated general Lally in 1760. — ORME'S *Indostan*, book xii. — *Cont. of HUME*. — PENNANT'S *Outlines*, ii. 43. Long. 79. 45. E. lat. 12. 54. N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the S. extremity of New Holland, from which it is separated by a strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642. — PENNANT'S *Outlines of the Globe*, iv. 102. — See DIEMEN'S *Land*.

VANNES, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, late province of Bretagne. It trades with Spain in wheat and rye, pilchards, and eels. Here the gallant Sombreuil and his brave countrymen were shot in 1795. — See QUIBERON. — Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas*, &c. was born at Vannes 1668. Long. 2. 46. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

VAR, a department of France, part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which falls into the Mediterranean near Nice.

VARDARI, the ancient Auxius, rises in mount Scardus, a western branch of Hæmus, pursues a S. E. course through Macedonia of 200 miles, and falls into the gulf of Salonichi.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Bar. Here Louis XVI. his queen, and two children, were arrested in their flight from the Tuilleries, in June 1791, by Drouet, a post-master of St. Menehould, and conducted back to Paris. — SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.* — BELSHAM'S *Memoirs*. — BIGLAND'S *Hist. of Europe*, i. 167. Long. 5. 10. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

VARNA, a considerable seaport in Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe. The

Christians were defeated here in 1444, under Ladislaus, king of Hungary, by the Turks, commanded by Murad, or Amurath II., and the former was slain. Ten thousand Christians were killed in this disastrous battle; and the loss of the Turks was more considerable. — THORNTON'S *Pres. State of Turkey*, i. 75. *Introd.* Long. 28. 28. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

VASILIPOTAMOS. — See EUROTAS.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne. Here, in 1562, the duke of Guise massacred some defenceless Hugonots, who had assembled in a barn for divine worship; and thus the wars between the Papists and Protestants began. Long. 5. 4. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, formed of the late county of Venaissin, and the principality of Orange; bounded on the North by the department of Drome and Ardeche; on the E. by the Lower Alps; on the S. by the Mouths of the Rhone; and on the W. by the department of Gard.

VAUCLUSE, a village eight miles from Avignon, celebrated as having been the residence of Petrarch. Long. 5. 0. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

VAUCOLEURS, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse. The famous maid of Orleans was born in the neighbourhood, and first came to offer her services to the governor of this town. See Chinon, Compeigne, Domremy, Orleans, and Rouen. Delisle, a geographer, the father of the famous geographer who instructed Louis XV., was born here in 1644. Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. It extends along the lake of Geneva,



and abounds with vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows.

VAUDOIS, VALLIES OF, in Piedmont. The chief town is Lucerna. It derives its name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160; and, being banished from France, came hither with his disciples. It has undergone dreadful persecutions.

VAUXHALL, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames. Its gardens are celebrated as a place of entertainment. The miscreant Guy Faux is supposed to have lived near this place.—PENNANT'S *London*, 31.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and especially figs. Long. 3. 31. W. lat. 38. 3. N.

UBERLINGEN, a city of Suabia. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn; and not far from it are famous baths. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

UBES, ST. or SETUVAL, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Sado, or Sadao. The trade of St. Ubes consists in wine, which is here very good, and various kinds of it are exported. Oranges are likewise exported; but the best trade is in salt. Its fishery is not so considerable as it was formerly.—LINK'S *Trav.* 258. Long. 8. 54. W. lat. 38. 22. N.

UDINE, a city of Italy, capital of Friuli. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now very much decayed. Long. 13. 3. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

VEGLIA, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. Long. 14. 56. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

VEII, an ancient city of Etruria, distant about 12 miles N. W. from Rome, of which it was long the powerful rival. It was taken, after a siege of ten years, by Camillus, who had made subterranean passages under its walls into the middle of the city, by which some of his army entered, while he stormed it from without. This happened six years before the taking of Rome by the Gauls, about the same time as the *Retreat of the Ten Thousand*, A. U. C. 352.—B. C. 402. The spot on which Veii stood lies near Isola, in St. Peter's Patrimony. Long. 12. 10. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

VEILE, a neat seaport town of Denmark, in the district of Coldinghaus, and N. of Colding. It is surrounded by wooden eminencies, and by some beautiful expanses of water, and would be reckoned romantic in Upper Austria, or Switzerland.—*Travels through Denmark, &c.*—Col. of *Modern Trav.* Phillips, 1810, xi. 40. Long. 9. 30. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

VELIA, formerly a seaport town of Lucania, (now Naples,) situated a little N. of Cape Palinuro. Here the virtuous and affectionate Portia took leave of her much-loved husband, when he sailed for Greece, after the assassination of Cæsar; and, according to some authors, on hearing of his death at the battle of Philippi, she killed herself by swallowing burning coals; others assert, that her death occurred before the battle, and that anxiety for her Brutus occasioned the rash act.

Impatient of his absence;  
And grief, that young Octavius with Mark  
Antony  
Had made themselves so strong; she fell  
distract,  
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.  
—SHAKESPEARE'S *Julius Cæsar*. — HOOK'S  
*Roman History*, iv. 374.

Long. 15. 5. E. lat. 40. 5. N.



VELITRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, about 20 miles S. E. from Rome. The bishop's palace is a magnificent building. The great Augustus was nursed, if not born, near this place; and the Romans had such a veneration for his memory, that they made it unlawful for any man to set his foot within the doors of that house.—SALMON'S *Pres. State of all Nations*, x. 263.—Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Class. Tour*, i. 459. Long. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

VELLORE, a town of the Carnatic, in Hindoostan, about 14 miles from Arcot. It is a place of great importance, and was allotted for the residence of Tippoo's sons after the taking of Seringapatam.—*Rev. of the War in the Mysore*. A dreadful insurrection took place here among the native troops in 1806, in which a number of Europeans were massacred.—*Edinb. Rev.* xii. 151.—*Christ. Obs.* vi. 277. The Rev. C. W. Gericke, an indefatigable missionary, died here in Oct. 1803.—*Christ. Obs.* iii. 778. Long. 79. 15. E. lat. 12. 54. N.

VENDE'E, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It derives its name from the river Vendée. During the French revolution, many sanguinary conflicts took place between the Vendéans and the republicans, and the former were subjected to the most grievous oppressions. Neither age nor sex were spared; castles, cottages, forests, cattle, furniture, all were subject to indiscriminate devastation; and a finish was given to these sanguinary horrors, with the drowning of multitudes in the Loire by the infamous Carrière.—*Mon. Rev.* lxvii. 457.—See YOLAI.

VENDOME, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, and

late province of Blaisois, on the river Loire. Ronsard, an elegiac and epigrammatic poet, was born here in 1524. It has manufactories of cotton goods and leather gloves.—*Lit. Pano.* ii. 386. The prince de Condé, brother to the king of Navarre, and uncle to Henry IV., was buried here, after being killed at the battle of Jarnac. He was for many years the leader of the Protestants, and the great enemy of the Guises, and was killed by Montesquiou, a captain of the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III.

O plaines de Jarnac ! O coup trop inhumain !  
Barbare Montesquiou ! moins guerrier qu'assassin !

Condé, déjà mourant, tomba sous ta furie.

HENRIADE, Chant ii.

Long. 1. 8. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

VENETI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, so called by the Spaniards, who thought when they discovered it that it resembled Venice. It produces corn, sugar, tobacco, fruit, and cocoa-nuts.

VENICE, once a republic of Italy, which comprehended 14 provinces. It now forms a part of the new kingdom of Italy. This famous city was founded about the beginning of the fifth century, by some Italians, who had fled from the desolation spread over Italy by an irruption of the Huns:

"Here, push'd from plunder'd earth, a remnant still,

Inspir'd by me\*, through the dark ages kept  
Of my old Roman flame some sparks alive."

THOMSON.

It consists of a number of islands. The government was aristocratic, and the doge was elected by the nobles. Among the offices he had to perform was that of marrying the Adriatic

\* Liberty.



Sea\*. The Venetians are Roman Catholics. Venice was one of the most commercial maritime states of Europe before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope.

VENICE, a city of Italy, capital of the republic of the same name. It stands on 72 little islands, and the houses are built on piles; most of them having a door opening to a street, and another to a canal. Venice has nearly 500 bridges; but the Rialto is the most superb. The churches and palaces are very grand.

"Amazing seen amid unstable waves  
The splendid palace shines; and rising  
tides,  
The green steps marking, murmur at the  
door."

"To this fair queen of Adria's stormy gulf,  
The mart of nations! long obedient seas  
Roll'd all the treasure of the radiant East;  
But now no more."

THOMSON'S *Liberty*, Canto iv. 293.

The Venetians have still a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors. Alberti, a celebrated architect, was a native of Venice, and born in 1404.

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\* A. D. 1176, in the war between pope Alexander III. and Frederic II. emperor of Germany, the imperial army, worn out by fatigues and diseases, was defeated by the confederates, (pope Alexander, the chief cities of Italy, and the king of Sicily,) and Frederic himself narrowly escaped being made prisoner. About the same time he was defeated at sea by the Venetians, under the doge Ziani; and his eldest son Henry, who commanded his fleet, fell into the hands of the enemy. Pope Alexander, in honour of this victory, sailed out into the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, accompanied by the whole senate; and after having pronounced a thousand benedictions on that element, threw into it a ring, as a mark of his gratitude and affection. Hence the origin of that ceremony which is annually performed by the Venetians, under the notion of espousing the Adriatic.—*Hist. Mod. Europe*, printed 1794, i. 314.—NUGENT'S *Tour*, iii. 110.—SMITH'S *Tour*, printed 1795, ii. 395.—BUSCHING, iii. 73.—BAILY'S *Ep. of Univer. Hist.* i. 192.

—ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*, i. 86. Cassandra Fidelis, a woman of uncommon learning, was also born here, and died in 1558, having then completed a full century.—ROSCOE'S *Lorenzo*, ii. 97. Law (the author of the Mississippi system) concluded the chequered course of his life at Venice in the year 1729, and the 58th of his age, dying in a state little removed from indigence.—WOOD'S *State of the Parish of Crammond*. The death of that extraordinary man, Wortley Montague, in 1773 or 1774, was occasioned by an accident while at Venice. The bone of a small bird, which he swallowed, wounded his throat, and an inflammation ensued.—*Crit. Rev.* xviii. 393.—NICHOLS'S *Lat. Anec.* iv. 653.—See PADUA. Long. 12. 18. E. lat. 45. 27. N.

VENICE, GULF OF, or ADRIATIC SEA, between Italy and Turkey in Europe.

VENLO, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Maese. It has been several times taken and retaken. In 1794 the French became masters of it. The duke of Marlborough had nearly been made prisoner here, but was extricated by his extraordinary presence of mind.—*Hist. of G. B.* by W. BELSHAM, ii. 143.

VENOSA, or VENUSIA, a town of Naples, formerly Apulia, on the borders of Lucania, on which the birth of Horace has conferred fame. He was born A. D. 64 or 65. A. U. C. 689. Let them who ask my age be frankly told,  
That I was forty-four Decembers old  
When Lollius chose with Lepidus to share  
The powers and honours of the Consul's  
chair.—*Ep.* book i.

—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* Dec. 8th.—GIBBON'S *D. and F. Rom. Emp.*—ADAM'S *An. Geo.* 162.—SALMON'S *Pres. State*, x. 367. Long. 15. 50. E. lat. 40. 58. N.

VENTOTIENE, an island about 30



miles to the north of Ischia, and 50 from the Italian shore; formerly *Pen-dataria*. To this island, *Tiberius* banished *Agrippina*, his daughter-in-law, after the death of her husband *Germanicus*. Being cruelly treated by the orders of the infamous emperor, she starved herself to death. *Julia*, the daughter of *Augustus*, was banished to this island by *Claudius*. *Octavia*, the daughter of *Claudius* and wife of *Nero*, was banished to this island, where she was ordered by that execrable monster to kill herself by opening her veins; and upon her refusal, she was seized by assassins, who performed this infamous act, and then carried her to a bath of intense heat, where she was suffocated by the vapour.—*TACITUS' Ann.* book xiv. Long. 13. 20. E. lat. 40. 52. N.

*VERA CRUZ*, a province of New Spain, situated under a burning tropical sky, extends along the Gulf of Mexico, from the *Rio Baraderas* (or *de los Lagartos*), to the great river *Panuro*. This province is enriched by nature with the most precious productions.—*HUMBOLDT*, liv. iii. 270.

*VERA CRUZ*, a seaport of New Spain, in *Tlascala*, on the Gulf of Mexico. Here *Cortez* landed in 1519, when he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It is a very unhealthy place. The gold and silver from the mines of Mexico are conveyed from this port to Spain in a fleet which arrives annually from thence. The cultivation of the sugar-cane has increased considerably in Mexico of late years, and *Vera Cruz* now exports 10,000 hogsheads annually. Long. 96. 50. W. lat. 19. 5. N.

*VERA PAZ*, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the province of *Chiapa*, and on the E. by the province of *Honduras*. The country is subject to earthquakes, thunder, and nine months' rain. The soil is mountainous, yielding little corn, but

abounding in forests of cedar, in which are many wild beasts. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, and honey.

*VERAGUA*, a province of America, in New Spain, in the kingdom of *Terra Firma*. It has mines of gold, much cattle, and manufactures cotton, which is dyed purple with the slime of a snail found in the South Sea. Its capital is of the same name, situated to the W. of *Panama*.

*VERASOA*, near *Pampeluna*, was the birth-place of *Azpilcueta*, in 1494. He was the most celebrated lawyer of his time. Such was his charity, that he seldom passed a beggar without giving him alms; and it is said, that the mule on which he usually rode would stop of his own accord when he saw a beggar. Long. 0. 36. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

*VERCELLI*, a town of Italy, now in the department of *Sesia*, about 40 miles N. E. of *Turin*. It is seated near the *Cesia* and *Cerva*. In 1704, it was taken from the Spaniards, who had held it 22 years. In 1800, the French took *Vercelli* from the Austrians. Long. 8. 26. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

*VERD, CAPE*, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa.

*VERD ISLANDS, CAPE*, islands in the Atlantic Ocean, called *Salt Islands* by the Dutch, derive their name from *Cape Verd*. They were discovered by *Antonio Noel*, a Genoese in the service of Portugal, in 1446. They are 10 in number, and produce rice, flour, oranges, citrons, and several other sorts of fruits.—*KERR'S Voyages*, x. 404.

*VERDEN*, a duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony. It was ceded to the elector of Hanover by the Danes in 1715.

*VERDEN*, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy of the same name. Long. 9. 0. E. lat. 53. 10. N.



VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see and a strong citadel. It was fortified by the chevalier de Ville and marechal de Vauban. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792; when Beaurepaire, its commandant, not being able to persuade the troops and the inhabitants to defend themselves, shot himself.—SEGUR's *Fred. Wm.* ii. 266. It was soon retaken. The inhabitants are noted for making sweetmeats. Veneroni, an Italian lexicographer, was born here in the 17th century. Long. 5. 22. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

VERMONT, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada, and on the S. by Massachusetts; it is 150 miles long, and 60 broad, and is divided into seven counties. A chain of high mountains running N. and S. divides this state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens: hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Verd Mont*, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till July. It is finely watered; the soil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been estimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington, but the assembly generally holds its sessions at Windsor.

VERNON, MOUNT.—See MOUNT VERNON.

VERNEUIL SUR OISE, a small town of France, near Versailles, in the department of Oise, late province of the Isle of France. Mons. Lamoignon de Malesherbes, whose name recalls

the upright statesman, the modest scholar, the great naturalist, and the grateful and intrepid defender of his king, had a beautiful seat near Verneuil. This great man was guillotined, with his daughter and her child, in 1793. He was then 72 years of age.—*Lit. Pan.* ix. 950.—See LAMOIGNON.—*Dict. Univ. Historique*, ix. 479. Long. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure, late province of Normandy. Here the English, under the duke of Bedford, regent of France, obtained a victory over the French and Scots in 1424.—RAPIN, i. 541. Calf-skin for the binding of books is prepared in a superior manner at this place. Long. 0. 1. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

VERONA, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese. It has an amphitheatre built by the Romans, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. The river Adige runs through the city. Verona was taken by the French in 1796. The poets Catullus\* and Æmilius Macer, the historian Nepos†, the famous naturalist Pliny the elder, the architect Vitruvius†, the painter Cagliari, usually called Paolo Veronese, and the learned Fracastorius, were natives of Verona.—KEYSLER's *Tracts*. iii. 176.—GRESWELL's *Mem. of Politian*, &c. Long. 11. 14. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in Venice. It is one of the most fertile

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\* Catullus once satirized Cæsar; who revenged himself, like a man of sense, by asking the satirist to sup with him. The style of Catullus is pure; but his ideas are not always so, which has occasioned this remark, "That he who writes like Catullus seldom lives like Cato."

† Nepos was born at Hostilia, and Vitruvius at Formiæ.—See LEMPRIER, and *Dict. Un. Hist.*



countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and catle.

VERRUA, a town of Italy, in the department of Tanaro, late duchy of Monferrat. It stands on the Po, has been several times taken, and was nearly destroyed when taken by the duke of Vendome in 1705. Long. 8. O. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, late province of the Isle of France, a few miles W. from Paris. It has a manufactory of fire-arms. Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here. This mighty monarch, the terrific meteor of his day, died in this palace on the 1st of September, 1715, in the 77th year of his age, after a reign of 72 years. Here Philip, duke of Anjou, second son of Louis, styled *le Grand Dauphin*, son of Louis XIV., was born in 1683\*, on the 19th of December. On the 30th of July, in the same year, died Maria Theresa of Austria, consort of Louis XIV. When the king, who honoured her virtues, heard of her death, he said, "*It was the only uneasiness she had ever occasioned him.*" Louis XV., 3d son of the virtuous duke of Burgundy, was born, in 1710, at Versailles; and in 1757, as he was walking down the staircase, a valet, named Damiens, attempted to assassinate him. — *Mon. Rev.* lxxvii. 147. The Abbé de l'Épée, who exercised the art† of teaching the deaf and dumb in France, was a native of Versailles: he died at

\* He reigned in Spain under the title of Philip V. Charles II. of Spain chose him by his will to be his successor to the throne; which occasioned the war of the *succession*, that commenced in 1701.

† This art has been carried to a high degree of perfection by Dr. Watson, the humane and able conductor of the Asylum for the support of the deaf and dumb children of the poor, instituted in London in 1792.

Paris in 1790. A treaty of peace was concluded at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and America, in 1783\*. It was a singular coincidence of events, that the treaty of peace concluded at Versailles, between Great Britain and France, in September, 1783, which was the source of so much triumph and exultation to Louis XVI. and his court, was signed on the 20th of January; and that on that very day ten years, the unfortunate monarch was sentenced to the scaffold; the fatal consequence of the republican spirit which had been introduced and fostered by his impolitic interference in the American contest. — COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 604.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy. It is famous for a treaty, concluded in 1598, between Henry IV. of France and Philip II. of Spain; and is seated on the river Serre, 110 miles from Paris.

VERULAM, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Albans. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens.

VESPERIN, or WEISBRAIN, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see, whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but is well fortified, and seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwise. — STOL-

\* When Dr. Franklin attended at Paris to sign the treaty, he purposely put on a suit of Manchester velvet, in which he had appeared before the English privy council in 1774. — BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

The 1st article of this treaty acknowledged the Independence of America. — HOLMES'S *Am. Annals*, ii. 419.



BERG's *Travels*, iii. 37. Long. 18. 10. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is 3600 feet above the level of the sea. The first eruption of this volcano was in the year 79 of the Christian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the Naturalist. Since this there have been several other eruptions, particularly in 1794 and in 1806.—*Edinburgh Review*, vii. 30.—*Literary Panorama*, 607.—

PLINY the Younger's *Letter to Tacitus*. In 1801, eight Frenchmen not only ascended to the summit of Vesuvius, which Spallanzani, Dolomieu, Dr. Moore, and Sir Wm. Hamilton, had often performed, but made a descent into the crater.—*Ch. Obs.* i. 19.

VEVAY, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, on the lake of Geneva. Its wine is in great estimation. Petitot, a celebrated enamel painter, died at Vevay in 1691. Here the famous parliamentary general Ludlow retired after the Restoration; and here he died in 1693, and was interred in the church. The house that he lived in has this inscription over the door:—"Omne solum forti patria quia patris."—OVID. "To a brave man every soil forms a country."—ADDISON'S *Remarks*, 264.—BEAUMONT'S *Trav.* Long. 7. 4. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza, a powerful champion of the Protestants, was born here in 1519.—KNOX'S *Winter Evenings*, i. 218. The second crusade was resolved upon at Vezelay in 1146, under the pontificate of Eugenius III., emperor of Germany. Philip Augustus, king of France, and Richard I. of England,

assembled 100,000 men at Vezelay in 1190, to follow the emperor Frederic Barbarossa in a *third* crusade.—See Note at TUNIS.—RAPIN, i. 246. Long. 3. 42. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

VEZOUL, a city in the department of Upper Saone, late province of Franche Compté. Here the famous astronomer Beauchamp was born in 1732. He was sent on a secret expedition by Buonaparte to Constantinople, was taken prisoner, confined in a castle on the shores of the Black Sea, and died at Nice, on his return to France in 1801. Long. 6. 19. E. lat. 47. 37. N.

UGBOROUGH, a village of Devonshire, S. E. of Plymouth. The celebrated Dr. John Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, before he applied himself to learning, stood candidate for parish-clerk to this parish, and to his great mortification saw another chosen into that place. He has been often heard to say, that if he had been elected clerk of Ugborough he should never have been a bishop.—GRANGER, ii. 159.

VIADRIS, now the river Oder.

VIANA, a considerable town of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Duero, seated at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour. Long. 8. 30. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, S. W. from Pampeluna, in Navarre. It is situated near the Ebro. Cesar Borgia, a monster of wickedness, was killed before this place in 1507. He was the son of the infamous pope Alexander VI.—See VALENCIA. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

VIATKA, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name. Its environs abound in excellent pastures. Long. 50. 22. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

VICEGRADE, or VISSEGRADE, a strong town of Lower Hungary, on



the Danube, S. E. from Gran, with a castle, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided; and here the regalia was kept till 1608, when the place of conservation was transferred to Presburg. — TOWNSON'S *Travs.* 138. Long. 19. 2. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

VICENZA, a town of Italy, belonging to Venice. It is situated on the Bachiglione and Retone, and has manufactories of silks, damask, and taffeta. Palladio, an architect of great celebrity, was born here in 1508, and seems to have employed all the power of his art in the embellishment of his country. — Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Classical Tour*, i. 45. Long. 11. 25. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

VIDDIN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It has been frequently taken and retaken. Long. 23. 22. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

VIDOE, a small island in the vicinity of Iceland. It abounds with eider-ducks. — HOOKER'S *Journal*.

VIENNA, a city of Germany, in Austria, once the capital of the whole German empire, is seated on the Danube. Its public buildings are magnificent. The Turks ineffectually besieged it in 1589, and in 1683, when the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turks\*. — *Mod. Europe*, iv. 120. Vienna has an university and a famous library. Buonaparte made himself master of this city in 1805, and again in 1809. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus died at Vienna 180 B. C. — *Europ. Mag.* lvi. 57. Ferdinand I., emperor of Germany,

and brother of Charles V., died at Vienna in 1564. Joseph I., emperor of Germany, died here in 1711. — *Mon. Rev.* lxiv. 468. Prince Eugene died here in 1736. Charles VI., who died at Vienna in 1740, was the last of the *male* line of the house of Austria, which had continued in an uninterrupted succession for above 400 years. — COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 221. He was succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa. Joseph II. was born at Vienna 1741, and succeeded Maria Theresa, who died here in 1780. She was a princess who appears to have had all the spirit, firmness, and magnanimity of her ancestors\*. Joseph II. expired here in 1790. He was conspicuously noted for benevolence, condescension, and temperance. — MAJOR'S *Un. Hist.* xvii. — KUTNER'S *Travs. through Denmark, &c.* Prince Kaunitz, an able statesman, who was 40 years prime minister of Austria, and who enjoyed the confidence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Leopold II., died at Vienna in 1794, in the 84th year of his age. — *Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 684. Long. 16. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin.

VIENNE, a considerable town of France, S. S. E. of Lyons, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. Pilate, who delivered Jesus to be crucified, though he

\* The Turks quitted their camp with the utmost precipitation, leaving the standard of Mahomet; which was sent to the pope, with a letter from Sobieski, in which he made use of nearly the same expression as Cæsar used after his victory over Pharnaces: I came, I saw, God gave the victory.

\* This illustrious princess was the glory of her sex, the model of queens, of wives, and of mothers, by her sincere and enlightened piety, by her greatness of soul, by her conjugal affection, by her maternal tenderness, and by her compassion for the distressed. — *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, ii. 66.



thought him innocent, was afterwards, for his excessive cruelties, sent from Judea to Rome by the proconsul Vitellius, to give an account of his conduct to the emperor Tiberius. Before his arrival Tiberius died; but his successor, Caligula, banished him to Vienne, where he was reduced to such extremity, that he killed himself with his own hands.—CALMET. The commerce of Vienne consists in wines, silks, and sword-blades. In 1311 a council was held here, when the order of the Knights Templars was suppressed. It is seated on the Rhone, on the banks of which are produced the excellent wines called Côte-Rôtie, and the famous Hermitage wines.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on a bay of the same name in the Atlantic. In 1702, the English and Dutch fleets under admiral Rooke took 10 ships of war, and 11 galleons; and eight ships and as many advice-boats were run ashore, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.—*Naval Chron.* i. 108.—SMOLLETT'S *Cont. of HUME.*—*Mod. Europe*, iv. 274.

VIIG, a mean village in Guildbrand's Dalen, Norway. Colonel George Sinclair, with 900 Scotch soldiers, was attacked at the pass of Kringelen by the peasantry of Norway in 1612. The colonel and all his men were slain, excepting 60, who interceded for life, and were made prisoners. These unfortunate men were soon after collected together in a large meadow, and murdered in cold blood: only one escaped.—VON BUCH'S *Trav.* 89. Viig is about 10°. E. and about 62°. N.

VILAINE, a river of France, which has its source in the department of Maine, waters Vitré and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard. When sir Edward Hawke de-

feated the French fleet in 1759, seven or eight of their men of war took shelter in this river, in which they were obliged to lie several months.—See QUIBERON.

VILLA DEL REY, a small town of Spanish Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, on the river Guadiana, N. W. of Badajoz. It was taken by the allies in 1704.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the department of the Maritime Alps, on the Mediterranean Sea, 3 miles E. of Nice. It has been several times taken and retaken. In 1744 the king of Sardinia, who was strongly entrenched near the town at the head of 20,000 men, was attacked by the Spaniards and French, and compelled to embark on board the English fleet, and with his troops retired to Vado. In 1747, it was taken by Marshal Bellisle, and by the French in 1792. CRUTWELL'S *Gazetteer*.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated near the Mediterranean Sea, N. W. of Barcelona. Great quantities of wine and brandy are made here. In this town Peter III., king of Arragon, who had been concerned in the Sicilian Vespers, expired in 1285.—*Geo. Comparée*.

VILLA NOVA, a town in the province of Serrode Frio, Brasil, South America, on the river Milho Verde; not far from which are the principal diamond mines of Brasil.

VILLANOW, a royal palace in a plain about 2 leagues from Warsaw, near a branch of the Vistula, in Masovia, Poland. Here the famous king John Sobieski ended his days in 1696.—See VIENNA.—BUSCHING, i. 596.—COXE'S *Trav.* in Poland, &c. i. 232.—JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*, 205.

VILLA RICA, a town of Brasil, capital of the province of Minas Geraes, and long reputed the richest town of



Brasil; but now exhibiting many melancholy tokens of departed wealth.

—MAWE'S *Travels in the Int. of Brasil*.

VILLA VICIOSA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, or Alemtejo, with an old strong castle, and a handsome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It is a pretty large place, fortified in the modern taste; and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards in 1667, which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the success of which secured the crown of Portugal to the family of Braganza.—*Campagnes de Marechal Schomberg*, 70.

VILLA VICIOSA, a little village to the N. E. of Brihuega, in New Castile, Spain. In 1710 count Staremberg, who commanded the allies, was defeated here by Philip V. and M. de Vendome.

VILLEBON, a small town in the Isle of France. Here Maximilian de Bethune, duke of Sully\*, expired in 1641, aged 82.—See ROSNI.

VILLE FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, late province of Guienne. It has manufactories of serges, buckles, and paper. It was the birth-place of the Marechal Belle-Isle, a famous commander in the reign of Louis XV.

VILLIERS-LE-BEL, a village about 12 miles from Paris, has many country villas. In one of these, Du Fresnoy, a painter, and the author of a poem on that art, died in 1665: his poem has been translated by Mr. Mason,

\* The "Memoirs of Sully" have always been ranked among the best, and certainly are among the most interesting and authentic books of French history.

and enriched by notes from the pen of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

VILPARAISO, a palace about 9 leagues from Lisbon. Here Columbus, by the desire of the king of Portugal, waited upon him on his return from his first voyage.—MAVOR'S *Acc. of Travels*, &c. i. 26.

VILVORDEN, 6 miles from Brussels. Here Mr. William Tindal, who first translated the New Testament into English, suffered martyrdom in 1536.—*Gen. Atlas*, 129.—SMOLLETT'S *Pres. State of all Nations*, vi. 41.

VIMIERA, a village of Portugal, in a valley through which the river Maceira runs, near Alcobaça. Here the French, under the duke d'Abrantes (Junot), were defeated by the English under Sir Arthur Wellesley (now duke of Wellington), in 1808.

VINAROS, a small town situated on the river Servol, in Valencia, Spain. The principal export is brandy. The duke of Vendome died of an apoplexy in this town on the 11th of June, 1712. Philip V. had his ashes removed to the tomb of the kings at the Escorial.—LABORDE'S *View of Spain*, i. 292.

VINCENNES, a palace about a league from Paris. Henry V. of England died here in 1422.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 143.—MEZE-RAY, iii. 214. Charles IX. died here in 1574, in his 25th year, of a malady in which his blood gushed out of all the pores of his body\*.

\* After the horrible day of St. Bartholemew, Charles IX. appeared quite changed, and his compunction of mind was very evident. In his last illness he said to his physician, "Ambrose, I know not what has possessed me; my mind and body are strangely disordered. Whether I sleep or whether I wake, the massacred bodies seem to present themselves before me, with hideous faces, and covered with blood. I wish the weak and the innocent had been spared."—*Dict. Un. Hist.*



MEZERAY, v. 182. And here cardinal Mazarine died in 1661.—See PESCINA. In a wood at this place, at two o'clock in the morning of the 22d of March 1804, the amiable Duc d'Enghien was shot, by torch-light, by the unjust sentence of a French tribunal. Charles V., king of France, died at Vincennes in 1380. He was the first of the princes of France that bore the title of *dauphin*, and from his prudence he was surnamed the Wise.—HENAULT. He was born in the same palace in 1337, and was the son of John and Bonine of Luxembourg.

VINCENT, ST., one of the Windward Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. The Spaniards bestowed this name upon it because they discovered it upon January 22d, which in their calendar is St. Vincent's day.—EDWARDS'S *Hist. of West Indies*, i. 293. St. Vincent's was long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. In 1799 it was taken by the French, who, however, restored it by the peace of 1783. St. Vincent's is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is extremely fruitful, being a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sugar; indigo thrives here remarkably well, as do the bread-fruit trees brought from Otaheite.

VINCENT, ST., one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It is uninhabited; but on the N. W. side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. It is said, that more turtle is caught near this island than round all the rest, and that it abounds with saltpetre.

VINCENT, ST. a province, or captainship, which is supposed to be one of the richest districts in Brasil. It is situated to the South of Rio de

Janeiro, and bounded on the East by the ocean; on the South by Del Rey; and on the West by the mountain of La Plata, and the countries inhabited by various savage nations. It is in length from N. to S. about 300 miles, and in breadth from E. to W., in some places, near 180; though, for the greatest part, it is not half that breadth. The town of St. Vincent is situated in a very fine bay of the Atlantic. The commerce, which is carried on through Rio de Janeiro, consists in black cattle, hogs, sugar, tobacco, and spirits.—GRANT'S *Hist. of Brasil*, 203.

VINCENT, CAPE ST., the most southern promontory of Portugal. About 4 leagues from this place, in 1780, sir George Rodney took or destroyed 7 Spanish ships.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 5. And sir John Jervis obtained a splendid victory, with a fleet of 15 sail of the line, over the Spanish fleet, consisting of 27 sail of the line, 4 of which fell into the hands of the English, in 1797.—See BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog.* Et. Feb. 14.—*Naval Chron.* iii. 56.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 343.

VINEGAR HILL, a strong station within a mile of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, Ireland. Here, in 1798, the king's forces, under general Lake, defeated the rebels.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about thirty, in the West Indies, possessed by different nations.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by the Mississippi; on the N. by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio; and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 758 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour



of that of wheat. The capital town is Richmond.

VISEU, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, delightfully situated in a plain between the rivers Mondego and Vouga. Alphonso V., king of Leon, was killed by an arrow at the siege of Viseu, as he was reconnoitring the fortifications, when he attempted to take it from the Moors.—*Abrégé Chron. de l'Hist. d'Espagne*, i. 163.—*Hist. of Spain*, KEARSLEY, i. 212. At the distance of a league is a remarkably hot spring on the banks of the Dao.—STOTHERT'S *Narrative*, 154.

VISIAPOUR, or BEJAPOUR, a considerable city of the Deccan, in Hindoostan. The chief and most celebrated diamond-mines of Hindoostan are those near Visiapour and Golconda.—PINKERTON, ii. 281.

VISO, a mountain of the Italian Alps, not far from Turin. It is one of the most lofty in Europe, and is supposed to be that over which Hannibal made his memorable passage into Italy.—BUSCHING, xxv. 3.

UIST, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands of the Hebudes, or Hebrides. On or near one of these the young Pretender landed in 1745, and from Uist he escaped to France.—SMOLLETT'S *Cont. of Hume*.—See ERISCA.

VISTULA, the largest river of Proper Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland, and of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VISURGIS, the ancient name of the river Weser.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, and many handsome palaces and foun-

tains. Near it is a spring so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country watered by several streams.

VITRE, a considerable town in the department of Ille and Vilaine, late province of Brittany, France. It has manufactories of stockings and gloves. Savary, a celebrated traveller and writer, was born here about the year 1748.

VITRI, or VITRY-LE-FRANÇAIS, or VITRY-SUR-MARNE, a populous town of France, in the department of Marne, late province of Champagne. It has manufactories of serges, druggets, and hats. De Moivre, a celebrated mathematician, was a native.

VITTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava, on the river Zadora. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hardware, which they send to different parts of the kingdom. They also deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes. The French took it in 1795. On the 21st of June, 1813, the English, under the marquis (now duke of) Wellington, gained a most brilliant victory over the French, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte and Marshal Jourdan.

VIVAR, a small place near Burgos, Old Castile, Spain, is famed for the birth of the hero Roderigo, surnamed the Cid, of whom many heroic exploits are related. He was born in 1026.—BUSCHING, ii. 311.—*Delices de l'Espagne*, i. 184.—See BURGOS and ZAMORA.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. By a treaty between Russia



and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in possession of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the W. side of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E. side, inhabited by the Cossacks, is in much better condition. The Russian part is comprised in the government of Kiof; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs to that formidable power. The principal town is Kiof.

VLADIMIR, a town of Russia, and capital of a government on the conflux of the Kliazma and the Nerl, 100 miles E. of Moscow.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a seaport of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, with a commodious harbour. It is at the mouth of a river of the same name, and was surrendered to the Russians in 1808. Long. 24. 40. E. lat. 65. 30. N.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Islands, of Polynesia, in the Pacific Ocean. A native of this island was brought from Huaheine to England in 1774 by captain Furneaux.—Dr. KIPPIS's *Life of Cook*, 236.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Westmorland, 10 miles N. of Ambleside, and 14 S. W. of Penrith. It is about 8 miles long, is of a sufficient depth for breeding char, and abounds with a variety of other fish, particularly trout.—*Beaut. of Eng.* iii. 37.

ULM, a city of Swabia. It is situated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller. It has a college and a cathedral. The inhabitants manufacture linens, fustians, and hardware. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702. It was taken by the French in 1796, who were soon obliged to abandon it; but they made themselves masters of it again in 1805, without the least resistance from the Austrians under general Mack, who was either a

coward, a fool, or a traitor\*, or a composition of all three. Freinsheimius, a very learned man, was born here in 1608.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Western Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the S. W. by that of Connaught, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It contains 9 counties, Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

ULUBAD, a lake of Asia, in Naxos, about 25 miles in circumference, and 7 or 8 miles wide. It is the grand receptacle of the waters from Mount Olympus, and is supposed to be the lake of the ancient Apollonia.—TOURNEFORT's *Voyage*, iii. 318.

ULVERSTONE, a neat town of Lancashire, at the mouth of the Leven. This place is the port of the district of Furness. A considerable trade is carried on in pig and bar iron; and at Newland Mill, near it, tow-yarn for sackcloth is spun by water machinery.—MACPHERSON'S *Ann. of Commerce*. Blue slate and corn are also exported.—WARNER'S *N. Tour*, ii. 117.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on a river of the same name. It is the residence of the governor of W. Bothnia.

UMBRIA, one of the ancient divisions of Italy, which was bounded on the N. by the river Rubicon.

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\* When Lord Nelson (a few days previous to the battle of Trafalgar) heard that general Mack was about to be appointed to the command of the Austrian armies, he observed, "I know Mack too well. He sold the king of Naples; and if he be now intrusted with an important command, he will betray the Austrian monarchy.—Dr. BEATTY'S *Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson*."



UMBRIATICA, or UMBRIATICO, a small town of Naples.

UMBRO, now OMBRONE, a navigable river of Etruria, rising E. of Sienna, and, flowing southward, falls into the Mediterranean Sea:

" We touch on Umbro, no ignoble tide,  
In whose safe mouth the storm-scar'd vessels  
ride ;

So smooth the channel spreads its easy plain,  
When the fierce tempest rushes on the main."

RUTILIUS.—ELTON'S *Classics*, iii. 305.

UMMERAPOORA, a well-built town of Asia, the metropolis of the Birman empire, 4 miles to the N. E. of Ava. The houses are raised on posts from the ground; the larger ones supported by timber, the lesser by bamboos. It has many magnificent temples and monasteries.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Stantz is the capital.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS. This country is likewise called by the general name of Holland. The air and water of this spot are nearly equally bad ; the soil produces naturally scarce any thing but turf ; and the ocean, which rises considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it only by strong and expensive dykes. Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this small and seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property.

“ To men of other minds my fancy flies,  
Embosom'd in the deep where Holland lies.  
Methinks her patient sons before me stand,  
Where the broad ocean leans against the  
land,

And, sedulous to stop the coming tide,  
Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride.  
Onward methinks, and diligently slow,  
The firm connected bulwark seems to grow ;  
Spreads its long arms amidst the wat'ry roar,  
Scoops out an empire and usurps the shore ;  
While the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile,  
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile ;  
The slow canal, the yellow-blossom'd vale,  
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,

The crowded mart, the cultivated plain,  
A new creation rescu'd from his reign!  
Thus, while around the wave-subjected soil  
Impels the native to repeated toil,  
Industrious habits in each bosom reign,  
And industry begets a love of gain.  
Hence all the good from opulence that springs,  
With all those ills superfluous treasure brings,  
Are here display'd. Their much-lov'd wealth  
                imparts

Convenience, plenty, elegance, and arts:  
But view them closer, craft and fraud appear;  
E'en liberty itself is barter'd here.

At gold's superior charms all freedom flies;  
The needy sell it, and the rich man buys;  
A land of tyrants, and a den of slaves,  
Here wretches seek dishonourable graves,  
And, calmly bent, to servitude conform,  
Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm.  
Heavens! how unlike their Belgic sires of  
old!

Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold."  
GOLDSMITH'S *Traveller*.

Among the most remarkable natural productions of the United Netherlands may be reckoned their excellent cattle: and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The most important revenue arises from the fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. This country was lately conquered by the French, and a king given to it by Buonaparte, in the person of one of his most imbecile brothers, King Louis, however, abdicated the throne in July 1810; and Holland was subsequently annexed to France as a province: but in 1814 the prince of Orange was invited to accept the government, and took the title of Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands.— See HOLLAND.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N. America; originally, in 1783, consisting of 13, but now of 18. They were formerly under the government of Great Britain; but, in consequence of being exorbitantly taxed, they revolted; a civil war ensued; and in 1783 they were declared free and independent\*. These states

\* See VERSAILLES.



are divided into 17 provinces, and 7 territorial governments; which, with the chief town of each, are contained in the following list, from MYER'S *Geo.* 466, where a statement of the population is also given :

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Virginia .....                            | Richmond.     |
| New York .....                            | New York.     |
| Pennsylvania .....                        | Philadelphia. |
| Massachusetts, and<br>province of Maine } | Boston.       |
| North Carolina .....                      | Raleigh.      |
| South Carolina .....                      | Charleston.   |
| Kentucky .....                            | Frankfort.    |
| Maryland .....                            | Baltimore.    |
| Connecticut .....                         | Hartford.     |
| Tennasse, East & West,                    | Knoxville.    |
| Georgia .....                             | Louisville.   |
| New Jersey .....                          | Trenton.      |
| Ohio .....                                | .....         |
| Vermont .....                             | Windsor.      |
| New Hampshire .....                       | Portsmouth.   |
| Rhode Island .....                        | Providence.   |
| Delaware .....                            | Dover.        |

#### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Orleans .....     | .....        |
| Mississippi ..... | .....        |
| Indiana .....     | .....        |
| Columbia .....    | Washington.  |
| Louisiana .....   | New Orleans. |
| Illinois .....    | .....        |
| Michigan .....    | .....        |

UNTERBURY, a rough, craggy, and wooded mountain, in the neighbourhood of Saltzburg. — Rev. J. C. EUSTACE'S *Classical Tour*, i. 5.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W. of Tver. It waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, and falls into the Caspian, by several mouths, near Astracan. About 250 miles from its mouth it turns S. E. into Asia. Its comparative course may be computed at 1700 miles. This noble river, having no cataracts, and few shoals, may be navigated even to Tver. — PINKERTON.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Russian Poland, bounded on the N. by that of Bressici, on the E. by Kiovia, on the S. by Podolia, and on the W.

by Belz, being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists chiefly of plains, watered by a great number of rivers. Luck is the capital.

VOLO, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken in 1655 by the Venetians, who almost ruined it; but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles S. E. of Larissa. Long. 23. 12. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

VOLOGDA, a town of Russia, in the government and province of the same name. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a large magnificent church built by an Italian architect. There are also several other churches; a castle, and a fortress situated in a marsh; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. This town is seated on the river Vologda, which falls into the Sukhona 257 miles N. by E. of Moscow. Long. 40. 14. E. lat. 59. 10. N.

VOLOGDA, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Usting. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

VOLSINII, VULSINII, or VULSINIUM, a town of Etruria, in Italy, now called Bolsina. It was the birth-place of the infamous Sejanus, who so ingratiated himself into the favour of the emperor Tiberius, that he conferred upon him the highest honours. This unworthy favourite, for attempting to seize the sovereign power, was strangled in prison A. D. 31. — TACITUS, book iv. Long. 12. 0. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, about 29 miles S. W. from Florence, in Etruria, or Tuscany. It is noted for



its medicinal waters; and was the birth-place of Persius, the Latin poet and satirist. Long. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

VOLTRI, a town of Italy, 6 miles W. from Genoa. In 1797, general Massena, with an army of 18,000 French, after an obstinate battle, was obliged to retire before the Austrians under general Mélas.—EVANS'S *Geo.* 440.—JOHNSON'S *Hist. of Europe*, ii. 358.

VOLTURNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Apennine mountains, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaïeta.

VOORHOUT, about two miles from Leyden, in Holland, was the birth-place of the celebrated physician and chemist Boerhaave, whose name is regarded as the most illustrious in the annals of modern medicine. He was born in 1668. Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese. Brill is the capital. Long. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

VORONEZ, or WORONETZ, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, at the confluence of the Don and Voronez. Here are docks for building ships, and good warehouses for naval stores, &c. In the time of Peter the Great, when that monarch came to it, to build his first ship of war, there were scarcely an hundred wooden huts in the place. It enjoys the advantages both of warm and cold climates. Plants found in very southern latitudes grow almost spontaneously, and vines flourish, at Voronez.—CLARKE'S *Trav.* Long. 39. 0. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

VOSGES, a department of France, so called from some mountains which separate it from Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

VOSTITZA, a town of the Morea, on the gulf of Lepanto. It was the ancient Ægium, where the Grecian chiefs assembled, to concert their plan of operations against Troy.

Long. 22. 10. E. lat. 38. 13. N.

VOUGEOT, a village in the department of Côte d'Or, late province of Burgundy, a little north of Nuits. Its wine is extremely good.—MILLIN'S *Travels*.

VOUILLE, a village of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. Here Clovis gained, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths (whom he killed with his own hand), that celebrated battle which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles W. of Poitiers. Long. 0. 10. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

VOUTCHANG.—See VU-TCHANG-FOU.

UPHAM, three miles N. W. from Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. Here Dr. Edward Young, the far-famed author of the *Night Thoughts*, was born in 1681.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gestricia; on the N. E. by the Baltic, and on the S. by the Sea of Sudermania. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is very populous, and fertile in corn; and has mines of lead and iron. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSTER, a village of Essex, so called from its lofty situation. Dr. Derham, the author of *Astro-Theology* and *Physico-Theology*, was rector of this place (See STOUGH-TON); and here is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours; for this spring, in the greatest droughts, was little if at all diminished after an observation of above



20 years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months. Long. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

UPNOR CASTLE, a fortress of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, near Chatham. In 1667, it was taken by the Dutch.

UPSAL, or UPSALA, a town of Sweden in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. The river Sala runs through it. The cathedral contains the tombs of Gustavus Vasa, and of the famous Linnæus, who was superintendent of the botanical garden.—See WASA.—COXE's *Travels*. iv. 183. Charles Gustavus X. king of Sweden, was born, in 1622, at Upsal. Long. 17. 48. E. lat. 59. 52. N.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Duston, about two miles W. from Northampton. It was the birth-place of Harrington, a noted political writer.

UPTON, a village of Essex, in the parish of West Ham, near Stratford. It was the country residence of Dr. John Fothergill, where he formed an excellent botanic garden, with hot-houses, &c. At his death, which occurred in 1780, at his town residence in Harpur Street, his house and garden at Upton were valued at 10,000*l*.

UR, a city of Chaldea, the country of Terah, and of Abraham. Hence they departed, and went to dwell in the land of Canaan, A. M. 2082., B. C. 1922. Its true situation is not known.—CALMET.

URAL, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Uralsk, in the province of Orenburgh, falls into the Caspian Sea by three mouths below Gurief\*.

\* This river was formerly called Yaitsk; but Pugatchef having excited the Cossacs who reside near it to rebel, after his defeat and execution, in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaitsk

URAL MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Russia, called by the ancients the Hyperborean or Ryphean mountains, which form the natural boundary between Europe and the N. of Asia. Their greatest length from N. to S. is 2400 miles: they contain rich mines of copper, gold, and iron.—PHILLIPS's *Voy. and Travels*. viii. 7.

URALSK, a town of the Russian empire in the province of Orenburgh, seated on the river Ural, 375 miles N. N. E. of Astracan. Till the year 1774, it was called Yaitsk.—See URAL.

URANIENBURGH was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Frederick II. of Denmark for Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uranienburgh, or the castle of the heavens, and who here made his observations. It is now in ruins.—See KNUDSTORP.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in a duchy of the same name. Raphael, the prince of painters\*, was born here; as were also Fabretti, a learned

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was called Ural; the Yaitsk Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk, Uralsk. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast of the Caspian Sea, for 47 miles on each side of the river Ural. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons, and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. In consequence of these fisheries, the Uralian Cossacs are very rich.—TOOKE's *Hist. Cath.* ii. 210.

\* Monarch of art! in whose august domains,  
 Collegu'd with genius, soundest judgment reigns;  
 Simplicity prevails without pretence,  
 And fancy sports within the bounds of sense.  
 By Nature's hand with lib'ral bounty grac'd,  
 And proudly fashion'd for the throne of taste,



antiquary, and Polydore Vergil. It makes great quantities of earthenware. The French took it in 1796. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

URFURTH.—See ERFURTH.

URGEL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated in a fertile country on the Segre. Long. 1. 44. E. lat. 42. 32. N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland. It has mines of vitriol and iron, and fine quarries of marble.

URI, LAKE OF.—See WALDS-TÄTTER SEA.

URIE, about a mile from Stonehaven, or Stonehive, in Kincardineshire. Here the famous Robert Barclay resided; here he composed his "Apology," which will ever remain an evidence of his talents and his piety; and here he died in 1690.—PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*, 154. Long. 2. 7. W. lat. 56. 48. N.

URMIA.—See THEBARMIA.

USBEC TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern pro-

vinces of Hindoostan. That country is supplied hence with the most serviceable horses, camels, and other cattle.

USEZ, a town of Gard, late province of Languedoc, France. The learned and pious Abauzit was born here in 1679.—*Cyclop.* Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistère, and late province of Bretagne. In 1778, admiral Keppel defeated the French fleet off this island; and lord Howe, in 1794, gained a most splendid victory not far from it.—See July 27th, and June 1st, BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exercises.*—*Naval Chron.* ii. 267.—MAVOR'S *Un. Hist.* xxiii. 325.—ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* iii. 119. Long. 4. 58. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, about 7 miles N. from Caerleon. Some affirm, that king Edward IV. and his children, and king Richard III., were born here.—See ROUEN and FOTHERINGAY. The town has no trade, and only a small manufactory of japan-ware. The river Usk, on which this town stands, affords excellent salmon, and several weirs have been long established on the river in the vicinity of the town.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 145. Long. 2. 55. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

USPALLATA, in the province of Aconcagua, is noted for the most famous silver mine in Chili. It is situated on the Eastern mountains of the Andes. Long. 68. 0. W. lat. 33. 0. S.

USSON, a small town of France, S. from Clermont, in the late province of Auvergne, now the department of Puy de Dome. Here was a castle, which Louis XI. made a state prison, but it was demolished in 1634. It was the residence of Margaret de Valois, queen of Navarre, wife of Henry afterwards the IVth of France, after her divorce from her husband in

Before his age he sprang to painting's prime,  
And forc'd his tardy fruits from ripening  
Time.

'Twas his to choose the nobler end of art,  
And charm the eye subservient to the heart;  
To strike the chords of sentiment—to trace  
The form of dignity—the flow of grace;  
The passions' Protean empire to controul,  
And wield expression's sceptre o'er the soul.  
Whate'er of life he touch'd, of youth or age,  
The pious saint or philosophic sage;  
Whether, impressive in the bold design,  
The rapt apostle pour the word divine;  
Or bright, on Tabor's summit, to the skies,  
The God, in full transfigur'd glory, rise;  
Whate'er the cast of character, his hand  
Has all the moulds of genius at command;  
To nature true, can each strong trait impart,  
And stamp with taste the sterling ore of art."

SHEE'S *Elements of Art*, canto iii.



1599. She had been married 27 years, but very little affection appears to have been shown by either. She died at Paris in 1615. She was the daughter of Henry II. of France, and sister of Charles IX. and Henry III., and the last survivor of the house of Valois.

"Last of the name, I carry to the grave  
All the remains the house of Valois have."  
*Univ. Dict.—Mem. of Margaret de Valois.*

Long. 3. 25. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

UTICA, an ancient town, which was situated near where Tunis now stands, is memorable for the death of Cato 45 years B. C. Finding it impossible to resist the arms of Cæsar with

"A feeble army and an empty senate,  
Remnant of mighty battles fought in vain,"  
which had retired with him to this town, he killed himself; for,—

"in Cato's judgment,  
A day, an hour of virtuous liberty,  
Was worth a whole eternity in bondage."  
—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.* — ADDISON'S *Cato*.

"From Cato's virtues shall the suicide  
Draw argument to aid his impious cause?  
They only prove proud reason a blind guide,  
Unless directed by superior laws."

MISS CURTIS'S *Classical Pastime*, 29.  
Without the city, the trenches and approaches of the ancient besiegers are still very perfect; of the city itself nothing remains but a heap of rubbish.—*Introd. to BRUCE'S Trav.* 21.—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* iv. 179.

UTOXETER, a large town of Staffordshire. It is seated near the river Dove. Its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. Allen, an accomplished scholar, and particularly eminent for his knowledge in antiquities and natural philosophy, and who was without a rival in mathematics, was born here.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* ii. 30.  
Long. 1. 50. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

UTRECHT, a city of the United

Provinces, with a famous university. Here, in 1579, was signed that celebrated union of the Seven United Provinces, independent of each other, actuated by different interests, yet all connected by the great tie of liberty, like the bundle of arrows, the arms and emblem of their republic. In 1713 the peace which concluded the wars of queen Anne was made here. Utrecht was taken by the Prussians in 1787, and by the French in 1795.—*Modern Europe*, iii. 11.—SEGUR'S *Fred. Wm.* i. 65.—NUGENT'S *Tour*, i. 175. Pope Adrian VI.\* and Antonio More, a celebrated painter, were natives. Hartsoecker, a famous microscopical philosopher, died here in 1725; and in the church is a monument of baron Van Gaunt, who commanded the Dutch fleet that came up to Chatham, and burnt some of our men of war, in the reign of Charles II.—*Gen. Atlas*, 116.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, v. 260. Long. 4. 55. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

VULSINIUM.—See VOLCINI.

VU-TCHANG-FOU, a town of China, in the centre of the empire, capital of Hou Quang, with a port very much frequented by trading ships. It is separated from the town of Yang-Tse-Kiang, and is a general rendezvous of the Chinese merchants. Vast quantities of paper are sold here, and fine crystals are found in the neighbouring mountains. It exports great quantities of tea. Long. 112. 25. E. lat. 30. 30. N.

VYBORG.—See WIBURG.

Uz, the LAND OF, supposed to be that part of Arabia Petraea which is called Idumæa. Job, whose history is related in the Old Testament, is said to have experienced the series

\* Adrian had been the preceptor of Charles V., emperor of Germany; and that monarch clandestinely influenced the conclave to elect him, in preference to Wolsey.—RAPIN, i. 751.



of misfortunes, as a trial of his virtue and patience, in this country.

## W.

**W A A L**, or **W A H A L**, a river which branches off from the Rhine at Schenken Schans, joins the Meuse at the small island of Voorn; separates from that river, and washes the north side of the island of Bommelwaert, and joins the Meuse again at Worcum; when both rivers form one stream, sometimes called Merwe, and sometimes Meuse. In December 1794, this river was so frozen as to admit a French army, with their artillery, &c. to pass it on the ice.

**W A B A S H**, a beautiful navigable river of the United States, in the north-western territory, which falls into the Ohio by a mouth 270 yards wide. On this river (says Dr. Morse) is perhaps the richest vein of copper in the whole earth.

**W A C H O V I A**, a tract of land in N. Carolina. It was purchased by the Moravians in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf, in Austria. It contains several flourishing settlements, of which Salem is the capital.

**W A C H T E N D O N C K**, a town in Prussian Guelderland, on the river Niers. Bombs were first made use of at the siege of this place in 1588. — *KEYSLER'S Travels*, iii. 72. — *SMOLLETT'S Pres. State*, vi. 55. — *Delices des Pays Bas*, ii. 159. Long. 6. 17. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

**W A C S A W**, a town of America, on the line which divides N. from S. Carolina, where, in 1781, 700 British troops, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, came up with a party of Virginian troops under colonel Burford, amounting to 300 men, who, refusing to surrender, were killed or taken prisoners.

**W A D S T E N A**, a small town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland. It is seated on the S. side of the lake Wetter, and is remarkable for its castle, a singular structure, covered with small domes; built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544, and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane. Long. 14. 58. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

**W A G R A M**, a village of Austria, N. from Vienna. Here the French defeated the Austrians, after a conflict of two days, in 1809. It was the most obstinate and bloody that had occurred since the French revolution. — *Europ. Mag.* lvi. 57. The villages of Asperne and Wagram, which were destroyed in this sanguinary battle, have been entirely rebuilt. Almost every one of the peasants has placed in the wall of his house, over the door, a cannon-ball, taken up from the field of battle, in order to transmit to posterity the memory of those dreadful conflicts. — *Lit. Pan.* ix. 1174.

**W A G S T A D T**, or **B I L O W E S**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 24 miles W. of Teschen, and 12 miles S. S. E. of Troppau. Long. 18. 0. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

**W A H L S T A D T**, a populous village in the neighbourhood of Liegnitz, in Silesia, where duke Henry II. fought an unlucky battle against the Tartars, April 9th, 1241, wherein he fell. In this village, which was built in commemoration of that truly heroic prince, there is still yearly a description of the battle read from the pulpit. — *BUSCHING*, vi. 562. The intrepid veteran Blucher has been created prince of Wahlstadt.

**W A I G A T S** are straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. passage to China, and sailed as far as the long. of 75° E. lat. 72° 25' N.

**W A I N F L E E T**, or **W A Y N F L E T E**, a town of Lincolnshire, situated near



a creek of the sea, 7 miles S. E. from Spilsby, Lincolnshire. William Barbor, otherwise Pattin, better known by the name of William of Waynflete, from the place where he was born between 1390 and 1400, became bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor in the reign of Henry VI., and was founder of Magdalen College, Oxford.—CHANDLER'S *Life of Wm. of Waynflete*.—*British Critic*, xl. 112. Mr. Addison is said to have written a panegyric on Mr. Dryden at Magdalen College, and that they were the first English verses he made public:

"Here courtly Addison attun'd his lays,  
And rais'd his own by singing Dryden's  
praise.

Hail, happy bard! whose genius still could  
shine

In every art, for every art was thine."

Duck.

—See BILTON, KENSINGTON, and MILSTON.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Calder. There is a noble stone bridge, on which Edward IV. erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in battle near that place, 1460. It trades in white cloths and tammies, and is inhabited by several gentlemen of fortune, and opulent merchants. Dr. Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, a celebrated antiquary, was born here in 1674.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.* i. 177. And Dr. Radcliff, who distinguished himself by his great learning and desire of promoting knowledge, as well as by the most extraordinary skill in his profession, was born at Wakefield.—*Domestic Tour*, 100. Long. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transylvania. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of

Belgrade, in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church.

WALCHEREN, the principal island of Zealand, in Holland. Middleburg is the capital. Long. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

WALDEN, or SAFFRON WALDEN, a town in Essex. Great quantities of saffron are cultivated here\*. Long. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

WALDSTÄTTER SEA, or LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweiz, and Uri. It is so called from *four* cantons being situated on it. Lucerne on the N., Uri on the S., Schweiz on the E., and Unterwalden on the W.—*Delices de la Suisse*, ii. 276. This lake is about 16 miles long, and about 2 in breadth; extremely clear, deep, and cold, and reported to be never frozen.—COXE'S *Trav.*

WALES, a principality in the west of England. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle are small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats. It is watered by many rivers. The people are generous and hospitable, friendly and animated, directed by a strong sense of honour, and influenced by the most determined patriotism.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N. America, in New Britain, lying W. of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country

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\* Saffron was first brought into England in the reign of Edward III.



of N. America, in New Britain, lying S. W. of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

WALES, NEW SOUTH\*, the E. coast of New Holland. This coast was first explored by captain Cook in 1770. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost all entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound. The quadrupeds hitherto discovered are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe. They are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity with those we are acquainted with. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds, many sorts of serpents, &c. The inhabitants are perhaps the most miserable and savage race of mortals existing. In 1788, a settlement was formed on the eastern coast of New South Wales, for the transportation of convicts from Britain. The most considerable district is that of Sydney, containing 6158 inhabitants. There are also Paramatta, containing 1807; Hawkesbury, 2389; and Newcastle, 100. Of the total number 10,454, 5513 are men, 2220 women, and 2721 children. Of these, from one-fourth to one-fifth are convicts.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxvi. 107. Long. 170. E. lat. 33. S.

WALLINGFORD, a borough town of Berkshire, situated on the Thames, about 14 miles from Reading. It has a stately stone bridge over the river 300 yards long, and having 19

arches and four draw-bridges. The chief trade of this town is in the malt-ing and corn. It had a strong castle, which was besieged in vain by Stephen; and here that king and Henry II. concluded a treaty of peace in 1153; by which it was stipulated, that Stephen should enjoy the crown during his life, and that Henry should succeed him.—*RAPIN*, i. 210. Joan, countess of Kent, frequently called the Fair Maid of Kent, whom Edward the Black Prince married for the sake of her beauty in the 35th year of his father's reign, died at Wallingford in the 9th year of the reign of Richard her son, and was buried at Stamford.—*Hist. of the Royal Family*, 78.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, about 15 miles from Stafford. The inhabitants, who are about 10,000, are chiefly employed in the manufacture of buckles, bridle-bits, stirrups, and other articles for sadlers, and hardware in general. At the distance of one mile is Bentley Hall, now a farm-house, the ancient seat of colonel Lane, remarkable for entertaining Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; from whence Mrs Jane Lane conveyed him to the sea-side.—*HUME*.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a town of Essex. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, said to have been miraculously conveyed hither from some distant spot; and it obtained its first name from a magnificent abbey founded here, in honour of this cross, by the unfortunate Harold. Some fragments of this abbey still remain. Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred at the E. end of the ancient church, at the distance of 40 yards from the present structure. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him with this inscription, "Harold Infelix;" and a stone coffin, said to have been

\* Mr. Pinkerton has suggested that Notasia would be a more appropriate name.



his, was discovered in the reign of queen Elizabeth: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into dust. Within the precincts of this abbey is still a tulip-tree, said to be one of the largest in England. At Waltham Abbey are some gunpowder mills, in the hands of government, and some manufactories of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the river Lea. Long. 0. 3. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town of Hampshire. It obtained this last name from a palace of the bishops of Winchester once situated here; and here are the venerable ruins of an abbey, called by the country people the Bishop's Abbey. "The statute 9 George I., commonly called the Waltham Black Act, was occasioned," says sir William Blackstone, "by the devastations committed near Waltham, in Hampshire, by persons in disguise, or with their faces blacked, who seem to have resembled the Roberdsmen, or followers of Robin Hood, that in the reign of Richard I. committed great outrages on the borders of England and Scotland." About this period, it seems, a party of the inhabitants of Waltham had retired to a recluse dell in the New Forest; whence they issued in the night, committed great depredations, killing deer, sheep, &c. for their subsistence. As they were disguised, moreover, they were called "the Waltham Blacks." Long. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village of Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a noble cross erected here by Edward I. in honour of his queen Eleanor; and it has its second name from its situation W. of Waltham Abbey.—MAWMAN'S *Excursion to the Highlands*.

WALTHAM, WHITE, Berks, three miles from Maidenhead. At Little-

ford Green, in this parish, was born the antiquary Hearne.—*Biog. Dict.*

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a town in Surry, from which there is a bridge to Shepperton. Lily, the astrologer, by his great practice among the vulgar in the profession of conjuror, prophet, physician, &c. acquired a sum sufficient to purchase an estate at this place, where he died and was buried. See DISEWORTH.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 403. Croxal, chiefly remembered by his translation of Æsop's Fables, a work which, in some shape or other, is read by almost every young person, was born at Walton.

WANDEWASH.—See VANDEVASH.

WANDLE, a small river which runs into the Thames at Wandsworth. This stream turns 38 mills within the short distance of about 10 miles, and furnishes employment to more than 1700 people: the capital embarked in the several manufactories is upwards of half a million sterling.—*Mon. Rev.* xlix. 181.

WANDSWORTH, a large village of Surry, seated on the river Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames. The art of dyeing cloth has been practised at this place for more than a century. There are also several manufactories; namely, for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs. Here are likewise oil, iron, and white lead mills, vinegar-works, and distilleries. The first Presbyterian church in England was erected at Wandsworth in 1572. Here are also a quakers' meeting-house, rebuilt in 1787, and two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, sir John Barnard, received his education.

WANTAGE, a town in Berkshire. Here Alfred was born in the year 849; and Kimber, an eminent dissenting minister, and author of a va-



luable abridgment of the History of England, in 1692. Butler, the most profound thinker that ever sat on the episcopal bench, and author of "The Analogy of Religion," was born here in the same year as Kimber. — *Beaut. of Eng.* i. 149. Long. 1. 16. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

WARADIN, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the river Keres. It was taken in 1660 by the Turks, and retaken by the Austrians in 1692. In its vicinity are mineral springs. Long. 21. 50. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

WARBERG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Holland, in West Gothland, about 30 miles S. of Gotheberg. It carries on a considerable trade. Dalin, a learned Swede, author of a history of Sweden, and several other works, was born here in 1708, and died in 1763.

WARDHUYS, the most N. E. part of Norwegian Lapland. Long. 31. 12. E. lat. 70. 22. N.

WARE, a town of Hertfordshire, on the river Lea. It has a great trade in malt, and is well known as having the source of the New River in its immediate vicinity.—See AMWELL and DENBIGH. Long. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

WAREHAM, a seaport of Dorsetshire. In the neighbourhood is dug fine tobacco-pipe clay. Edward the Martyr was buried at Wareham in 979. Long. 2. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

WARGRAVE, on the Thames, in Berkshire, near Henley. In the church at this place a monument is erected for Mr. Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton," &c. who lost his life by a fall from his horse in 1789.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Exercises*.

WARKSWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the river Coquet, about a mile from the sea. It has a great salmon-

fishery, and a good quarry of stone, and abounds in coal.

WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Norway and the province of Dalecarlia.

WARMINSTER, a little populous town in Wiltshire, at the source of the Willybourn. It carries on the greatest trade in corn and malt of any town in the West of England. Long. 2. 4. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WARNITZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, near Bender, remarkable for being the place where, in the year 1709, Charles XII. of Sweden broke up his camp, and continued till 1713, when the Turks were obliged to expel him by force.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancashire, which has large manufactories of sail-cloth, sacking, cotton, pins, and glass. Thirty or forty thousand lbs. of potatoes are annually exported hence. It is seated on the Mersey.—PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1777. Dr. Percival, an eminent physician, and a pleasing miscellaneous writer, was born here in 1740. Long. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

WARSAW, a city of Poland, in the province of Masovia, and capital of the country. It is built near the Vistula. The city and suburbs occupy a vast extent; but they exhibit the strong contrasts of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress. Charles XII. of Sweden made himself master of it in 1702. It was taken in 1794 by the Russians under Suwarrow, after a dreadful slaughter, and was given up to the king of Prussia in 1796.—See PRAGA. In 1806 it was taken by the French. Augustus II., king of Poland, died at Warsaw in 1733, of a mortification in his foot, occasioned by a blow which he gave himself in stepping into his coach.—WRAXALL'S *Memoirs of the Court of Berlin*, &c. ii. 179.—COXE'S *Austria*, ii. 108. About a mile from Warsaw,



Lukawski and Strawenski were beheaded, for attempting to assassinate Stanislaus, king of Poland, in 1771. Mr. STEPHEN JONES'S *Hist. of Poland*, 312. Long. 21. 10. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

WARTBURG, or WARTENBURG, a castle near Eisenach, in Upper Saxony. It is situated on a high mountain, and is remarkable for being the place where Luther concealed himself for eleven months after the unjust decision of the diet of Worms in 1521. —ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* ii. 180. —HUBNER, *Geo. Universelle*, vi. 274. —BUSCHING, vi. 32.

WARWICK, the county town of Warwickshire, situated on an eminence above the Avon. Its castle, belonging to the ancient earls of Warwick, is still inhabited by a nobleman who possesses that title. It has two churches, a free-school, market-house, and hospital. In the year 1312, Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was beheaded on Blacklow-Hill, near Warwick. In St. Mary's church is interred Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, an unsuccessful general, but one of queen Elizabeth's favourites, and the adviser of Mary queen of Scots being *privately* assassinated\*. He died in 1588. In the same church is buried Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, another of Elizabeth's favourites, who was beheaded in 1601. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England. It produces corn, malt, wood, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Avon and the Arrow.

WASA, or VASA, a seaport on the Bothnian Gulf, in Finland. It was the native place of Gustavus Vasa, who reigned in Sweden with much

glory. He was born in 1490, elected king 1523, crowned 1528, and died in 1560. He equally distinguished himself as a warrior, a legislator, and a politician; and his affability, encouragement of learning, and solid and enlightened piety, excited universal admiration. —COXE'S *Trav.* iv. 183. Wasa was plundered, and the inhabitants were most inhumanly murdered, by the Russians, in 1808. —*Lit. Pan.* v. 296. —CLARKE'S *Trav.* i. 294. Long. 22. 0. E. lat. 63. 20. N.

WASH, or the WASHES, is an arm of the sea between Lincolnshire and Norfolk, passable at low water, but not without some danger from quicksands. King John passing from Lynn to Lincolnshire along the sea shore, on the western coast of this Wash, which was overflowed at high water, and either not making choice of the proper time for his journey, or through ignorance of the tides of the place, lost all his carriages, treasure, baggage, and regalia, in their influx, himself escaping with great difficulty. This event is noticed by our great bard, if he be author of the whole of the celebrated tragedy which records that luckless sovereign's crimes and disasters—

“—————Half my power this night,  
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;  
These Lincoln washes have devour'd them;  
Myself, well-mounted, hardly have escap'd.”  
*Faulconbridge*, in *King John*.

WASHINGTON, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America; namely, in Rhode Island; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in the S. W. corner of Pennsylvania, the capital of the same name; in Maryland; in Virginia; in N. Carolina; in S. Carolina; in the district of Charleston; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Golphinton. Long. 76. 53. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing com-

\* Granger says, that the Earl of Leicester introduced poisoning into England.



mercial town of N. America, in the state of N. Carolina: it is seated on the river Tar.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. America, in the state of Georgia, and county of Wilkes. A mile and a half from this town is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the spring are incrustated with a substance as white as snow. As the town has excellent accommodations, and is situated in a fine healthy part of the state, it is thought that it will prove a pleasant and salutary place of resort for invalids, the spring having been found very beneficial in rheumatic cases, and is said to be so in all disorders arising from humours in the blood. Long. 82. 30. W. lat. 33. 12. N.

WASHINGTON, a city of N. America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by those two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W., which form the ground-work of the plan. The city of Washington received its name in honour of the celebrated general who conducted the American armies against the British forces

during their arduous struggle for independence. In August 1814, the Capitol and all the other public buildings of this city were destroyed by the British forces under General Ross and Admiral Cockburne; by whom, however, all private property was spared.

WATEEO, an island in the Australasia, S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook. The manners of the people resemble those of Otaheitee. Long. 158. 15. W. lat. 21. 1. S.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, on the river Suir, which joins the Barrow near it, and forms a bay called Waterford harbour. It is a place of considerable trade, and exports beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. It was besieged by Cromwell in 1649, and the year following surrendered to Ireton. James II. embarked for France at Waterford, after his precipitate retreat from the battle of the Boyne. Long. 7. 8. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster.

WATFORD, a town of Herts, on the river Coln. Three mills for the throwing of silk have been lately erected in and near the town. Kenrick, a celebrated author, was born here. Long. 0. 9. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

WATTESFIELD, a village near Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk. Here the learned and pious nonconformist divine, Thomas Harmer, died in 1788. He was the author of *Observations on divers Passages of Scripture*.—ADAM CLARKE'S ed. of *Harmer's Observations*.

WAVENDON, a town of Buckinghamshire, on the borders of Bedfordshire, near Woburn. In its neighbourhood the purest sort of fuller's earth is found.

WAXHOLM, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situated on a small lake at the entrance of the channel of the Maelar lake. All



homeward-bound ships are searched here, and the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

WAYGATZ, STRAITS OF, between Nova Zembla and the country of the Samoiedes, were discovered by Stephen Burroughs in 1556.—PLAYFAIR'S *Geo.* i. 135.

WEAR, a river which rises in the W. part of the county of Durham, and falls into the German Ocean at Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, a village in Durham, on the N. side of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. Here is a magnificent iron bridge over the Wear.—See SUNDERLAND. Beda, or Bede, surnamed the Venerable, was born here in 672. Long. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 57. N.

WEDNESBURY, a town of England in Staffordshire, situated in the midst of mines of coal, and has manufactories of nails, hammers, axes, &c. &c. The environs of this village are famous for the quality and quantity of coal found on it; as well as remarkable for being the spot where one of its first steam-engines was erected by its ingenious inventor, capt. Thomas Savery, at the commencement of the eighth century. It is about 8 miles N. from Birmingham.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N. part of Shropshire, runs across Cheshire, and, receiving the Dane from the E. enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich, in Cheshire.

WEIDENDORF, N. E. of Vienna, a small town of Austria, Germany. Between this place and Jedensberg, and not far from the banks of the March or Morava, which separates Austria from Hungary, a desperate battle was fought between Rodolph king of the Romans, and Ottocar king of Bohemia; in which the former obtained the victory, though wounded, and the latter lost his life,

in 1275. The battle is generally called the battle of March Field, from the district in which it was fought.—COXE'S *Hist. of Aust.* i. 48.

WEIL, or WYL, a town of Swabia, in Wirtemberg. Kepler, the father of modern astronomy, was born here in 1571.—*Tab. Chron.* ii. 675.—BONNYCASTLE'S *Ast.* 86. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, with a magnificent castle. Kotzebue was born here in 1761.—*Mon. Visitor*, ix. 326.—*Mon. Rev.* xxix. 104. Long. 11. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

WEINSBERG, a town of Germany, in Swabia. In 1140, the emperor Conrad III. besieged this town and took it, but permitted the women to depart with as much as each could carry. Each married woman, instead of being loaded with jewels, gold, &c. bore upon her shoulders her husband; and at the head of them marched the duchess, carrying the duke Guelph, who had disputed the imperial crown with Conrad.\*—*Mod. Europe*, 1794, i. 276.—*Geo. Un. de*

\* In this war we must look for the origin of the designations of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, which are so often referred to on the page of history. At the time when the contests first commenced between the emperors of Germany and the popes, respecting the supreme temporal power of the latter, the Guelphs of Altorf, in Saxony, were among the most illustrious families in Germany. In several battles in which a prince of that house commanded the Saxon and Bavarian troops against the emperor Conrad III., son of Frederick, duke of Swabia, Guelph was the word of war † with the former; and Weiblingen, the place where Frederick was born, was the word of war with the latter. Insensibly, these words were used to denominate opposite parties; and by degrees all persons opposed to the emperor were called *Welfs*, and all his adherents were called *Weiblingenites*. These appellations continued to be used in the contests between the popes and the emperors; but the Italians softened them into *Guelphs* and *Ghibellines*.—*A Succinct Hist. of the Revolution of the German Emp. by C. BUTLER. Précis d' Histoire de Zoph.*

† The family name.



HUBNER, v. 314. Long. 8. 53. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Between this place and Lauterburg are the famous lines which the French obliged the Austrians to abandon in 1744; and in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the equally famous lines which they had formed in the same situation. It is seated on the river Lauter.

WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire. It enters the sea near Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town in Northamptonshire. In 1738 a fire consumed above 800 houses in this place; but it has been rebuilt. It is seated on the Nen. Long. 0. 34. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

WELLINGTON, about 7 miles S. W. from Taunton, Somersetshire, confers the title of Duke on Arthur Wellesley, who in many engagements with the French in the peninsula of Spain, gained repeated victories, finally drove them from that country, and pursued them into their own; taking from them the important cities of Bayonne and Bourdeaux. The military triumphs which his valour achieved upon the banks of the Douero and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. In honour of these great achievements, a grateful country bestowed on him a large pecuniary reward, and his prince a number of titles.—*Speaker of the House of Commons' Speech*, July 1st, 1814.—*Europ. Mag.* lxvi. 150.

WELLS, a city in Somersetshire. It is a bishop's see jointly with Bath, and has a manufactory of knit worsted stockings. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, and his lady, were

killed in their bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm 1703. Linley, a celebrated musician, was buried here.—*Europ. Mag.* xxxiv. 97. Long. 2. 37. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WELS, a town of Austria, on the river Traun, about 12 miles S. of Linz. The emperor Maximilian the 1st died here in 1519, and Charles duke of Lorraine in 1690.

WELSHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, and is the principal trading town in the country, being the great market for flannels. The market is, besides, considerable for cattle and provisions. The castle, now called Powis Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. Long. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

WELWYN, a village in Hertfordshire. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here he died in 1765.—See UPHAM. Long. 0. 2. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

WEM, a town of England, in Shropshire, near the source of the river Roden. It gave the title of Baron to the infamous judge Jefferies. Mr. John Ireland, author of *Hogarth Illustrated*, Views on the Thames, Avon, &c. &c. was born near Wem, in the house which had been the birth-place and residence of Wycherley the poet.—*Lit. Pan.* v. 1268.

WENNER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, about 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.—PINKERTON.

WENSLEY, a village in the north riding of Yorkshire, situated S. of Richmond. In this village resided Henry Jenkins, who lived to the great age of 169 years. He was once a butler to Lord Conyers, after that a fisherman, and died a beggar in 1670.—OULTON'S *Itin.*

WEOBLY, an ancient town in Herefordshire, particularly noted for its fine ale. Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 10. N.



WESEL, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia. It afterwards assumes the name of Weser, and falls into the German Ocean on the confines of Bremen.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltshire. Bryan Edwards, the author of a very valuable History of the W. Indies, was born here in 1743.

WESTBURY on TRIM, a village in Gloucestershire. In this parish is *Penpark Hole*, in which the rev. Mr. Newnham lost his life in 1775.—See BUTLER'S *Chron. & Biog. Ex.*

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent. It was the birth-place of bishop Hoadly\* and general Wolfe, the latter of whom is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent, which rises from nine springs near this town.—See QUEBEC. *Juvenile Tourist*, 439. This town is also famous for giving birth to that learned confessor and martyr, John Fryth, who was burnt in Smithfield in 1533.—See SEVEN-OAKS. *Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1317. Long. 0. 10. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WESTERN ISLANDS.—See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

WESTERN TERRITORY, the present appellation of a vast country in N. America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies N. W. of the river Ohio. It is bound-

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\*Hoadly, successively bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born Nov. 14th, 1676. The character of this prelate was truly illustrious and amiable. He was a good man, a good subject, and a true lover of his country.—NICHOLS'S *Lit. Anec.*

“Meek, unassuming, virtuous, and sincere,  
Firm in opinion, in his tenets clear.  
Fearless, a literary war he wag'd,  
And prejudice and error both engag'd:  
Tho' party rage his doctrines loud assail'd,  
He wrote for *Truth*—and in her cause prevail'd;  
And full of days and honour, liv'd to see  
Th' enlighten'd realm, by what he taught,  
more free.”—KEATE.

ed on the W. by the river Mississippi; on the N. by the Lakes; on the E. by Pennsylvania; and on the S. E. and S. by the Ohio.

WESTEROS, a considerable town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, in Sweden Proper, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler; particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines, which abound in this province. The cathedral, which is built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV.—See GRIPSHOLM. In 1517 Gustavus Vasa gained a great victory over the Danes at Westeros; and in 1544 the crown of Sweden was made hereditary in his family, which was before elective.—VERTOT, 62. — *Geo. de HUBNER*. Long. 17. 0. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

WEST HAM.—See HAM.

WESTMANIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, and on the E. by Upland. It abounds in copper and iron mines.

WEST MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland; and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice; and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. Its abbey is a fine building, and has been the repository of several of the English sovereigns, and of many illustrious commanders, poets, and statesmen. Many monu-



ments have also been erected within its walls to the memory of persons whose bodies have been buried in distant fields of battle, or in the bosom of the ocean. The sovereigns that have been buried in this church are,

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| Henry III. ....                               | 1272 |
| Eleanor, Edward Ist's affectionate wife ..... | 1290 |
| Edward I. ....                                | 1307 |
| Edward III's affectionate queen Philippa...   | 1369 |
| Edward III. ....                              | 1377 |
| Richard II.* .....                            | 1399 |
| Henry V. ....                                 | 1422 |
| Catherine, Henry Vth's consort† .....         | 1437 |
| Edward V.† .....                              | 1483 |
| Henry VIIth's consort, Elizabeth   .....      | 1502 |
| Henry VII. ....                               | 1509 |
| Edward VI. ....                               | 1553 |
| Mary .....                                    | 1558 |
| Elizabeth .....                               | 1603 |
| James Ist's queen§ .....                      | 1618 |
| James I. ....                                 | 1625 |
| Charles II. ....                              | 1685 |
| Mary, Wm. III's consort¶, .....               | 1694 |

\* Richard was first buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster in the reign of Henry V. Anne, his first consort, was also buried here.—See a *Note at Richmond*.

† After the death of Henry V. she married Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales, who was, after her death, sent to the Tower. She died in the 38th year of her age, in the abbey of Bermondsey, near Southwark.—RAPIN, i. 559.—DART'S *Hist. of Westminster*, ii. 39.

‡ In the reign of Charles II. certain small bones were found in a chest under a staircase in the Tower; and under the supposition of their belonging to the murdered princes Edward and his brother, they were removed to this place.

|| She died on the 11th of February, being likewise her birth-day, in the 37th year of her age.—DART, i. 154.

§ Anne.

¶ Mary died of the small-pox, universally lamented, in the 33d year of her age. The king was so affected by it, that for some weeks he was not capable of minding business, or

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| William III. .... | 1702 |
| Anne .....        | 1714 |
| George II.* ..... | 1760 |

Must courage, never foil'd, submit to fate?  
Yes, there are many instances of that.

First, take a proof in warlike Edward'st name,

Distinguish'd in th' eternal rolls of fame;  
Who made the camp in early youth his care,  
Train'd up in tents, and taught the arts of war.

The Asian plains and Pagan annals tell  
What towns were levell'd and what cities fell,  
When Syria trembled at the trumpet's sound,  
And impious tenants fled the *holy ground*;  
The English *pards* in waving banners flew,  
And the pale crescent faded at the view.

Conquering, he made the Cambrians rough his own,

Conquering, he seiz'd the Caledonian crown,

And in this temple plac'd their regal throne.

But tyrant Death, with arbitrary sway,  
Oppos'd those conquests, and restrain'd his sway;

And him, who thought a kingdom narrow room,

Confin'd to the close limits of a tomb;  
Mingled with common dust, the great! the brave!

And Vict'ry sat drooping o'er his grave;  
Her glory dim'd when they to shine begun,  
And uninvoked her name by his degenerate son.

Next the third Edward mark! a mighty name!

Whose dust as next his grandsire's, next his fame.

He wak'd the sleeping genius of the isle,  
And mighty conquests gain'd with mighty toil.

His pow'r, unbounded by his native land,  
To foreign nations spread its wide command;  
Then Gallia trembling heard the loud alarms,  
And sheath'd her valiant sons in fencible arms.

seeing company. He observed to Tenison, who went to comfort him, "That he could not but grieve, since he had lost a wife who, in 17 years, had never been guilty of an indiscretion."—RAPIN, iii. 262.

\* When the amiable consort of George II. expired, in 1737, that monarch ordered the side-board of her coffin, and that of his own (when his hour came), to be constructed in such a manner, that their loving dust might intermingle.

† Edward I.

‡ Leopards,



Survey the actions of the warrior train,  
And sketch a draught of Cressy's dusty  
plain;

Let two bold nations stand in fierce array,  
And Gauls and Britons try superior sway;  
Draw mighty Edward as he conq'ring stood,  
The lilies on his shield stain'd red with Gallic  
blood.

Near him illustrious Gaunt, a mighty name,  
Manny and Chandois, chiefs of deathless  
fame;

The bloody plain, with heaps of carnage  
spread,  
And Death's black list thick crowded with  
the dead.

.....  
Thus having view'd the monarch and his  
train,

And all th' unnumber'd wonders of his reign;  
Say, what can influence such a glorious state?  
And is not so much pow'r exempt from fate?

No; tyrant Death, impartially severe,  
At the gold verge directs th' unerring spear;  
Stalks through the marble court with heedless  
stride,

And strips the ornaments from regal pride.  
Now show th' unmask'd delusion if you can,  
And as the *monarch* dies, describe the *man*.

His fading eyes no darting terrors wear,  
His dewy forehead's pale, no more severe;  
Nor from his lips observ'd directions flow,  
But falt'ring pray'rs, and inward plaints of  
woe:

Struggling, in dying agonies he lies,  
And sees his friends draw off with swimming  
eyes;

His fawning train to the next monarch fled,  
All but who wait for spoil, and long to strip  
the dead.

Ye gilded sons of pow'r, this verse attend,  
Mark Edward's fate, and learn to know your  
end.

To hapless Richard's\* tomb direct thy eye,  
And view the earth where his fair ruins lie:  
Illustrious born, victorious Edward's† son,  
Heir to his grandsire's conquest and his  
throne,

With blooming youth adorn'd a heavenly  
grace,

And all his mother‡ sparkled in his face.

A form for grief design'd, a goodly show,

Fram'd as a most illustrious piece of woe:

By nature plac'd in that exalted state,

To prove that nor the beauteous nor the  
great,

Nor form, nor pow'r, are wards secure  
from fate.

\* Richard II. murdered at Pontefract.

† Edward the Black Prince.

‡ For her beauty called Joan the Fair.

Do, haughty Harry\*, urge imperious sway,  
Explore thy master's breast, to find to pow'r  
the way;

On his fair ruins plant thy bloody feet,  
And tread on the pale corpse to mount his  
seat.

Yet know, ambitious man, too vainly great,  
You court fallacious good, a toilsome  
state,

And purchase trouble with a price too  
great.

More happy Richard, in a timely hour  
Divested of the cumb'rous robes of pow'r;  
No son of his shall rule a short-liv'd state,  
Nor race shall share thy bleeding grandson's  
fate‡.

See, Scotland's bleeding queen in quiet  
sleeps,

While o'er her grave the marble statue  
weeps||.

By thy rebellious subjects long pursu'd,  
Whose hands were in thy husband's blood  
imbru'd;

Depriv'd of government and wide command,  
You fled to our unhospitable land;  
Where nor thy kindred blood, nor reign  
distrest,

Could raise up pity in Eliza's breast;  
Justice and right are counted trivial things,  
And ties of blood are empty pleas with  
kings.

Thy pale majestic face, with blood distain'd,  
Was rais'd in scorn by a mean wretch's hand.  
What in thy rival could such anger move,  
That *Pallas* thus should use the *queen of*  
*Love*?

Such was, unhappy prince, thy rigid fate,  
To fall a victim to the turns of state.

Now to Eliza's tomb direct thine eyes,  
Where near th' oppress'd the great oppressor  
lies:

If wealth and greatness, glaring pleasures,  
please,

Observe the insufficiency of these;

Let Richmond § as a lasting proof remain,

How short-liv'd glory is, how poor, how vain!

He, as a most auspicious name arose,

And well united each contending rose;

He bade our loud intestine quarrels cease,

And furl'd the long-wav'd banners up in  
peace;

\* Henry IV.

† Henry V., whose reign was short and  
confused.

‡ Henry VI. murdered by Richard III.

|| Mary, queen of Scots; was removed from  
Peterborough to Westminster, upon her son's  
accession to the English throne.

§ Henry VII.



Then rear'd the beauties of the eastern  
dome\*,  
And finish'd wonders for the age to come;  
With vast expensive pride adorn'd the place,  
Fit to contain the ashes of his race.  
Himself the first possessor of the dome,  
Greatly interr'd, and glorious in a tomb,  
Whose gilded brass attracts, with stately  
show,  
The thoughts from a more loathsome view  
below."

Among the literary characters interred in the abbey were,

Chaucer in 1400; Spenser in 1598; Drayton in 1631; Ben Jonson in 1637; Cowley in 1667; Denham in 1668; Shadwell in 1692; Busby in 1695; Dryden in 1700; St. Evremond in 1703; Dr. Robert South in 1716; Addison in 1719; Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1720; Prior in 1721; sir Isaac Newton in 1726; Gay in 1732; Garrick in 1779; and Dr. Samuel Johnson in 1784.

Many others have monuments erected to their memory, who have been buried at different places.

" See learning's ruin in the southern aisle,  
Where Death exults in more than common  
spoil;

See Britain's bards, the once inspired throng,  
Silent in death, their tuneful lyres unstrung."

DART's *Hist. of the Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster.*

Many persons conspicuous on the page of history have also been buried in various parts of the abbey:

Mary, queen of Scots, removed from Peterborough by her son, James I.; sir Christopher Hatton in 1596; Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., in 1612; Villiers, assassinated at Portsmouth, in 1628; gen. Monk in 1669; earl of Sandwich in 1672; earl of Clarendon in 1674; prince Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine, third son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, who had a principal command in the grand rebellion, in 1682; sir Cloudesly Shovel in 1707; Thos.

\* His chapel, so called.

Parr, remarkable for his great age, was buried here in 1635.

" Wond'rous to tell! who could with pleasure  
stand,

See half three hundred harvests clothe his  
land!

And more than twice reach David's measur'd  
stage,

And more than half of Nestor's fabled age."

DART's *Hist. of St. Peter's, Westminster.*

In 1618 the brave sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded in the Old Palace Yard, Westminster, on a charge of high treason, for which he was condemned, on doubtful evidence, in 1603. On January 30th, 1649, Charles I. was beheaded on a scaffold erected in the street before Whitehall; and on the 3d of September, 1658, Oliver Cromwell died at Whitehall. Pitt, earl of Chatham, was interred in the abbey in 1778; and Pitt and Fox, the rival statesmen, repose near each other. The former died in January, the latter in September, 1806.—BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog. Exercises.*

" With more than mortal pow'rs endow'd,  
How high they soar'd above the crowd!

Genius and taste, and talent gone,

For ever tomb'd beneath the stone

Where, taming thought to human pride,

The mighty chiefs sleep side by side.

Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,

'Twill trickle on his rival's bier;

O'er Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,

And Fox's shall the notes rebound.

The solemn echo seems to cry—

Here let their discord with them die;

Speak not for those a separate doom,

Whom fate made brothers in the tomb;

But search the land of living men,

Where wilt thou find their like again?"\*

MARMION, canto i. p. 12.

\* " When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon the tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them;



Many other monuments are erected to others, too numerous to insert in this work.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the N. part of England. It abounds in slate of the finest quality. Limestone is plentiful. It supplies the London markets with a large quantity of excellent butter in firkins. The mountains feed great flocks of sheep, and

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when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

*Spectator*, No. 26.

"The tutor'd mind here justly learns  
How human hopes to prize,  
As round these trophy'd walls she turns  
Her meditating eyes.

The sculptur'd urn, the mimic bust,  
The grave in pomp array'd,  
Serve but to teach us man is dust!  
His life a fleeting shade!

More than the morning vapour vain,  
Which melts away in air!  
Unless to wisdom he attain,  
And virtue be his care.

Extinguish'd now in wit's bright fire!  
Lost its enliv'ning themes!  
Mute and unstrung the poet's lyre!  
Clos'd fancy's rapt'rous dreams!

Stop, stranger, whosoe'er thou art,  
And to thyself be just;  
These mould'ring tombs address thine heart:  
Catch wisdom from the dust.

Religion only forms man's soul  
Calmly to view his end;  
Can his vain passions best control;  
In life, in death, a friend.

A day will come, in Time's long reign,  
(Such hope hath Heaven reveal'd,)  
When graves shall render up again  
Those whom they once conceal'd.

Then shall Creation's mighty Lord  
Bid ev'ry slumb'rer rise;  
And angels' tongues this truth record,  
The virtuous were the wise."

KEATE'S *Westminster Abbey*.

many black cattle. Numbers of geese are bred on the moors. The Westmoreland hams are in considerable esteem, and form one of the exports of the county.—Dr. AIKIN'S *Eng. Del.* 72.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennsylvania, North America.

WESTON, a village in Somersetshire, so denominated from its westerly situation from the city of Bath. It has several brass, leather, and snuff mills, as well as other buildings. In its vicinity was fought, in 1643, a battle between the royal and parliamentary forces, when the latter were defeated.—COLLINSON'S *Somerset*. i. 156.—CLARENDON'S *Hist. of the Rebellion*, ii. 282. The village of Weston, according to the martyrologies, gave birth to Elphege, the pious and learned archbishop of Canterbury, who was stoned to death at Greenwich in 1011. After his death he was canonized as a saint.—COLLINSON'S *Somerset*, i. 166.

WESTON FAVELL, a little village about 3 miles from Northampton. The pious and charitable Hervey, author of the "Meditations," was rector of this place, and died here on Christmas day 1758.—EVANS'S *Jwr. Tourist*, 168. Long. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, but made into a kingdom by Buonaparte; and in 1808, the *Westphalian Moniteur* announced the following division of the kingdom of Westphalia into eight departments:

1. That of the Elbe; consisting of the greater part of the duchy of Magdeburg. Its population is 253,000 souls; the chief place Magdeburg.

2. That of Fulda: the chief place, Cassel. It is composed of a part of Lower Hesse, of the countries of Paderborn, Corvey, Minden, &c. Its population 239,502 inhabitants.



3. That of the Hurz: chief place, Heiligenstadt. It consists of Eichsfeld, of the cities of Mulhausen and Naudhausen, of the principalities of Hohenstein, Grubenhagen, Blankenburg, &c. Its population is 210,989 souls.

4. That of the Leine: chief place, Gottingen. It is composed of a part of the principality of Grubenhagen, and of the countries of Hildesheim, Brunswick, and Hesse. Its population is 145,537 souls.

5. That of the Ocher: chief place, Brunswick. It is composed of the greater part of the duchy of Wolfenbüttele, and the bishoprick of Hildesheim. Its population is 267,878 souls.

6. That of the Saal: chief place, Halberstadt. It is composed of the principalities of Blankenberg, Weinegerode, Quedlinburg, &c. The population is 206,222 souls.

7. That of the Werra: the chief place, Marburg. It consists of Upper Hesse, the Heischfeld, &c. The population is 254,000 souls.

8. That of the Weser: the chief place, Osnabruck. It consists of the bishoprick of Osnabruck, a part of Schaumburg; and its population is 334,000 souls.

The Geographical Ephemerides has noticed the division of 8 departments; but, instead of the Hurz and the Weser, has mentioned the Aller and the Hartz.

WETHERBY, a market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, S. E. of Knaresborough. In its neighbourhood is a valuable spring called Thorpe Arch Spa. An oak growing near Wetherby, called Cowthorp oak, in the opinion of many, is the father of the forest. Dr. Hunter, in his edition of Evelyn, has given an engraving of it. Within three feet of the surface it was 16 yards, and close

to the ground 26, and in 1776 was 85 feet high.—*Ency. Brit.*, art. *Oak*.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland. It is 80 miles from N. to S., and 25 from E. to W.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S. of Baden. Its wooden bridge, 240 feet long and 20 feet above the surface of the water, was the last work of Grubenman, and is far more elegant than the bridge of Schaffhausen.—See SCHAFFHAUSEN, and TEASEN, or TUFFEN.

WETZLAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, situated on the river Rhine. In 1796, near this town, a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French. General Hoche died here in 1797, at the age of 30. He was son of an ostler at Versailles.—LEMPRIERE'S *Univ. Biog.*

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster.

WEXFORD, a considerable seaport of Ireland. It has a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel. It was the first colony of the English, and has manufactories of woollen cloth. Long. 6. 3. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

WEXIO, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland. It is small, though a bishop's see, and the houses are mostly of wood.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles W. of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest fairs in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods. Long. 1. 22. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis, but a distinct borough. It is seated on the W. side of an inlet of the sea; but its port is injured by the sand: from which cir-



cumstance, and the rise of Poole, its trade, which was once considerable, is now reduced very low, a few ships only being sent hence to Newfoundland. This decline is, in some degree, compensated by the great resort of persons of all ranks for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkably fine beach, and the softness of its air; and their majesties and the royal family have sometimes honoured it with their residence for many weeks. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Queen Margaret, with her son, landed at Weymouth when she came to assist her husband against Edward IV. On the same day (14th April 1471) the fatal battle of Barnet was fought. On the 5th of February, 1805, the Abergavenny East India-man was wrecked about 2 miles from Weymouth; and out of 402 persons, who had embarked, only 139 were saved.—*Christ. Obs.* iv. 122.—*Europ. Mag.* xlvii. 158. Long. 2. 27. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

WHARF, or WHEREF, a river of England, which rises in the moors of the western part of Yorkshire; and, running to the S. E. by Tadcaster, joins the Ouse near Cawood. The waters of this river are said to have been dyed with the blood of the slaughtered in the battle of Towton in 1461.—*RAPIN*, i. 596.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the W. of the Gold Coast; extending about 10 miles along the sea. It is a populous country, well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musket-shot from each other. The houses are small, round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most charming prospect in the world. The fields are

always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. They have a vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, and even stocks and stones. Their principal regard is for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor, just arrived, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple; which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory; but by dint of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factory, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. They have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens; which last are extremely plentiful. There are many buffaloes, elephants, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares.—The fruits are, citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c., and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they obtain wine. Whidah was conquered by the king of Dahomy. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

WHITBY, a great seaport in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. It is commodiously seated near the mouth of the river Esk, and is a considerable town, having a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. Long. 0. 24. W. lat. 54. 30. N.



WHITEHAVEN, a large handsome town, and a port of considerable commerce in Cumberland. Its great source of traffic is in the collieries situated in its vicinity, which are some of the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom. Their depths are from 80 to 100 fathoms, and they extend to a mile under the Irish sea. The town has also a trade to the W. Indies.—Dr. AIKIN's *Eng. Del.* 40. Long. 3. 34. W. lat. 54. 36. N.

WHITE HORSE VALE, a vale of Berkshire, so called from the figure of a horse, in a galloping posture, cut in the side of a chalky hill; as is supposed, in memory of a great victory gained by Alfred over the Danes in 871. The scouring of the horse is an annual festival, and celebrated by rural games.

WHITEHOUSE, in the parish of Dymock, Gloucestershire. Mr. John Kyrle, the celebrated "Man of Ross," a distinguished model of benevolence, was born here. He died, at the age of 90, in the year 1724.—JOHNSON'S *Lives of the Poets, in the Life of Pope.*—POPE'S *Use of Riches.*—*Beaut. of Eng.* vi. 509.

WHITE LADIES, a house so called from having been a monastery of Cistercian nuns, whose habit was of that colour. It was about 26 miles from Worcester, and half a mile from Boscobel. It was the residence of Richard Pendrell, who conducted Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ii.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains in New Hampshire, N. America. Their height is 9000 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year; and hence their appellation.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N. part of Russia.

WHITSAND BAY, near the Land's

End, Cornwall, is memorable for being the place where Perkin Warbeck landed in England in 1498.—RAPIN, i. 681.

WHITSTABLE, a village and seaport of England, in Kent, near the mouth of the Swale. Here is a considerable oyster-fishery.

WHITTINGDON, a village on the road from Chesterfield to Sheffield, on the edge of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire.—*Gent. Mag.* N. S. ii. 1201. Here the plan of the glorious revolution of 1688 was concerted\*,

"Where Cav'ndish, Booth, and Osborne sat,  
When bursting from their country's chain,  
Ev'n in the midst of deadly harms,  
Of papal snares and lawless arms,  
They plann'd for *Freedom* this her noblest  
reign."

AKENSIDE, ode 18.

Long. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

WHITTLESEA-MERE, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon, situated to the S. E. of Peterborough.

WHITTON, a hamlet in the parish of Twickenham. Here sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, and died in 1717.—OULTON'S *Itin.*

WIBURG, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1721. Beside pastures, it produces rye, oats, and barley.

WIBURG, a rich trading seaport of Russia, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It contains about 9000 inhabitants. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greater part are of wood. It is the capital of the government of Wiburg,

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\* "In the parlour (called the *Plotting Parlour*) of a village ale-house, known by the name of the "Cock and Magpye," was laid a scheme which dethroned James, and established freedom."—NOBLE'S *Cont. of Granger*, i. 40.



at which the principal part of its commerce is carried on. It is seated on the N. side of the Gulf of Finland. In 1790 a desperate battle was fought between the Russian and Swedish fleet in the Gulf of Wiburg, in which the Swedes lost 9 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and upwards of 20 gallies.—*Naval Chron.* ii. 187. Long. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. The hall where the council assembles has the archives of the country, and escaped the terrible fire that happened in 1726, and which burnt the cathedral, the church of the Black Friars, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificently than before. It is seated on the lake Wetter, and has some manufactories of linen and woollen cloths.

WICK, a small town in Caithness, Scotland, with some good houses, seated on the river within reach of the tide; and at a distance lies an old tower, called lord Oliphant's castle. In this town lived a weaver, who could weave a shirt, with button and button-holes entire, without any seam, or the least use of the needle; but he could not afford his labour under five pounds a shirt.—*PENNANT'S Tour*, 176. Long. 3. 2. W. lat. 58. 32. N.

WICKHAM, near Sandwich, in Kent, was the burial-place of Gilbert West, the learned author of "Thoughts on the Resurrection," &c. He died in 1756.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii. 1437.

WICKLIFFE, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Durham, S. E. of Barnard-castle. It was the birth-place of the first reformer Wickliffe.—See LUTTERWORTH.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on

the N. by the county of Dublin; on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the S. by Wexford; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland; seated on the sea-side, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leirtrim. Wicklow is noted for its ale. Long. 6. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, now comprised within the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt-mines, which lie 8 miles S. E. In these inexhaustible mines are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. The immense size of the different excavations, or chambers, with the spacious passages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, that these mines contain several villages, inhabited by colonies of miners, who never see the light. The fact is, that the miners have no subterranean dwellings, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. They are dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture. There is, however, one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king of Poland. Mr. Jones, in his "History of Poland," p. 28, states the annual profit arising from this mine (of which he has given a particular account) to have been 97,222l. 4s. 6d.—*COXE'S Trav.* i. 196.—*BUSCHING*, i. 600.—*WRANALL'S Mem. of the Courts of Berlin*.



"J'atteste, ô Wiliska! tes carrières fécondes  
Tremblant et suspendu sur tes voutes pro-  
fondes.

Le voyageur descend, et son œil enchanté  
Dans ses antres obscurs voit toute une cité :  
Des murailles de sel se montrent à sa vue ;  
Le sel se forme en voûte, en colonne, en  
statue ;

Le sel se creuse en temple et se dresse en  
autel ;

Le travailleur s'assied à des tables de sel.

Là, chacun a son chef : il commande :—a sa  
voix

Des milliers de marteaux resonnent à la fois.  
Tous, d'un égal effort, tous, d'un ardeur  
commun,

Attaquent ses remparts, ouvrage de Neptune.  
Leurs paus tombent en blocs confusement  
epars.

Là, glissent des trainaux : ici, roulent des  
chars.

Le tonneau suit dans l'air le tonneau qui  
s'élève ;

La mobile poulie, en criant, les enlève :

Chaque bloc est un prisme, et l'éclat des  
flambeaux

En palais de cristal a changé ses tom-  
beaux."

*Les Trois Regnes de la Nature, par M. de  
LILLE.*

WIGAN, a borough of Lancashire.  
Here the strongest checks are made,  
and other articles of cotton and linen  
manufacture. That most elegant  
species of coal, called cannel, is  
found in plenty and great perfection  
in its neighbourhood, and is manu-  
factured into vases, obelisks, snuff-  
boxes, &c. The Douglas is made  
navigable to the Ribble, and it is  
joined by a canal from Liverpool.—  
Dr. AIKIN'S *Eng. Del.*—PENNANT'S  
*Tour.*—WARNER'S *Northern Tour.*  
Leland, a learned non-conformist di-  
vine, and an able, though cool and  
dispassionate, refuter of Atheism, was  
born at Wigan in 1691.—*Biog. Dict.*  
Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 53. 34. N.

WIGHT, a beautiful island on the  
coast of Hampshire, 21 miles long  
and 13 broad. It is sometimes  
styled the *Garden of England*. Among  
its productions are to be reckoned a  
pure white pipe-clay, and a fine white  
crystalline sand ; of the latter of  
which great quantities are exported

for the use of the glass-works in va-  
rious parts.

WIGMORE, a village of Hereford-  
shire, N. E. from Leominster, in the  
same county, and W. from Ludlow,  
in Shropshire. Edmund, earl of  
Mortimer, retired to his castle at this  
place, when Henry IV. seized the  
crown ; considering that it would be  
no less dangerous than fruitless to  
assert his just right to it.—RAPIN,  
i. 485.

WIGTOWN, a borough and seaport  
of Scotland, the county town of Wig-  
townshire. It is situated on a hill  
which overlooks the bay of Wigton.  
On the S. side of the town are the  
vestiges of an ancient castle ; and to  
the N. E. is a great morass, called  
the Moss of Cree.

WIGTOWNSHIRE, a county of  
Scotland, sometimes called Upper,  
or West Galloway.

WILDENHAUS, in the district of  
Tockenbourg, in Swisserland, was the  
birth-place of Zuinglius.—See CAP-  
PEL.—PLANTA'S *Hist. of the Helv.*  
*Confed.*—*Mon. Rev.*—BUSCHING, iii.  
748.—*Geo. de HUBNER*, ii. 238.  
Long. 9. 28. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

WILFORD.—See VILVORDEN.

WILIA, a little river of Poland,  
which flows between Kouna and Wil-  
na, in Lithuania. Here his imperial  
majesty, the emperor Alexander of  
Russia, had the inexpressible felicity  
of being the means of restoring ani-  
mation, after *three hours* exertion, to  
a fellow-creature, who had been taken  
from the river apparently lifeless.—  
CARR'S *Tour in Holland*, 285.—  
*Europ. Mag.* lxx. 498.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Vir-  
ginia. Here is a college designed for  
the education of the Indians, but  
which never answered the purpose.  
Long. 77. 3. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport  
of Holland. This place, which is  
esteemed one of the bulwarks of the



Dutch on the side of Brabant, was taken by the French in 1795, who met with little resistance; though in 1793 they had been obliged to raise the siege, from the brave defence the garrison made under the aged and gallant Boetzlar. Long. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

WILMINGTON, a seaport of N. Carolina, on a branch of Cape Fear River. In 1781 this town was taken by the British.

WILNA, a large town of Lithuania, with a university, castle, and palace. The houses are built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794. Long. 23. 29. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire. It has a manufactory of carpets, and thin woollen stuffs. Long. 1. 52. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England. Its principal commodities are sheep, wool, and stone. Its chief rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surry, on a fine elevated heath. Hence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. Near the village is a well, never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are copper-mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware. Horne Tooke, author of the "Diversions of Purley," &c. &c. died here in 1812. Long. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

WIMBORNE, or WIMBORN MINSTER, a town on the Stower, in Dorsetshire. It had a monastery, in which were interred the West Saxon kings Ethelred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. Wimborne was the birth-place of the celebrated poet Matthew Prior. — *Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 426. His father was a joiner; who dying soon after his birth, he came to London, and was sent to school by his uncle, who was a vintner. He was one of the princi-

pal secretaries of state in the reign of king William, and was sent by queen Anne to France as ambassador plenipotentiary in 1711.

"Prior shows how mental worth  
Far excels the pride of birth;  
For, by talents only rais'd,  
Courtiers sought him, monarchs prais'd."  
*Rev. of Poetry, by Lady M.*

At Wimborne, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first earl of Shaftesbury, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the 17th century, was born in 1621. He was a member of the celebrated Cabal\* ministry; in which, from his superior talents and forcible eloquence, he took a decisive lead. Long. 1. 52. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

WIMILLE, or WYMILL, a village about 3 miles from Boulogne, in the road to Calais. Here a monument is erected to the memory of the unfortunate aeronauts, Pilatre de Rosier and Romain, who were killed near this spot, on a balloon taking fire in which they had ascended with a view of coming to England, on June 15th, 1785. — *IRELAND'S Tour in Holland*, ii. 189.

WINCEBY, a village of Lincolnshire, in Lindsey division, about 5 miles E. by S. of Horncastle, and N. of Bolingbroke. Here, in 1643, a desperate battle was fought between Oliver Cromwell's forces and the king's army, under sir Ingram Hopton, who was slain in the action. Cromwell was in great danger, as he was struck by a battle-axe, which brought him on his knee.

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\* Charles II., after the exile of Clarendon, having no man of principle to be a check upon his conduct, gave up his mind entirely to arbitrary counsels. These counsels were wholly directed by five persons, commonly denominated the *Cabal*, in allusion to the initial letters of their names: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale; all men of abilities, but destitute of either public or private virtue. — *RUSSELL'S Med. Europe*, iv. 37. — *HUME*. — *Brit. Chro.* i. 268.



**WINCHELSEA**, a town in Sussex. It is one of the cinque ports, and was built in the reign of Edward I. when a more ancient town of the same name was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest. The new town, being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, soon fell into decay, and it is now dwindled to a mean place. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. Wm. the Conqueror landed here, when he returned from Normandy to quell an insurrection which had broken out during his absence. From this port queen Isabella embarked for France, and arrived at Boulogne, when she fled from the machinations of Hugh Spencer, the favourite of Edward II. —**FROISSART**. Long. O. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

**WINCHESTER**, an ancient city of Hampshire, on the river Itchen, which is navigable for barges. Here are six parish churches, beside the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S. side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus; and among other monuments, are those of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Benjamin Hoadly, all bishops of this see. Queen Boadicea and Alfred the Great were buried here. Isaac Walton, author of the "Complete Angler," was interred here in 1683.—**GRANGER'S Biog. Hist.** i. 3.—*Monthly Visitor*, No. 36. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city and adjacent country, is the shell of a palace, built by sir Christopher Wren for king Charles II. It was never finished, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war. It is now inhabited

by a great number of the French emigrant clergy, who subsist upon the benevolence of the British nation. Near this place is St. Mary's college, founded by William of Wykeham. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. King John resided here; and his son, Henry III., was born here in 1206. Henry IV. was married to his second wife\*, Joan of Navarre, daughter of Charles II., surnamed the Bad, at Winchester, in 1403. Philip II. of Spain espoused the bigoted Mary here in 1554. It was the scene of John's disgraceful vassalage to the pope. Henry VII. confirmed the privilege of this city; viz. keeping the standard weights and measures for the whole kingdom. Dr. Robert Louth was born at Winchester in 1710. St. Swithin, who died in 862, was buried at Winchester in the common cemetery, or church-yard, instead of the chancel of the Minster, as was the general use with other bishops. His bones were afterwards removed into the choir. A most violent rain shower fell on a day that had been appointed for this removal, and continued for 39 others without intermission; in consequence of which, the idea of a removal was abandoned, as displeasing to St. Swithin, and, as such, heretical and blasphemous; though it would appear that the saint afterwards relented, and permitted his bones to be taken from the cemetery, and lodged among the remains of the other bishops, in the year 1093. The vulgar adage, that we shall have forty days' continuance of wet weather whenever rain falls on St. Swithin's day, no doubt, arose from this presumed supernatural cir-

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\* His first wife was Mary de Bohun, who was the mother of Henry V. She died in 1394, before her consort became king.



cumstance.—CLAVIS *Calendaria*, ii. 100.

WINCHESTER, a town of Virginia, with a great manufactory of hats, and another of saddles. Long. 78. 34. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

WINDERMERE WATER, or WIN-ANDER MERE, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is about 10 miles in length from N. to S., but in no part broader than a mile. It exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any other lakes in England, and is famous for its delicate char; but abounds also in trout, pike, eel, and perch.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 96.—HUTTON'S *Roman Wall*, 114.

WINDSOR, a borough of Berkshire, seated on an eminence on the Thames. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by several succeeding kings. From that part of the castle called the Round Tower, and which is much more elevated than the rest, is an extensive view of London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with many valuable paintings. St. George's chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands in the centre, between the upper and lower courts, is a beautiful structure, in the florid style of Gothic architecture. In this chapel Henry VI. was interred, though he had been previously buried at Chertsey, 1471. Edward IV., the rival and successor of the former king in 1483\*, and

\* The following elegant lines of Pope on these kings is worthy of repetition :

" Let softest strains ill-fated Henry mourn,  
And palms eternal flourish round his urn.  
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,  
And, fast beside him, once-fear'd Henry  
sleeps ;

Elizabeth Woodville, his consort, were also interred here.—*Europ. Mag.* lvi. 104. Henry VIII.\* was buried here in 1546, near the body of Jane Seymour, his third wife, who died here in 1537. Charles I., after his decapitation at Whitehall, was buried here in 1648. Lord Hastings, whom Richard III. destroyed for his loyalty to the issue of Edward IV., was interred here. Edward III. was born in the castle in 1312.—*Beaut. of Eng.* John Churchill, the illustrious duke of Marlborough, died at Windsor in 1722. Davis, one of the earliest and most able examiners of some parts of "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was born here in 1756; and Dr. John Douglas, late bishop of Salisbury, the defender of Milton from the charge of plagiarism, &c. died here in 1807.—*Athenaeum*, i. 642.—*Europ. Mag.* li. 406. Long. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

WINDSOR FOREST, in the E. part of Berkshire, contains several villages, and one town, and is 50 miles in circumference. The whole quantity of land in the forest, according to the survey and map, is 59,600 acres.—*Lit. Pan.* vi. 523.

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Whom not th' extended Albion could contain,  
From old Belerium to the northern main,  
The grave unites ; where e'en the great find rest,  
And blended lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd."  
IRELAND'S *View on the Thames*, ii.

\* " The bloated Henry, insolent and vain,  
Whose will was law through all his wide domain,  
Who, with the blood of half his nobles stain'd,  
God's temples of their hoarded treasures drain'd ;  
The scepter'd robber, whose unsparing rage  
No spoils could satiate, and no tears engage,  
Whose sanguine fury to the rav'ning grave  
Th' unblemish'd wife and blowing virgin gave ;  
And, in abus'd religion's hallow'd name,  
Wrapt priests and temples in devouring flame."  
MAURICE'S *Richmond Hill*.



WINDWARD ISLANDS, in the West Indies. They begin at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINFORD EAGLE, N. of Frampton, in Dorsetshire, was the birth-place of Sydenham, who has frequently been called the father of physic.—GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist.* iv. 8.—*Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 515. Long. 2. 30. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of Holland, in Groningen, where the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards took place in 1568; when the latter were defeated.—*Delices des Pays Bas*, i. 45. Long. 7. 2. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

WINTON, near Appleby, in Westmorland, was the native place of Burn, author of a book on the "Office of a Justice of the Peace," &c. He died in 1785. Long. 3. 0. W. lat. 54. 33. N.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyshire, seated on a valley near the spring-head of the river Ecclesborn, is a large populous place, and has a free-school. It is remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. Long. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WIRTEMBERG, a late duchy of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridge-shire. It is seated in a fenny part of the county, in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers, and is a well-built town, possessing a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Only barges can come up its river, large vessels stopping six miles below. John de Feckenham, a determined, but humane and liberal Roman Catholic, was imprisoned by queen Elizabeth in the castle of Wisbeach, where he died in 1585. During Mary's reign, he had inter-

ceded with her for the Lady Elizabeth's enlargement out of prison.—See FECKENHAM, *Biog. Dict.* At Wisbeach, Alcock, the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, died in 1500.—DYER'S *Hist. of Cam.* ii. 67. Long. 0. 6. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WITEPSK, a town of Russia, S. E. of Polotsk, taken by the French in 1812, but soon retaken. It is situated on the Duna, or Duina.—BUSCHING, i. 623.

WITHAM, a river of Lincolnshire, which waters Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean below Boston. It is a shallow stream, abounding greatly in pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by means of a navigable canal, called the Fossdike, cut by king Henry I., and still of great use in conveying away the corn, wool, and other commodities of the country. This was, probably, the first canal of the sort ever made in England.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 604.

WITHAM, a neatly-built town, pleasantly situated between Chelmsford and Colchester. It has a medicinal spring, once very much frequented. Sir John Suckling, a poet and dramatic writer, who died in the 28th year of his age, is said to have been born here. *Biog. Dict.*—Mr. Jones, in *Biog. Dram.*, thinks it probable that he was born at Twickenham, as he was baptised there in 1609.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire. It is a populous place, noted for its manufacture of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. Long. 1. 23. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

WITTEMBERG, a strong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a university and castle, on the river Elbe. The Reformation began in the city of Wittemberg in 1517; and Martin Luther, the illustrious promoter of it, was buried here

M M M



in 1546. This place was besieged by Charles V. in 1547; it was bravely defended by Sybilla, wife of John Frederick, elector of Saxony, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Mulberg; nor could the emperor get possession of it, but by threatening her husband's life.—HANWAY'S *Travels*. i. 432.—STÄHLIN'S *Anec.*—*Charles V.* bk. 9.—*Mod. Europe*, ii. 302. Wittemberg has been several times taken; last in 1813, by assault from the French. Long. 12. 47. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

WIVENHOE, a village about 3 miles from Colchester, on the river Coln, and forming the harbour of that town. It is the place where the Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled for sale.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, of Polynesia, N. Pacific Ocean. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displays. Lieut. Hergest, commander of the *Dædalus* storeship, who had been sent from England in 1791 to New S. Wales, and thence to the S. Pacific Ocean, with a supply of provisions for the *Discovery* sloop, Capt. Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Long. 157. 51. W. lat. 21. 43. N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire. It was formerly famous for its abbey, now the country-seat of the duke of Bedford. Near it is found, in great quantities, fullers'-earth, of infinite value in the woollen manufacture.

"The oil-imbibing earth,  
The fuller's mill assisting, safe defies  
All foreign rivals in the clothier's art\*."

DODSLEY.

Long. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

\* Fullers'-earth is found in no other coun-

WOKEY, or OKEY, a village in Somersetshire, two miles W. of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole: the roof is composed of pendent rocks, whence a clear water of petrifying quality continually drops. Long. 2. 39. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WOKING, a village in Surry, near Guilford. In the manor-house died Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.—See *Milford-Haven*, and *Bosworth*.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a market-town seven miles from Reading, in the county of Berks. Mr. Crutwell, the author of a voluminous *Gazetteer*, was born here in 1743. *Europ. Mag.* liv. 240.

WOLFENBUTTE, one of the strongest towns in Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. Long. 10. 45. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

WOLGA.—See VOLGA.

WOLLER, or WOOLLER, a town of England, in Northumberland, on the river Till, near the Cheviot-Hills. In a plain near this town Earl Douglas, commanding a Scotch army, was defeated by Lord Percy and Earl March in 1402. The battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a flourishing town in Staffordshire. It has long been famous for its lock-manufacture; and now makes a great quantity of the japanned-ware, as well as the heavier kinds of hard-ware.—Dr. AIKIN'S *Eng. Del.* 132. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

WOODBOROUGH, a village a few miles N. E. of Nottingham, was the birth-place of Wm. Lee, by whom

try, and the exportation of it is prohibited. Dr. Woodward says, this fossil is of more value to England, than the mines of Peru would be.



the art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented about the year 1589.—*BUTLER'S Arith. Ques.*

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about six miles from the sea. A good corn trade is carried on here, and it is famous for refining salt.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire. It is seated on a rising ground, and on a rivulet, and is a well-compacted town, chiefly noted for Blenheim-House; a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians in August 1704. The town has a manufactory of steel chains for watches\*; and excellent gloves. In Blenheim Park originally stood a magnificent royal palace, which was the favourite retreat of several kings of England, at various periods, till the reign of Charles I., when the succeeding interval of civil dissension laid it almost wholly in ruins. It was not, however, entirely demolished, till after the building of Blenheim; when every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elm-trees planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and Alfred the Great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, at the same place. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here the fascinating and unfortunate Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., resided. Edmund, the second son of Edward I., who was born at this palace, was hence called Edmund of Woodstock; as well as Edward, eldest son of Edward III., commonly known by the name of the Black Prince, who was born in 1330. Chaucer, the father of English po-

etry, was born, lived, and died, at Woodstock, according to some accounts; others say he was born at London. The princess Elizabeth was confined at Woodstock by her sister queen Mary, and her life was once in the most imminent danger, from a fire which broke out under the room where she slept. Long. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WOODYALE, near Manchester, Lancashire, gave birth to Robert Ainsworth, a learned grammarian, &c. in 1660. He was buried at Poplar.—*Cyclop.*

WOOLSTHORPE, a village about 4 miles from Grantham, in Lincolnshire. Sir Isaac Newton was born here on Christmas-day 1642.—*Gent. Mag.* lxxvi. 351. He was the most sublime intelligence among the sons of men, and was also the most modest, the most humble, and the least disputatious person, that has yet existed.—See a letter from Gilbert Wakefield to his daughter, in *Memoirs* of him.—*NOBLE'S Cont. of Granger*, ii. 279.—*Beaut. of Eng.* ix. 774. Thomson, in a poem on this illustrious philosopher, has thus expressed himself:

“ But who can number up his labours? who  
His high discov'ries sing! when but a few  
Of the deep-studying race can stretch their  
minds

To what he knew: in fancy's lighter thought  
How shall the Muse then grasp the mighty  
theme?

“ What wonder thence that his devotion  
swell'd

Responsive to his knowledge! for could he,  
Whose piercing mental eye diffusive saw  
The finish'd university of things,  
In all its order, magnitude and parts,  
Forbear incessant to adore that pow'r  
Who fills, sustains, and actuates the whole?

“ Say, ye who best can tell, ye happy few,  
Who saw him in the softest lights of life,  
All unwithheld, indulging to his friends  
The vast unborrow'd treasures of his mind,  
Oh speak the wond'rous man! how mild,  
how calm,

How greatly humble, how divinely good;  
How firm establish'd on eternal truth;

M M M 2

\* A steel watch-chain was made at Woodstock, which sold for 170l.—*Ency. Brit.*



Fervent in doing well, with ev'ry nerve  
Still pressing on, forgetful of the past,  
And panting for perfection: far above  
Those little cares and visionary joys  
That so perplex the fond impassion'd heart  
Of ever-cheated, ever-trusting man!"

In the recent publication of a fair author, the following just tribute has been paid to Newton:

"Unfading wreaths the priest of science crown,  
When grandeur's columns fall forgotten  
down!

Newton! thy glory thron'd in light shall live,  
While suns reveal'd by thee their radiance  
give!"

MISS VARDILL'S *Pleasures of Human Life*.

Long. O. 37. W. lat. 53. O. N.

WOOLWICH, a town of Kent, seated on the Thames, and of great note for its fine docks, and yard, where men of war are built; as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number sometimes of 400. The first ship built for the royal navy was the Great Harry, which by some accident was burnt at this place on the 29th Aug. 1553.—*Naval Chron.* i. 19. The Nelson, a first-rate ship of 120 guns, was begun to be built 14th Nov. 1809, at Woolwich, and is the largest ever built on the river. She was launched in July 1814.

|                            | Feet.           | In. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Length on the Gun Deck ..  | 205             | 0   |
| .. on the Keel for Tonnage | 170             | 10  |
| Breadth, extreme.....      | 53              | 6   |
| Moulded .....              | 52              | 9   |
| Depth in the Hold.....     | 24              | 0   |
| Burthen in Tons.....       | 2601 & 4-94ths. |     |

Long. O. 10. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

WORCESTER, a town of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, and the shire town of a county of the same name. It is the largest in-

land town in New England, and is 47 miles W. of Boston.

WORCESTER, a large and handsome city of Worcestershire, and capital of that county; pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which is a handsome stone bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It is well inhabited, and carries on a considerable trade in the manufactures of carpets and gloves. It has likewise a manufactory of elegant china-ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II. on the throne, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Somers, one of the most enlightened and virtuous statesmen of whom England can boast, was born here in 1652.—NOBLE'S *Cont. of Granger*, i. 31. Dr. John Gauden, author of *Eikon Basilikè*, to which many have ascribed the restoration of Charles II., was buried at Worcester. Judge Lyttleton, who has been styled the learned father of the law, died at Worcester, and was buried in the cathedral, in 1481. King John was buried here in 1216\*.

"Unsteady ruler of a nation's helm!

Long struggling Freedom own'd thy hard  
command;

Till fierce in arms thy Barons shook the  
realm,

And tore the Charter from thy ling'ring hand!"

\* At the foot of the altar, in the cathedral, is the tomb of king John, said by Mr. Gough to be the oldest royal monument in the kingdom. On opening the tomb some time since, the body of the deceased monarch was discovered, contained in a cista, or chest, enveloped in a robe, and having a quilted cap on its head.—WARNER'S *N. Tour*, i. 54.—GREEN'S *Hist. of Worcester*. Bishop Hough's monument in the cathedral is much



Kelly, the associate of Dee, was born here.—GRANGER, i. 273.—ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Brit.* ii. 91. Dr. Nash, author of the History and Antiquities of Worcestershire, died at Bevereye, near Worcester, in 1811.—*Mon. Mag.* xxxi. 190. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England. The air is healthy, and the soil rich. Here are found fruits of all kinds, especially pears. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Tend, and Avon.

WORKINGTON, a seaport of Cumberland, seated on the Derwent. In its neighbourhood is a large iron-foundry. A great quantity of coal is exported from this port. Mary queen of Scots came hither, when she was driven to take refuge in the dominions of her insidious rival, Elizabeth, in 1568.—See LINLITHGOW, LEITH, LOCH-LEVEN, DUNDRENNAN, FOTHERINGAY, PETERBOROUGH, and WESTMINSTER. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire. Quantities of liquorice are grown in its neighbourhood.—See PONTEFRACT. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

WORMLEY, a village 2 miles from Hoddesdon, in Herts. Mr. Gough, a celebrated antiquary, and a very benevolent man, was interred here in 1809.

WORMS, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is

admired. Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., whose marriage with Catherine of Arragon, afterwards queen of his brother Henry VIII., was the accidental cause of the Reformation, was buried here.

"From Catherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,  
And Luther's light from Henry's lawless bed."—JOHNSON.

noted for a diet held here in 1521, where Luther assisted in person, and at which he was declared an enemy to the Holy Roman empire. Worms is famous for an excellent wine, called Our Lady's Milk. In 1689 the French took it and almost reduced it to ashes; and they took it again in 1794\*. Long. 8. 25. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

WORONETZ.—See VORONEZ.

WORSLEY, about seven miles from Manchester, is noted for the commencement of the duke of Bridgewater's canal†.—PINKERTON, i. 93.—AIKIN'S *Eng. Del.* 88. It was planned and executed in 1760, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, who, being acquainted with Mr. Brindley as a neighbour, and knowing him to be a very ingenious and excellent millwright, engaged his assistance in the completion of this arduous undertaking, and introduced him to the duke for that purpose. Mr. Gilbert died at Worsley in 1797, in the 73d year of his age.—ART. GILBERT. *Cyclop.*

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\* Worms and Oppenheim were burnt, the former in 1689, the latter in 1669, in consequence of the dictates of Louis XIV. *magnus ille gurgis miseriarum, atque atrocissimus turbo* ‡, that gulf of miseries, and most destructive whirlwind, who, from the midst of the dissipation of a licentious court, gave orders to desolate the territories of a harmless prince.

† To the duke of Bridgewater's spirit and example may be attributed the important advantages that we derive from the extension of inland navigation.

"Though crown'd with all in rank or wealth  
that charms,

And lulls th' enfeebled souls in pleasure's  
arms,

Behold him yet, in man's meridian hour,  
Fly the false glare of pomp, of pride, and  
power;

Decline the court's intrigues, the senate's  
strife,

To serve his country in secluded life;

‡ See Orosius speaking of Alexander.—GRAY'S *Letters*, 54.



Scroop, duke of Bridgewater, who died in 1744 or 1745, obtained in the year 1732, 10 Geo. II., "An act for making a navigable canal from Worsley to Manchester." Francis, his 5th son, upon his death, became duke of Bridgewater, and not only continued and perfected the canal which was originally conceived by his father, but he yet continued the line of navigable canal which bears his name, so as, ultimately, to effect a junction with other projected canals, and thereby to open to this commercial country a cheap, easy, and secure communication by water between the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull; and by his example he taught the nation to pursue that plan and system of inland navigation which is now so generally and so advantageously extended through the United Kingdom.—*Biog. Index of the House of Lords*. Long. 2. 8. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

WORSTED, a town about 12 miles from Norwich, is noted for being the place where worsteds were first made†. Wharton, an historian and divine, was born here in 1664.

To ope new arteries of public health;  
Promote her pride, and circulate her wealth;  
Call forth a Brindley's\* genius and command  
To pierce opposing mountains with his wand,  
Through wondering vales in liquid course to lead

Commercial keels and navigate the mead;  
Bid in obedient tracks obedient currents glide,  
And, like a river god, direct the tide."

SHEE'S *Rhymes on Art*, 3d edit. 102.

\* See TUNSTED.

† One William Rider, an ingenious apprentice in London, found out the way of knitting stockings with worsted; and William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, lord steward of the household to Edward VI., first appeared in court in a pair of them. Queen Elizabeth is said by some to have been the first who wore knit stockings: those worn by the queen were silk.—SMITH'S *Inq.* 8vo. i. 389.—See STOCKINGS, BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.* The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented by William Lee about 1589: he was a native of Woodborough, near Nottingham.

WOTTON, a village near Dorking, in Surry. Here the first brass-mills in England, for the casting it and hammering it into plates, and the first powder-mills, were erected. Evelyn, an ornament of his country, was born at Wotton, Surry, in 1620. He was the first who introduced coffee; not before heard of here, nor made a common entertainment till many years after; sack and tobacco being before the common liquor and drug. He died at Wotton in 1705. Long. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire. The inhabitants are chiefly clothiers. The Rev. John Biddle, usually styled the "Father of the English Unitarians," was born here in 1613, and died in London in 1662.—BUTLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*

WOVERLY, or WOLVERLY, a village about 2 miles from Kidderminster, in the northern part of the county of Worcester. It was the birth-place of Baskerville, a celebrated printer and letter-founder, whose types were distinguished by peculiar fineness and sharpness, giving to his works a finish which was before unknown in this kingdom. He was originally a writing-master in Birmingham, where he afterwards established himself as a japanner, and finally as a letter-founder and printer.

"O Baskerville! the anxious wish was thine  
Utility with beauty to combine;

To bid th' o'erwhelming thirst of gain subside,

Improvement all thy care, and all thy pride;  
When Birmingham—for riots and for crimes—  
Shall meet the long reproach of future times,

Then shall she find among our honour'd race,

One name to save her from entire disgrace."

M'CREEERY'S Press.

Baskerville was born in 1706, died in 1775, and was buried in his own grounds; as his aversion to Christianity would not permit him to lie



among Christians.—*Biog. Dict.*—*HUTTON'S Hist. of Birmingham.*—*NICHOLS'S Lit. Anecdotes*, iii. 450. Long. 2. 10. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

WRATH, CAPE, a promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the N. W. part of Great Britain.

WRAYSBURY, a village in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames. An island in the river is still called Charter Island; in which, it is said, the great charter was signed by king John, although his consent was extorted at Runnymede\*. Long. 0. 32. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

WREKIN, one of the mountains which form the eastern boundary of the county of Salop, on the Staffordshire border. The most precipitous side of the mountain is the eastern; its height is reckoned at about 1200 feet.—*AIKIN'S Tour*.

WREXHAM, a populous town in Denbighshire, Wales. From its size and consequence, this town might, with propriety, be denominated the metropolis of N. Wales. It has an old Gothic church, in which Elihu

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\* From the charter annexed to the reign of John (1st vol. Rapin), it may be seen to what oppressions the English had been liable since the conquest, and what privileges were gained. May these blessings be for ever enjoyed, and never abused!

"Let every Briton, as his mind, be free;  
His person safe, his property secure;  
His house as sacred as the fane of heaven;  
No hand invisible to write his doom;  
No demon starting at the midnight hour  
To draw his curtain, or to drag him down  
To mansions of despair. Wide to the world  
Disclose the secrets of the prison walls,  
And bid the groanings of the dungeon strike  
The public ear. Inviolable preserve  
The sacred shield that covers all the land,  
The Heaven-conferr'd palladium of the isle,  
To Britain's sons, the judgment of their peers,  
On these great pillars, freedom of the mind,  
Freedom of speech, and freedom of the pen,  
Forever changing, yet forever sure,  
The base of freedom rests."

LOGAN.

Yale was interred in 1721. A part of his epitaph may be found in "Butler's Chron. and Biog. Exercises." Near Wrexham is a foundry for cannon. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

WRINGTON, a market town very pleasantly situated about 11 miles S. of Bristol. Adjoining the churchyard is an old thatched house, which had the honour of giving birth to that celebrated philosopher John Locke, who was born in 1632.—See OATES.—*COLLINSON'S Somerset.* i. 209.

WURTCHEN, between Bautzen and Goerlitz, in Lusatia. Here, in May 1813, a battle was fought between the Russians and Prussians against the French; when the former were obliged to retreat. The battle was maintained with extraordinary fury for two days.

WURTZBURG, a large town of Germany, in Franconia. It has a palace, university, and arsenal. It was taken by the French in 1796; but they were defeated here soon afterwards, and the town was retaken. Long. 10. 13. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

WUSTRAU, a village of Germany, about 7 German miles from Berlin. General de Zieten, a brave officer, was born here in 1699. He served under Frederick II. and Frederick III. of Prussia.—*BERESFORD'S Life of General de Zieten.*—*Mon. Rev.* 66. Long. 13. 30. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

WYCOMB, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMB, a populous and well-built borough of Buckinghamshire, with an excellent corn-market. In July 1774, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow. This town is seated on the river Wyck, on which, and on the Loddon, between this and Marlow, are many corn and paper mills. Long. 0. 33. W. lat. 51. 38. N.



WYE, a river of S. Wales, which, issuing out of Plynlimmon Hill, very near the source of the Severn, crosses the N. E. corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rayadergowy, or the Fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and, dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the mouth of the Severn below Chepstow. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil, and often attract the curiosity of travellers.—*WARNER'S Walk through Wales.*

WYE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the N. W. part of the county, above Buxton, and, flowing S. E., falls into the Derwent below Bakewell.

WYKEHAM, a village near Winchester, where William de Wykeham was born in 1324, in the 18th year of Edward II.—*MILNER'S Hist. of Winchester.* Long. 1. 22. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

WYMONDHAM, or WYNDHAM, a town of Norfolk, about 9 miles S. W. from Norwich. The two insurgents, the Ketts, were natives of Wymondham, and carried on the business of tanning. Robert, the elder brother, was hanged in chains on the castle of Norwich; and William, upon the high steeple of the church here, in the reign of Edward VI.—*Beaut. of Eng.* xi. 260. Long. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

WYNENDALE, near Ostend, in Austrian Flanders. Here general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men, defeated 20,000 French.—*COXE'S Austria*, i. 1209.—*NOBLE'S Cont. of Granger*, ii. 198. Long. 3. 3. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

## X.

XAGUA, a seaport on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America. Long. 80. 45. W. lat. 22. 10. N.

XAINTES, SANTOS, or ALLSAINTS' ISLANDS; three small islands of the West Indies, situated to the S. E. of Guadaloupe. They were discovered by the Spaniards on Allsaints' Day, the 1st of November.

XALAPA, or CHALAPA, a province and town in New Spain, between La Vera Cruz and Mexico. From this province the jalap-root receives its name; whence it is now imported into Europe, where it is said to have been first introduced about the year 1610.—See *Cyclop.* art. *Jalap.*

XALISCO, a town and province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara. It is washed by the S. Pacific Ocean, but is not above 50 miles in extent either way. It abounds in Indian wheat, has silver mines, but very few cattle of any sort. From this province is brought the oil of the infernal fig-tree, as the Spaniards call it, much used in medicine.—*CRUTWELL'S Gaz.*

XALON, a river of Spain, which rises in a mountain near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about 6 miles from Saragossa.

XANTHUS, the metropolis of Lycia, now Ekenside, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, E. of the island of Rhodes. When this city was besieged by Brutus, 42 B. C., the inhabitants set fire to it, and perished in the flames.

XANTHUS, or SCAMANDER, a river of Natolia, Asia. It rises in Mount Ida, and falls into the Archipelago.

XARAYES, a lake of S. America, in Paraguay. It is about 110 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth; it is nowhere navigable, and is evaporated to



complete dryness during the greater part of the year.—*Mon. Rev.* lxi. 533.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia, near which runs the river Xucar. Xativa was one of the towns most exasperated against Philip V., and the most obstinate in their rebellion against that prince. The town within was the theatre of exploits which would have done honour to the warriors of any age. It was besieged in 1706 by the chevalier d'Asfelt; when the garrison, consisting of some English troops, bravely supported by the magnanimous inhabitants of the town, rather than surrender to the French, suffered it to be taken by assault. They set fire to it themselves; and the French soldiery put to the sword men, women, old and young; a few women and priests only were saved. A new town arose from the ashes of Xativa, and it was called San Felipe.—*LABORDE'S View of Spain*, i. 268. Andreas was born here, who was converted to Christianity from Mahometanism, against which he afterwards wrote. Long. 0. 14. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

XAVIER, or SABI, the capital of Whidah, on the slave coast of Guinea. At their market, slaves of both sexes are sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs (which they eat), hogs, fish, and birds. Long. 2. 30. E. lat. 60. 40. N.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, S. E. of Pampeluna, in Navarre. It is noted as the birth-place of the famous Romish saint and missionary of that name, who has been styled the apostle of the Indies. He was born in 1506.

XENIL, a river of Spain, which rises in Granada, and runs into the Guadalquiver.

XERES, or CHOLUTeca, a small province in the territory of Guatamala, N. America.

XERES-DI-BADAJOS, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura,

in a territory called Tra-los-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Seville; famous for its good wines, and seated near the river Guadaleta, in a fertile country 5 miles N. of Port St. Mary. "The quantity of wine annually made at Xeres," says Mr. Jacob, in his Travels, "is about 40,000 pipes; of this 25,000 are consumed in Xeres, Cadiz, and the vicinity; and 15,000 are exported, of which about 7000 are sent to England, and the remainder to the United States, or to the Spanish dominions in S. America. In the neighbourhood of Xeres, in the year 1713, was fought the decisive battle between the Spaniards and the Moors, in which the latter were totally defeated; the unfortunate Roderic, the last king of the Goths, fled from the field of battle, and his place of concealment was never discovered.—*Delices de l'Espagne*, 458.—*Abrégé Chron. de l'Espagne*, i. 46. Long. 6. 10. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia.

XICOCO, an island of Asia, in Japan, lying between Nippon and Saikoks.

XICONA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle standing above the town. It is seated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicante.

XIMENA, a town of Spain, near Malaca, now Malaga. Near this town Crassus concealed himself in a cave, till Marius and Cinna were overthrown by Sylla.—*PLUTARCH*.



XIZ, an ancient city of Media, now Aderbijan, Persia, was the birth-place of Zoroaster, or Zerdusht. He was the greatest impostor, except Mahomet, that ever appeared in the world, but possessed of considerable learning. He was contemporary with Pythagoras, and flourished between the beginning of the reign of Cyrus and the latter end of that of Darius Hystaspes. — PRIDEAUX's *Con.* i. 179.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which has its source in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and, entering the province of Valencia, runs into the Gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia.

## Y.

Y, AN arm of the Zuider Zee. It forms the boundary between N. and S. Holland.

YAFFA.—See JAFFA.

YAIK.—See URAL.

YAKUTSK, a government of Siberia. Its chief place is of the same name. In this district the country about the river Ud affords the very best sables, and one single fur is often sold at the rate of 60 or 70 rubles, about 12 or 14*l.*—*Ency. Brit.* xviii. 435.

YAMBO, a town of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is frequented by persons going to Medina. Long. 40. 10. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

YAMPARAES, a province of Peru, in the viceroyalty of La Plata. It produces fruits, corn, and vegetables. Cattle abound in the mountains, and it has gold, silver, and salt mines.

YANG-CHEU, or YANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a large populous city of China, the metropolis of Kiang-Nan, situated on the bank of the royal canal. It

has a considerable trade in all sorts of Chinese works, and particularly in salt.

YARE, a river of Norfolk. It passes by Norwich, falls into the German Ocean, and is noted for plenty of ruffs, a sort of perch.

YARMOUTH, a seaport of Norfolk, which carries on a considerable trade in corn, coal, malt, and manufactured goods. It has an extensive and beautiful quay. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; but it also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons; that for mackerel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. Yarmouth is much frequented as a place of sea-bathing.—PINKERTON's *Geo.* i. 85. —AIKIN's *Eng. Del.* Sir John Falstaff, a renowned general in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., was born at Yarmouth in 1377. He was engaged in the celebrated battle of Agincourt; and, it is said, took the duke of Alençon prisoner. Long. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a seaport on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight.

YAROSLAF, a government and town of Russia. Volkof, a famous Russian comedian, was born here in 1729.

YARROW, a parish of Scotland, 8 miles W. from Selkirk, containing 60,000 acres, very little of which is inclosed. Mary Scott, *the flower of Yarrow*, so highly celebrated in song, was a native of this parish. From her was descended the late lord Heathfield, the brave defender of Gibraltar.—*Gaz. Scot.*—CARLISLE's *Top. Dict. Scotland.*

YARROW, a stream which has often been celebrated in Scottish song, runs through Selkirkshire, and, after a course of about 16 miles, joins the Etterick, near Selkirk. Burns, in his



address to the shade of Thomson, emphatically exclaims,

"While maniac winter rages o'er  
The hills whence classic Yarrow flows,  
Rousing the turbid torrent's roar,  
Or sweeping, wild, a waste of snows;  
So long, sweet poet of the year,  
Shall bloom that wreath thou well hast  
won,  
While Scotia, with exulting tear,  
Proclaims that Thomson was her son."

YASSY.—See JASSY.

YATTENDON, a village about 8 miles from Reading, in Berkshire. In the church is interred the historian Carte, who wrote his history of England in this village.—*Mon. Mag.* xxviii. 177.

YAYNANGHEOUN, or PETROLEUM-CREEK, on the Irrawaddy, in the Birman empire. About 5 miles from it are petroleum wells, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with this useful product. This place is inhabited only by potters, who carry on an extensive manufactory; and the creek is visited by many boats, to receive a lading of petroleum.—*SYMES's Embassy to Ava*, ii.

YBAICABAL, a river of Spain, which rises in Biscay, and falls into the sea 2 miles beyond Bilboa. It is also called Nervio and Negangesia.—*Delices de l'Espagne*, i. 72.—*BUSCHING*, ii. 270.

YEBNA, a village about 12 miles S. from Jaffa, Syria. It is conjectured, that the rock Etam, where Samson was surprised by the Philistines, was at no remote distance from this village.—*Dr. WITTMAN's Trav.* 254.

YELL, an island of Shetland, about 20 miles long and 7 broad. It is mountainous, but affords pasture for cattle and sheep, and plenty of fish is caught on its coast.

YEMEN, a province of Arabia, surrounded by the Red Sea, and by the provinces of Hadramaut, Nedsjed, and Hedsjas.

YEMEN, or the HAPPY ARABIA, is situated between the 11th and 15th degrees of North latitude, under a serene sky, and exposed to the most favourable influence of the sun; enclosed on one side by vast rocks and deserts, and defended on the other by a tempestuous sea; so that all the images of beauty or sublimity, whatever natural objects can affect the senses with lively and pleasing, or with gloomy and terrible ideas, are equally familiar to the imagination of its inhabitants.—*THORNTON's Pres. State of Turkey*, i. 297. Coffee is almost the only commodity exported from Yemen.

YENISEISK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk.

YEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varnish. The paper manufactured here is in great esteem.

YEUDAL, YENLEET, or YEUSDALE, a channel between the Medway and Thames, which separates the Isle of Grain from the coast of Kent. The jurisdiction of the city of London extends from Staines as far as this channel westward. This was ordained in the 5th year of Henry VII.—See STAINES.—*RAPIN*, i. 691.

YENNI SHEHR, or INEIHISARI, a town and cape of Asia, in Troas. It was the ancient Sigeum, where Achilles was supposed to have been buried.—*THORNTON's Pres. State of Turkey*, ii. 412.

YEOVIL, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable market on Friday for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. Its principal trade is in leather gloves. It is seated near the river Yeo, or Ivil. Long. 2.37. W. lat. 50.55. N.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. It has a manufactory of camels' hair, and here are made very



fine carpets\*. Sherefedden, a Persian historian, is frequently called Ali Yezdi, from this city, where he was born.—MAURICE'S *Modern Hist. of Hindoostan*, 2, 3. Long. 56. 50. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

YOLAI, or YOLLET, a village of France, near Aurillac, in the department of Cantal, late province of Auvergne. It was the birth-place of the ferocious Carrier, who, being delegated by the convention in 1793 to suppress the insurrections in the department of the Vendée, declared, on his arrival at Nantes, "that he was going to make a charnel-house of that part of France, rather than not regenerate it. He shot and drowned persons by hundreds, without distinction of age or sex, and boasted of having enjoyed the sufferings of those who were the victims of his ferocity. He was condemned to be guillotined in 1794.—*Dict. Univ. Hist.*

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nièvre, passes by Chateau-Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens; below which last, it falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital. A beautiful description of this river is given in "Mrs. Piozzi's Observations in a Journey through France."

YORK is the chief city of a large and fertile province, and may be regarded as the metropolis of the N. of England. It is situated on the river Ouse in the W. Riding. The name has been gradually corrupted from the ancient Eboracum; by which denomination it was remarkable, even in the Roman times, for the temporary residence and death of the Roman emperor Severus. This city is di-

vided by the Ouse; and the Gothic cathedral is of celebrated beauty; the western front being peculiarly rich, the chief spire very lofty, and the windows of the finest painted glass.—PINKERTON'S *Geo.* i. 78. York is a place of little trade; and its manufactures are chiefly gloves, shoes, and a few steel articles. Constantius, father of Constantine the Great, died at York in the year 306. Edward III. was married to Philippa of Hainault, at York, in 1328.—RAPIN, i. 408. Five hundred Jews were massacred at York on the coronation of Richard I. Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, daughter of Matthew Robinson, was born at York in 1720.—*Anti-Jac. Rev.* xxxv. 235. Porteus, bishop of London, was born at York in 1731. In whatever shape vice presented itself, it ever found in bishop Porteus a firm, determined, and active enemy; and in whatever form virtue offered herself to his notice, in him she was sure to find a warm and zealous friend. Long. 1. 1. W. lat. 53. 59. N.

YORK, or TORRENTO, the seat of government in Upper Canada, situated near the bottom of the harbour on Toronto Bay. It is a town of considerable size.—GRAY'S *Letters from Canada*. It was taken by the Americans in 1813, but soon after evacuated.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America. It produces wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and Indian corn.

YORK, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of the state of the same name. The situation is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer; and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. The harbour of New York is the best of any in the United States.—M-

\* The chief manufactories of carpets are in the fertile vale of Segistan, in East Persia.—PINKERTON, ii. 347.



CHAUX's *Travs.* Long. 74. 3. W. lat. 40. 43. N.

YORK RIVER, in Virginia, N. America. It falls into Chesapeak Bay, near York Town.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county of England. Here the clothing manufactories principally flourish. This county is divided into three Ridings, called the North, East, and West Riding. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The principal rivers of Yorkshire are the Northern Ouse, and those which fall into it, as the Don, the Derwent, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharf, the Nidd, and the Yore: all these terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Here are likewise the Tees and the Hull.

YORK TOWN, a town of the United States, in Virginia, situated on the S. side of York River. It has a very good harbour. Here, in 1781, on the 14th of October, lord Cornwallis, with an army of 7000 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, with a number of ships and transports of various descriptions.—See CHESAPEAK.—ADOLPHUS's *Hist. of Eng.* iii. 368.—GIFFORD's *Life of Pitt*, i. 4. Long. 76. 52. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

YOUGHALL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, bounded on the E. by the river Blackwater, about a mile from the sea. It has a commodious harbour, and a manufactory of earthen-ware. Potatoes were first planted here, when brought to Europe from America, in 1565.—See SANTA FE'.—Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE's *Tour*, 102. Long. 7. 46. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

YOUSA, a river which runs near Moscow. On this river was launched, by order of Peter the Great, the celebrated boat which, as Mr. Coxe remarks, was the origin of the Russian navy. It is denominated the

"Little Grandsire," and is secured with great veneration in a building erected for the purpose at Petersburg; to which place it was transported from Moscow in 1723, and a magnificent public entertainment, given on the occasion, which was called the "Consecration of the Little Grandsire."—The particulars are detailed by Mr. COXE, in his *Travs.* i. 470, &c.

YOXHALL, near Lichfield, in Staffordshire, was the birth-place of Astle, an eminent English antiquary, author of the "Origin and Progress of Writing." Long. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

YPRES, an ancient and handsome city in the department of the Lys, late province of Austrian Flanders. Its population is about 15,000 inhabitants. Its manufactories of cloth and serges were very considerable. It has been taken and retaken several times; and in 1794 it was very much injured by a bombardment under general Moreau; when the garrison, consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners. Ypres is situated on a fertile plain on the little river d'Yperlée.—*Dict. Geo. des Treize Departemens*. Diaper, of which tablecloths are made, had the appellation from the town d'Iper.—PIOZZI's *Retrospection*. Long. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

YSTAD, or YDSTAD, a seaport town of Sweden, on the S. coast of the province of Schonen. Its harbour is but indifferent. When Charles XII. of Sweden was compelled to retire from Stralsund, he sailed from that place in a small boat with sails and oars, passed all the enemy's ships and batteries, and arrived safe at Ystad.—Rev. J. EVANS's *Geo.* i. 95.

YUCATAN, or JUCATAN, a province of Mexico.—See JUCATAN.

YVERDUN, or IFFERTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne,



on the lake of YVERDUN, or Neufchatel, at the mouth of the river Orb.

YUN, a canal of China, called the "Imperial Canal," which reaches from Canton to Pekin.

YUNA, a river of the island of St. Domingo. It is navigable to Cotuy, about 13 leagues from its mouth, in the bay of Samana.

YUNNAN, one of the most opulent and fertile provinces in China. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marbles, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation.

YUNNAN FOU, the capital of the above province. Long. 102. 28. E. lat. 25. 6. N.

## Z.

ZAB, or ZARB, a river of Asia, which rises in some mountains on the eastern part of Assyria, or Curdistan, and crosses the whole breadth of this country. Xenophon, in his "March of the Ten Thousand," calls it Zabatus, otherwise Zerbis; and the Greeks called it Lycus, or the Wolf. It falls into the Tigris.—D'ANVILLE.

ZABULON, or ZEBULUN, a city of Palestine, which was burned by Cestius, the Roman general. Elon, the judge of Israel, was of the tribe of Zebulun, and was buried in this city.—CALMET.—*Judges*, xii. 12.

ZACATECAS, a province of Mexico, well inhabited, and having several large villages. Its mines are reckoned the richest in America.

ZACATECAS, a province of New Spain, which has the province of Guanaxuato on the S., and Guadalajara on the W. Its extent is about the same as that of Swisserland.

ZACATECAS, the chief place in the

above province. It is, at present, next to Guanaxuato, the most remarkable place in New Spain for mines; and has a population of 33,000 persons.

ZADORA, a river of Spain, in Biscay, which runs into the Ebro.

ZADRA-CARTA, an ancient town of Media, S. E. of the Caspian Sea. Rollin calls it the capital of Hyrcania. Narbazanes, one of Bessus's accomplices in the murder of Darius, came and surrendered himself at this place to Alexander, and brought with him many presents. Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, is said to have paid Alexander a visit at Zadra-Carta. It is now called Sari, and is in the province of Mazanderan, Persia, S. of Ferabad.

ZAGARA, a mountain of Turkey, in Livadia. It was formerly called Helicon, and was the fictitious residence of the Muses\*. It produces

\* The Muses were nine in number; viz. Urania, Clio, Calliope, Thalia, Melpomene, Erato, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, and Terpsichore. Urania presided over astronomy; Clio over history; Calliope over eloquence and heroic poetry; Thalia over comedy; Melpomene over tragedy; Erato over lyric poetry; Euterpe over music; Polyhymnia over rhetoric; and Terpsichore over dancing.—BUTLER'S *Ex. on Globes*.—See an explanation of their names in ANACHARSIS, iii. 485.

" Dans son rapide essor, Uranie à nos yeux,  
Devoile la nature, et les secrets des dieux;  
Des empires divers Clio chante la gloire,  
Des rois, des conquerans assure la mémoire.  
D'un spectacle agréable, employant l'artifice,  
Thalie, en badinant, sçait démasquer le vice.  
Melpomène avec pompe etalant ses douleurs,  
Nous charme, en nous forçant de repandre  
des pleurs.

Erata des amours célèbre les conquêtes,  
Se couronne de myrte, et preside à leurs  
fêtes.

Euterpe de la flûte animé les doux sons;  
Aux plaisirs innocens consacre ses chansons.  
Polymnie a du geste enseigne le langage  
Et l'art de s'exprimer des yeux et du visage.  
Terpsichore, excitée au bruit des instruments,  
Joint à des pas legers de justes mouvemens."

DANCHET.







912. At Zamora, Don Rodrigue received the name of Cid.—See BURGOS.—GUENDEVILLE, *Atlas Hist.* i. 34. Long. 5. 18. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru. It is seated near the Andres, and has rich mines of gold in its neighbourhood. Long. 78. 20. W. lat. 4. 6. S.

ZANAGO, a river of Africa. It is navigable 150 leagues; at the end of which it is crossed by a stupendous ridge of perpendicular rocks; over which the river rushes with such violence, that travellers pass under it without any other inconvenience than the prodigious noise.—MICKLE'S *Lusiad*, b. v.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eastern coast, between 3° N. lat. and 18° S. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or Pagans; the latter much the more numerous.

ZANTE, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of the Morea, about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; chiefly inhabited by Greeks. This island produces the finest peaches in the world, and excellent figs, olives, melons, &c. &c. but the currant, or grape of Corinth, is the staple commodity. The annual export of this article amounts on an average to 8,000,000 lbs. Cephalonia and the Morea jointly furnish about the same quantity: the greater part of this article is consumed in Great Britain. The hyacinth originally came from Zante; and this island received its name from the flower it had produced. Zante, at present, is celebrated for its springs of petroleum, as it was in the time of Herodotus; and its currants\*

\* In 1582 the currant bush from Zante, and the tulip from Vienna, were introduced

rival those of Corinth.—CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Travels*, i. 89.

“ Now gently stealing on the yielding sense,  
Soft breathing gales their gather'd sweets  
dispense

From thousand aromatic plants that grow  
In wild luxuriance on the mountain's brow;  
From cultur'd fields, where blooms the early  
vine,

And embryo blossoms swell with future wine;  
But chiefly thence, where, clad in vernal  
bloom,

The grape of Corinth sheds its rich perfume.”

WRIGHT'S *Horæ Ionice*.

By the treaty of Campo Formio, Zante was given to France; but in 1799 it was taken by the Russians and Turks, and made one of the republic of the Seven Islands. It was taken by the English in 1809. Long. 20. 44. E. lat. 37. 43. N.

ZANTE, a town and capital of the island of the same name, on the N. E. part of it. It has a castle situated on a lofty eminence behind the town. It is of great extent, and was undoubtedly the site of the ancient Zacynthus, thence called Alta Zacynthus. Plutarch relates, that in this place Dion reviewed his troops previously to his successful attack upon the tyrant of Syracuse. In digging for the foundation of a Latin church and convent in 1550, it is supposed that the ashes of Cicero, the famous Roman orator, were discovered.

“ Hail to the sacred spot, whose bosom gave,  
Immortal Tully, thine inglorious grave!  
Yet why inglorious? Though no mortal guest  
Sigh'd o'er thy turf, or bade thy ashes rest;  
While undistinguish'd here thy relics slept,  
Beside thine humble grave the Muses wept,  
In heavenly strains, thy hallow'd requiem  
sung,

And o'er thy tomb the votive chaplet flung,  
By fancy wreath'd with flowers of brightest  
hue,

Yet freshly glist'ning with Castalian dew,  
And mingled ivy-buds in clusters brown,  
And virtue's palm, and wisdom's olive crown.

WRIGHT'S *Horæ Ionice*.

to the soil and climate of England.—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist. of G. Brit.* ii. 244.



ZANTEN, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Here Monsieur de Pauw, the celebrated author of the "*Recherches sur les Americains*," &c. died in July 1799, aged 60.—*Eur. Mag.* xxxvi. 215. Long. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

ZARA, an ancient strong town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice. In the church are fine paintings; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, the devout and strictly just man who resided at Jerusalem, and was daily expecting the accomplishment of the promises concerning the Messiah; and to whom it had been revealed, that he should see him before he died.—*Luke*, ii.—*GUYSE'S Expositor*, i. 354.

With holy joy upon his face  
The good old father smil'd,  
While fondly in his wither'd arms  
He clasp'd the promis'd child.

And then he lifted up to Heav'n  
An earnest asking eye:  
My joy is full, my hour is come;  
Lord let thy servant die.

At last my arms embrace my Lord,  
Now let their vigour cease;  
At last my eyes my Saviour see,  
Now let them close in peace!

The star and glory of the land  
Hath now begun to shine;  
The morning that shall gild the globe  
Breaks on these eyes of mine!

LOGAN.

The cherry-trees which produce the incomparable liquor called marasquin grow in the island of Zara.—*GIBBON'S Dec. and F. Rom. Emp.* vi. 143.—*CASSA'S Trav.* Long. 15. 38. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

ZARANG, a city of Persia, in Segistan, remarkable for beautiful porcelain. It is situated on the Hind-mend, and is supposed to be the ancient Prophtasia; which see.

ZAREPHATH.—See SAREPTA.

ZARIASPA, or BACTRA, the modern Balk, was situated in that part of Asia called Bactriana, now a part

of Tartary. This city, when besieged by Ninus king of Assyria, was taken by the prudent directions of Semiramis, the wife of Menones, governor of Syria, who had followed Ninus to this place. From this circumstance, added to her great beauty, the king asked her in marriage of her husband, who killed himself in despair; and she then became the wife of Ninus. Alexander took Bactra with little opposition. Here he ordered Bessus into his presence; and, after upbraiding him with his treachery, caused his nose and ears to be cut off, and sent him to Ecbatana, to suffer any punishment Darius's mother might think proper to inflict upon him.—See CASBIN, in *Gaz.*

ZATMAR, a town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It is situated in the river Samos, and has been several times taken and retaken. Long. 23. 5. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

ZAWAN, or ZOWAN, a mountain at some distance from Carthage, whence water was conveyed to that city by an aqueduct which was equal to any of the most stupendous works of antiquity. The remains of it have been traced to 70 miles; and several hundred arches are still to be seen.—*BLAQUIERE'S Letters*, ii. 169.—*M'GILL'S Account of Tunis*, 63.

ZBOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked in his camp by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively; but defended himself so bravely, that the latter were glad to consent to terms of accommodation.

ZEA.—See ZIA.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, the largest and most important of the Danish monarchy. It contains the metropolis, the court, the fleet, and the courts of justice; it is the grand

N N N



emporium of the trade, shipping, and manufactures of the kingdom. The extreme length of this island is 80 English miles, and the average breadth 40. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty; and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.—MACDONALD'S *Travels*. 59.—*Voyages and Travels*. xi. Long. 12. 0. E. lat. 55. 0. N.

ZEALAND, a province consisting of several islands in the southern part of Holland. The air is heavy, disagreeable, and unhealthy; but the soil is fruitful, producing excellent wheat and madder, the cultivation of which furnishes great employment for its inhabitants. It abounds in good fruits, and its pastures are covered with flocks of fine sheep. Middleburg is the chief place.

ZEALAND, NEW, in the Australasia, S. Pacific Ocean, was first discovered by Tasman, in December 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34° to 43° S. and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers' Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Island, in honour of the states general, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. In 1770 it was circumnavigated by capt. Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands. Wild celery and a kind of cresses grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Capt. Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden-seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although

totally neglected and over-run by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domestic, and eaten for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Capt. Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are equally delicious with those of Europe. Their rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent mussels, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell-fish. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; and chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dress is also the same; it consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks' teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging-places, and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles.—COOK'S *Voy.*—KIPPIS'S *Life of Cook*, 97. The New Zealanders make excellent nets and lines of their native flax, are dextrous fishermen, and live chiefly



by fishing, together with a glutinous substance obtained from the root of the fern, which grows wild in great abundance, by bruising it. They cultivate potatoes skilfully, and successfully, but convert few of them to their own use, reserving the principal part of their crops for the purpose of bartering them for iron on the arrival of any vessel.—SAVAGE'S *Acct. of New Zealand*.—*Mon. Rev.* lxxxvii. 418.—*Lit. Pan.* viii. 301. A native of New Zealand, whose name was Moyhanger, was brought into England by J. Savage, Esq. in 1805, but soon returned.

ZEBU, or SEBU, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Indian Ocean.—See SEBU.

ZEILA, the seaport of Adel in Africa, at the mouth of the Red Sea, is a place of considerable traffic.

ZEIST, or ZEYST, a very handsome town, or rather an assemblage of country houses, in Holland. It abounds with agreeable plantations and pleasant woods, and is much frequented in the summer by the middling classes of wealthy merchants of Amsterdam. A large house is here inhabited by a fraternity of ingenious and industrious Germans, called Herrenhuthers, or Moravians. A vast pyramid, 110 feet high, was erected in its vicinity, by 30,000 French troops under the command of Marmont, who were encamped here.—CARR'S *Holland*, 319.

ZEITON, or ZEITOUN, a town of Turkey, in Janna. It is a small place, with a castle; and near it the famous pass of Thermopylæ was situated. Long. 23. 5. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

ZELA, or ZELEH, an ancient town of Asia, on the river Scylax, in the kingdom of Pontus, now the country of Roum, S. of Amasia. Here

Cæsar gained a great victory over Pharnaces, king of Pontus, 47. B. C. 706. A. U. C. In writing to a friend at Rome, he expressed the rapidity of his conquest in three words:

“Veni, Vidi, Vici.”

“I came, I saw, I conquered.”

—HOOKE'S *Rom. Hist.* 8vo. x. 329.

ZELAH, a city of Benjamin, in which Saul and Jonathan were buried in the tomb of Kish, their father.

ZELL, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Aller. Its castle was the residence of the unfortunate Matilda, queen of Denmark; and here she died in 1775, and was deposited in the vault of the dukes of Zell, near the coffin of Sophia, princess of Hanover.—See AHLDEN. The suburbs of Zell were reduced to ashes by the French in 1757, and many helpless children are said to have perished in the orphan-school. — WRAXALL'S *Mem. of the Courts of Berlin*, i. 82. — ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* i. 477. — TOOKE'S *Life of Catherine II.* ii. 371. Long. 10. 12. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

ZELZAH, near Bethlehem (in Hebrew a place shadowed), where Saul, according to Samuel's prediction, first heard tidings that his father had found his asses; and here was Rachel's burial-place.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a very large island, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the state of Waigate. It has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes and bears. In 1595 a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here. They did not see the sun for nearly three months\*.

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\* The sun became invisible on the 3d of November, and only appeared to them again



" See Zembla's rocks (the beauteous work of frost)

Rise white in air, and glitter o'er the coast;  
Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away,  
And on th' impassive ice the lightnings play;  
Eternal snows the growing mass supply,  
Till the bright mountains prop th' incumbent sky.

As Atlas fix'd, each hoary pile appears  
The gather'd winter of a thousand years."

*Temple of Fame.* POPE.

The principal objects of the sea-chase about Nova Zembla are whales and morses.

ZEMPLIN, or SEMLIN, a fortress at the confluence of the Save or Danube, opposite Belgrade. During a fire at this place, Joseph II. assisted in person to extinguish it.

ZEMPLIN, a town on the river Bodrogh, N. E. of Tokay, Hungary. Huniades, a celebrated Hungarian commander, died here, in 1456, of a wound which he received at the battle of Belgrade.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*.—*Hist. of the Turks*, i. 142.—*COXE's Austria*, i. 42. Long. 22. 0. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

ZENDERUD, a river of Persia, which rises in the western chain of Elwend, and passes by Ispahan; soon after which it is lost in the sand.

ZENTA, a small village on the western banks of the Theysse, in the kingdom of Hungary. In 1697 the imperialists under prince Eugene gained a complete victory over the Turks under Mustapha II.\*—*Mo-*

on the 24th of January.—*TOOKE's View of the Russian Emp.* iii. 94.

\* This important victory did not exempt that celebrated prince from envy. The emperor had forbidden his risking a general battle, and upon his return he was put under arrest. When his sword was demanded of him, "Here it is," said this hero, "since the emperor demands it: it is still smoking with the blood of his enemies. I never wish to employ it again, if it be not for the emperor's advantage." Leopold was so affected by this, that he granted him full power to conduct

*dern Europe*, iv. 213.—*BELSHAM's Hist. G. Brit.* i. 434. Long. 20. 20. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

ZEPHYRIUM, a promontory of the island of Cyprus, on the western side. In the temple of Venus, at this place, Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, had consecrated a lock of her hair on account of a victory obtained by her husband. Being stolen, the astronomer Conon asserted that it was carried to heaven, and consoled the queen by calling some stars, between the Lion's tail and Bootes, *Coma Berenices*.—*PRIDEAUX's Con.* ii. 64.—*BUTLER's Ex. on Globes*.

ZERBST, a town of Upper Saxony. Its inhabitants are famous for brewing good beer. Long. 12. 13. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

ZEUGMA, or the BRIDGE, a noted pass over the Euphrates into Mesopotamia, from Syria; opposite to which at present is a place called Zegme. Apollonius of Tyane, going into India, arrived at this place; and being asked by the toll-gatherer what he carried with him, the philosopher replied, *Temperance, Justice, Virtue, Moderation, Fortitude, and Patience*. The semi-barbarian toll-gatherer, supposing these to be the names of female slaves, requested the philosopher to insert them in his book. "These are not *slaves*," replied Apollonius, but my *mistresses*."

ZIA, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, S. E. of Cape Colonna. It is very well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessities of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of silk; asses, hogs, and fowls, are very numerous. They have also a very fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called villam, is the best

the war for the future in what manner he pleased.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, ii. 65.



trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. Zia was anciently Ceos, or Cea, the birth-place of Simonides\* the poet.—CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Trav.* i. 287.

ZIBIT, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It was formerly a place of great trade. Some geographers suppose it to be the ancient Sheba, whose queen visited Solomon on account of his wisdom.—MYERS'S *Geog.* 325.

ZIMBAOA, or ZIMBAO, a town of Africa, in the county of Sofala.

ZION, or SION, a very famous mountain, standing on the north side of the city of Jerusalem.

ZIPH, or SIPH, a wilderness or desert in the tribe of Judah, lying to the S. E. of Ebron. Here David abode when he was a fugitive from the anger of Saul.

ZIRCHNITZER SEA, or the LAKE of CZIRKNITZER, in Carniola. It is about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, consisting of three beautiful islands. It is remarkable, that it disappears generally once a year, about St. John's, or St. James's day, running off through holes or pits in the bottom; sometimes it disappears twice or thrice in a year; and sometimes even in the winter, if the weather be dry. It has been known to continue two or three years without disappearing. The lake abounds with carp, tench, pike, and eels.

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\* Simonides, being asked by Hiero of Syracuse, What God was? requested a day's deliberation before he answered the question. When this was passed, he wished for another; and so on. Hiero wishing to know the reason of the philosopher's delay, Simonides replied, "It is because the more I meditate on this subject, the more I find myself incapable to comprehend it."

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome and strong town of Holland, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea; but it is still a trading and populous place, and has a pretty good harbour. The people of Ziric-Zee were the first that went to fish for herrings in 1165.\*

ZITTAU, a handsome town of Germany, in Lusatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the river Neisse. Brewing is the principal business of the inhabitants; though there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbourhood 1000 weavers. The Austrians took this town from the Prussians in 1757. Long. 15. 5. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZMEOF, a silver mine of Mount Altai, in Siberia. It has been wrought only since 1745 at the expense of the crown, and produces annually 1,200 puds, besides a little gold: the pud weighs about 35 or 40lbs.—*Gent. Mag. New Series*, iii. 74.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Taye. Sigismund, who was defeated at Nicopoli by Bajazet, died at Znaim in 1411.—*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, ii. 57. Long. 16. 0. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

ZOAR, a city of Pentapolis, on the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. At the intercession of Lot, it was spared from the destruction which

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\* It was one William Bukking, or Bukkum, who found out the art of salting and preserving them, &c. and hence red herrings are called Bukkum in Flemish. He died in 1447.—BLAINVILLE'S *Trav.*—See BIERVLIET.



Sodom, Gomorrah, Zeboim, and Admah experienced.—CALMET. This is recorded as a proof, among many, that the "effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." It preserved the lives of multitudes, and stayed the hands of Omnipotence itself. The vengeance hanging over Sodom was delayed till Lot had safely arrived at Zoar.—ROBINSON'S *Scripture Characters*, vi.

ZOBAN, a city of Syria, whose king, Hadadezar, was defeated by David near the Euphrates, is supposed to have been situated near Aleppo.—2d *Samuel*, viii.—KERR'S *Voy. and Trav.* viii. 419.

ZOEBLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania. It was the birth-place of Kliet, one of the best of the German poets, and an officer in the army of Frederick the Great. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Kunnersdoff in 1759, and died in the 44th year of his age.

ZOFFINGEN, an ancient and handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, three miles from Arburg. It has a very elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Swisserland. Long. 7. 45. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

ZOHRAN, a village of Austria, near the borders of Hungary, was the birth-place of Haydn, a famous musical composer.—*M. Mag.* xxxii. 243.

ZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, that gives name to the principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary chamberlain of the empire. The place is little else than a castle built on a mountain. Long. 9. 0. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hun-

gary, capital of a country of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the imperialists in 1685. It is seated on the river Teyse, where the Sagalia falls into it. Long. 20. 50. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

ZORAH, a town in the tribe of Dan, near the brook Sorek, the birth-place of Samson.

ZORGE, a town of Saxony, Germany, N. W. of Nordhausen. It has a profitable mine of quicksilver.—See IDRIA.—*Ency. Brit.* xvii. 607.

ZORNDORF, a village in Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, one mile N. of Custrin. Here, in 1758, after a dreadful conflict, the Prussians defeated the Russians.—BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii. 333.—*Memoirs of the King of Prussia*, 238. Long. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

ZOUMERKA, a range of mountains running from north to south of the lake of Joannina, in Albania, Turkey in Europe, and corresponding with the ancient Tomarus.—HOBHOUSE'S *Albania*, 61.

ZOUST.—See SOEST.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance. Long. 18. 0. E. lat. 30. 30. N.

ZUG, a small canton of Swisserland. It is rich in pasturage, fruit, &c. &c. Long. 8. 16. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

ZUG, a considerable town in Swisserland, in a fertile valley on a beautiful lake.

ZUIDER ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, in Holland.

ZUITBURG, in Zealand. Charles



the Vth sailed from this place in 1556, after having resigned his Spanish dominions to his son Philip, and his imperial possessions to his brother Ferdinand.—See BRUSSELS.—ROBERTSON'S *Charles V.* iv. 255.—MEZERAY, iv. 701.—*Hist. of Spain*, ii. 251. Long. 3. 30. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

ZULCH, or ZULPICH, a town in the department of Roer, late duchy of Juliers, S. W. of Cologne. It was near this town (supposed to be the ancient Tolbiac) that Clovis, in 496, gained the famous battle over the Alemanni; and soon after he became a Christian.—*Hist. of France*, i. 7.—MEZERAY, i. 29.

ZULHA, or ZULPHA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, on the S. side of the Zenderoud. It was built by Abbas the Ist, about a mile and a half from Ispahan, after he had destroyed Zulph, a town of Persian Armenia.

ZULLICHAU, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, about 2 miles from the Oder. It has a good woollen manufactory. Here, in 1759, a Prussian army, consisting of 30,000 men, commanded by general Wedel, attacked a Russian army of 70,000 men; but, after an obstinate engagement, the Prussians were repulsed, with the loss of between four and five thousand men.—Dr. TOWERS'S *Frederick*, ii. 164.—*Ency. Brit.* xvii. 480.

ZURICH, one of the 13 cantons of Swisserland. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture.

ZURICH, a large town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name. The Limmat runs through it. Zurich was the first town that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius, a man of extensive learning, uncommon sagacity, and heroic courage. The arsenal is

well supplied with arms. The bow and arrow with which Tell shot the apple from his son's head is still kept here.—STOLBERG'S *Travels*, i. 127.—COXE'S *Austria*, i. 81. Zurich has manufactories of muslins, cottons, and silk handkerchiefs. Bodmer, who has been styled by the unanimous voice of his contemporaries the father of German literature, Heidegger\*, the famous "Arbiter Elegantiarum" for many years in England, Solomon Gessner, the German Theocritus, and Lavater, were natives of this place. Conrad Gessner, the Pliny of Germany, the greatest naturalist since Aristotle, was born at Zurich in 1516. The imperial army was defeated here, and general Hotze slain, by the French, in 1799. Hotze was born at Zurich, and received his death-wound almost at his own house.—*Ep. of Mil. Events*, ii. 46. *Mon. Mag.* xxi. 527. Long. 8. 32. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

ZURICH, a lake of Swisserland, 30 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The adjacent country is very picturesque. The river Limmat runs through it to Zurich.

ZUTPHEN, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland. Here the accomplished and gallant sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded in 1586, in the cause of freedom and religion, against Spanish superstition.—ZOUCH'S *Life of Sir P. Sidney*.—J. P. ANDREWS'S *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ii. 184.—Mr. TOMKINS'S *Rays of Genius*, i. 146. It was taken in 1672 by the French, and restored 1674. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel. Long. 6. 8. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

ZUYST, a village in Holland, 5 miles

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\* Of this person, whose countenance was extremely displeasing, some curious anecdotes are related in the *Biog. Dict.* xv. vols, and the *Enc. Brit.* art. HEIDEGGER.



from Utrecht. The Herrnhuters, or Moravians, have a settlement here.

**ZWOLL**, a considerable town of Holland in Overijssel. Thomas a Kempis lived in a convent here 71 years, and here he died.

**ZYGETH**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a citadel. In 1566 Solymán, surnamed the magnificent, died while besieging this place, which was taken three days after his death; but it was soon retaken. Long. 6. 2. E. lat. 52. 33. N.



# TABLES

OF

## LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

### NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

The places in these countries are all of them situated East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                     |          |          |                  |          |          |
|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| Aalberg.....        | 9° 46'E. | 56°50'N. | Huen .....       | 12°38'E. | 55°54'N. |
| Abo .....           | 22 18    | 60 27    | Jonkioping ..... | 13 5     | 57 44    |
| Aland.....          | 20 0     | 60 20    | Kallundborg .... | 11 11    | 55 45    |
| Alingos .....       | 13 34    | 57 35    | Kittis .....     | 24 30    | 66 40    |
| Amak.....           | 12 35    | 55 34    | Knudstorp.....   | 12 45    | 56 2     |
| Anhalt .....        | 11 12    | 56 45    | Kongsberg.....   | 9 50     | 59 40    |
| Arindal .....       | 9 10     | 58 25    | Kongswinger .... | 11 10    | 59 0     |
| Bergen .....        | 5 45     | 60 11    | Laland .....     | 11 5     | 54 58    |
| Calmar .....        | 16 26    | 56 40    | Langeland.....   | 10 45    | 55 0     |
| Carlscona.....      | 15 26    | 56 20    | Langoe .....     | 10 0     | 60 0     |
| Carlstadt .....     | 13 43    | 59 16    | Lindkoping ..... | 13 0     | 58 25    |
| Christiania .....   | 10 50    | 59 6     | Lund .....       | 13 26    | 55 33    |
| Christiansand ....  | 8 0      | 63 0     | Lykken .....     | 10 9     | 63 24    |
| Christiansund ....  | 8 40     | 58 25    | Maelstrom.....   | 11 44    | 67 40    |
| Colding.....        | 9 30     | 55 35    | Malmoe.....      | 12 49    | 55 34    |
| Copenhagen .....    | 12 30    | 55 41    | Marstrand.....   | 11 50    | 57 59    |
| Cronberg .....      | 12 40    | 56 5     | Medwi .....      | 14 58    | 58 10    |
| Dago .....          | 22 14    | 59 0     | Middefahrt.....  | 9 42     | 55 30    |
| Dannemora .....     | 17 40    | 59 54    | Moen .....       | 12 30    | 54 20    |
| Drontheim .....     | 10 22    | 63 26    | Mora .....       | 14 37    | 61 0     |
| Efcarleby .....     | 17 10    | 60 50    | Nivad.....       | 12 40    | 55 42    |
| Elsinore .....      | 12 34    | 56 2     | Nordkioping .... | 16 4     | 58 36    |
| Engelholm .....     | 12 39    | 56 15    | Odense .....     | 10 24    | 55 4     |
| Eskilstuna.....     | 16 5     | 59 20    | Oeland .....     | 16 20    | 56 45    |
| Fahlun .....        | 16 0     | 60 34    | Orebro .....     | 15 12    | 59 12    |
| Falkioping .....    | 13 16    | 58 12    | Oregrund .....   | 18 5     | 60 20    |
| Falster .....       | 12 0     | 54 45    | Philipstadt..... | 14 35    | 59 50    |
| Flensburg .....     | 9 40     | 54 50    | Pitea .....      | 21 20    | 65 25    |
| Fredericia .....    | 9 44     | 55 35    | Quickne.....     | 10 10    | 62 32    |
| Frederickshall .... | 10 55    | 59 12    | Ramlosa .....    | 12 45    | 56 0     |
| Frederickstadt .... | 11 10    | 58 38    | Randers.....     | 10 3     | 56 28    |
| Frederickswerk ...  | 12 2     | 55 59    | Rashult .....    | 15 0     | 56 30    |
| Funen, or Fynen ..  | 10 30    | 55 5     | Ripen .....      | 8 47     | 55 20    |
| Gefle .....         | 17 0     | 61 0     | Roraas .....     | 11 0     | 63 30    |
| Gothenburg .....    | 12 0     | 57 42    | Roschild .....   | 12 0     | 55 40    |
| Gottorp .....       | 9 56     | 54 36    | Rugen.....       | 14 40    | 54 23    |
| Gripsholm.....      | 18 0     | 59 0     | Sala .....       | 16 5     | 60 0     |
| Haga .....          | 20 0     | 60 3     | Sarpen .....     | 11 10    | 58 42    |
| Hammerfest.....     | 23 33    | 70 40    | Sleswick.....    | 9 36     | 54 34    |
| Hedemora.....       | 17 17    | 60 14    | Stockholm.....   | 18 9     | 59 20    |
| Helsingborg .....   | 12 35    | 56 5     | Tavasthus .....  | 24 5     | 61 0     |
| Helsingfors .....   | 24 56    | 60 10    | Tongsberg.....   | 9 40     | 59 15    |
| Hernosand.....      | 17 43    | 62 38    | Toningen .....   | 9 5      | 54 20    |
| Hogland .....       | 27 0     | 60 0     | Tornea .....     | 24 17    | 65 51    |



|                   |         |          |                |          |          |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Veile .....       | 9°30'E. | 55°45'N. | Wardhuys ..... | 31°12'E. | 70°22'N. |
| Uma .....         | 20 14   | 63 58    | Wasa .....     | 22 0     | 63 20    |
| Upsal .....       | 17 48   | 59 52    | Westeros ..... | 17 0     | 59 38    |
| Uranienburg ..... | 12 38   | 55 54    | Wiburg .....   | 9 50     | 56 20    |
| Wadstena .....    | 14 58   | 58 12    | Zealand .....  | 12 0     | 55 0     |

## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

The places in this country are East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                   |          |          |                    |          |          |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Akmetchet.....    | 34° 0'E. | 44°52'N. | Olonetz .....      | 34°20'E. | 61°26'N. |
| Archangel.....    | 39 0     | 64 34    | Oranienbaum ...    | 29 30    | 59 52    |
| Caffa .....       | 35 25    | 45 0     | Orel .....         | 36 0     | 52 56    |
| Cherson.....      | 33 10    | 46 5     | Perevolotma ....   | 34 20    | 59 50    |
| Dago .....        | 22 14    | 59 0     | Petersburg .....   | 30 25    | 59 56    |
| Dorpat .....      | 27 25    | 58 20    | Revel .....        | 23 57    | 59 20    |
| Dunamunde .....   | 23 40    | 57 5     | Rezzan .....       | 40 37    | 54 55    |
| Eupatoria .....   | 35 40    | 45 14    | Riga .....         | 24 25    | 56 53    |
| Fredericksham.... | 28 18    | 60 36    | Ringen .....       | 27 0     | 58 0     |
| Kasan.....        | 49 8     | 55 43    | Ropscha .....      | 31 0     | 60 0     |
| Kexholm .....     | 30 25    | 61 3     | Saratof .....      | 46 25    | 52 4     |
| Kilburn .....     | 30 30    | 46 48    | Schlusselfburg ... | 31 9     | 59 56    |
| Kiof .....        | 31 51    | 50 30    | Sebastipol .....   | 33 22    | 44 25    |
| Kola .....        | 32 26    | 68 34    | Simoviesk.....     | 44 0     | 48 20    |
| Libau.....        | 21 39    | 55 28    | Sinbirsk .....     | 48 0     | 54 20    |
| Mohileff.....     | 30 0     | 53 30    | Smolensko.....     | 31 22    | 54 50    |
| Moscow .....      | 37 31    | 55 45    | Taganrog .....     | 38 28    | 47 10    |
| Narva .....       | 27 52    | 59 18    | Tver .....         | 36 5     | 56 7     |
| Noteborg .....    | 31 9     | 59 56    | Tula .....         | 37 45    | 53 40    |
| Novogorod.....    | 32 45    | 58 20    | Tzaritzyn .....    | 44 40    | 48 20    |
| Nystadt .....     | 21 1     | 60 10    | Vishnei Volotchok  | 35 0     | 57 23    |
| Oczakow .....     | 30 30    | 46 35    | Uralsk .....       | 51 58    | 51 0     |
| Odessa .....      | 29 24    | 46 28    | Wiburg or Viborg   | 28 45    | 60 40    |

## SCOTLAND.

The places in this part of the British empire are West from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                    |          |          |                  |         |          |
|--------------------|----------|----------|------------------|---------|----------|
| Aberbrothwick....  | 2° 39'w. | 56°30'N. | Buchannes .....  | 1°46'w. | 57°30'N. |
| Aberdeen .....     | 2 3      | 57 6     | Cambuskenneth    | 4 0     | 56 6     |
| Aberdour .....     | 3 10     | 56 29    | Cambelton.....   | 5 42    | 55 29    |
| Alloa .....        | 3 45     | 56 10    | Cardross.....    | 4 28    | 55 58    |
| Ancrum .....       | 2 25     | 55 35    | Carriden.....    | 3 34    | 56 0     |
| Andrew's, St.....  | 2 45     | 56 18    | Carron .....     | 3 49    | 56 12    |
| Annan .....        | 3 4      | 55 0     | Castleton .....  | 2 50    | 55 25    |
| Arbuthnot .....    | 2 41     | 56 41    | Cawdor .....     | 4 28    | 57 25    |
| Arran.....         | 5 10     | 55 45    | Clackmannan ...  | 3 40    | 56 5     |
| Athelstonford..... | 2 46     | 56 2     | Coldstream ..... | 2 5     | 55 36    |
| Ayr.....           | 4 39     | 55 30    | Clunie .....     | 3 24    | 56 35    |
| Balmerino .....    | 3 2      | 56 24    | Crail .....      | 2 30    | 56 16    |
| Banff .....        | 2 15     | 57 36    | Cromartie.....   | 3 53    | 57 44    |
| Bannockburn .....  | 3 57     | 56 5     | Cullen.....      | 2 44    | 57 38    |
| Borrowstowness ... | 3 30     | 56 2     | Culloden.....    | 4 12    | 57 30    |
| Borthwick .....    | 3 7      | 55 57    | Culross .....    | 3 37    | 56 4     |
| Bothwell.....      | 4 5      | 55 40    | Cupar .....      | 3 14    | 56 33    |
| Brechin .....      | 2 38     | 56 40    | Dalkeith.....    | 3 12    | 55 54    |
| Brow .....         | 3 30     | 55 8     | Dalquhurn.....   | 4 30    | 56 0     |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

iii

|                     |          |           |                                 |          |           |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Dingwall .....      | 4°23'/W. | 57°45'/N. | Inverury .....                  | 2°14'/W. | 57°15'/N. |
| Dornock .....       | 3 58     | 57 52     | John o'Groat's }<br>House ..... | 3 10     | 58 35     |
| Drummelzier .....   | 3 23     | 55 37     | Ilay .....                      | 6 30     | 55 40     |
| Dumbarton .....     | 4 30     | 56 7      | Irvine .....                    | 4 34     | 55 36     |
| Dumblane .....      | 5 0      | 56 7      | Jura .....                      | 5 55     | 55 58     |
| Dumfermline .....   | 3 27     | 56 5      | Keith .....                     | 2 55     | 57 33     |
| Dumfries .....      | 3 29     | 55 12     | Kelso .....                     | 2 18     | 55 36     |
| Dunbar .....        | 2 34     | 56 0      | Kembach .....                   | 2 56     | 56 18     |
| Dundee .....        | 2 59     | 56 30     | Kerrera .....                   | 5 32     | 56 23     |
| Dundrennen .....    | 4 0      | 54 53     | Kerrich .....                   | 4 0      | 54 53     |
| Dunkeld .....       | 3 36     | 56 35     | Kethick .....                   | 2 38     | 56 42     |
| Dunnet .....        | 3 13     | 58 32     | Kilda .....                     | 9 0      | 57 50     |
| Dunnet Head ....    | 3 19     | 58 35     | Killearne .....                 | 4 38     | 56 3      |
| Dunse .....         | 2 30     | 55 47     | Killicrankie .....              | 3 35     | 56 35     |
| Dunstaffnage .....  | 5 20     | 56 27     | Kilmarnock .....                | 4 30     | 55 38     |
| Eallang Heirig ...  | 4 48     | 55 54     | Kilmoddan .....                 | 4 40     | 56 0      |
| Edinburg .....      | 3 12     | 55 58     | Kilpatrick .....                | 4 45     | 55 58     |
| Ednam .....         | 2 20     | 55 40     | Kincardine .....                | 3 43     | 56 5      |
| Elgin .....         | 3 15     | 57 37     | Kincardine O'Neil               | 2 6      | 57 0      |
| Embo .....          | 4 0      | 58 0      | Kinghorn .....                  | 3 10     | 56 5      |
| Erisca .....        | 7 22     | 57 5      | Kinross .....                   | 3 22     | 56 15     |
| Eusdale, or Eysdil  | 5 42     | 56 18     | Kirkcaldy .....                 | 3 8      | 56 8      |
| Eyemouth .....      | 2 9      | 55 53     | Kirkcudbright ....              | 4 8      | 54 58     |
| Fair Isle .....     | 1 40     | 59 25     | Kirknewton .....                | 3 10     | 55 56     |
| Falkirk .....       | 3 45     | 56 0      | Kirkpatrick }<br>Fleming } ...  | 3 8      | 55 5      |
| Falkland .....      | 3 12     | 56 14     | Kirkwall .....                  | 3 27     | 58 58     |
| Fochabers .....     | 3 3      | 57 36     | Kirriemur .....                 | 2 54     | 56 37     |
| Forfar .....        | 2 55     | 56 37     | Kylsithe .....                  | 4 59     | 56 6      |
| Forres .....        | 3 33     | 57 30     | Lanerk .....                    | 3 49     | 55 40     |
| Fortingal .....     | 4 4      | 56 36     | Langholm .....                  | 3 0      | 55 10     |
| Fula .....          | 3 2      | 60 5      | Largo .....                     | 2 46     | 56 12     |
| Gairloch .....      | 5 42     | 57 40     | Laurencekirk ....               | 2 18     | 56 41     |
| Galashiels .....    | 3 0      | 55 36     | Lauriston .....                 | 3 7      | 56 0      |
| Galloway .....      | 4 8      | 55 10     | Leadhills .....                 | 4 5      | 55 23     |
| Garlies .....       | 3 8      | 55 58     | Leith .....                     | 3 7      | 56 0      |
| Garlieston .....    | 4 25     | 54 50     | Lerwick .....                   | 1 18     | 60 13     |
| Garmouth .....      | 3 0      | 57 39     | Linlithgow .....                | 3 34     | 56 0      |
| Giffard Gate .....  | 2 42     | 55 50     | Lumphanan .....                 | 2 6      | 57 0      |
| Glammis .....       | 3 0      | 56 30     | Madderty .....                  | 4 0      | 56 33     |
| Glasgow .....       | 4 15     | 55 52     | Magus Moor .....                | 2 45     | 56 20     |
| Glencoe .....       | 5 33     | 56 45     | Mainland .....                  | 1 30     | 60 30     |
| Glenshee .....      | 3 15     | 56 43     | May .....                       | 3 8      | 56 10     |
| Graham's Muir ..    | 3 45     | 56 3      | Melrose .....                   | 2 42     | 55 38     |
| Grangemouth ....    | 3 40     | 56 5      | Merchiston .....                | 3 13     | 55 58     |
| Greenock .....      | 4 35     | 55 58     | Methlick .....                  | 2 3      | 57 6      |
| Gretna .....        | 3 20     | 55 4      | Methven .....                   | 3 29     | 56 25     |
| Haddington .....    | 2 49     | 55 58     | Moffat .....                    | 3 36     | 55 20     |
| Hallhill .....      | 2 39     | 56 10     | Montrose .....                  | 2 32     | 56 40     |
| Hamilton .....      | 4 16     | 55 46     | Mortlich .....                  | 3 8      | 57 35     |
| Hawick .....        | 2 42     | 55 27     | Mull .....                      | 6 12     | 56 20     |
| Hawthornden ....    | 3 6      | 55 56     | Musselburg .....                | 3 5      | 56 0      |
| Hoy .....           | 3 7      | 58 43     | Nairne .....                    | 0 46     | 57 38     |
| Icolmkill .....     | 6 40     | 56 18     | Newtonstewart ...               | 4 33     | 54 58     |
| Jedburg .....       | 2 35     | 55 30     | Ninian, St. ....                | 3 56     | 56 6      |
| Ila .....           | 6 30     | 55 40     | Paisley .....                   | 4 20     | 55 48     |
| Inchcolm .....      | 3 12     | 56 2      | Peebles .....                   | 3 7      | 55 36     |
| Inverary .....      | 4 55     | 56 16     | Perth .....                     | 3 27     | 56 22     |
| Inveresk .....      | 3 6      | 55 56     | Peterhead .....                 | 1 36     | 57 22     |
| Inverkeithing ..... | 3 25     | 56 2      |                                 |          |           |
| Inverness .....     | 4 10     | 57 24     |                                 |          |           |



|                    |          |           |                   |           |            |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Pinkey .....       | 3° 5' w. | 56° 0' N. | Selkirk .....     | 2° 52' w. | 55° 36' N. |
| Pomona .....       | 2 50     | 58 54     | Shetland .....    | 1 30      | 60 0       |
| Port Glasgow ..... | 5 3      | 55 56     | Sheriffmuir ..... | 3 15      | 56 8       |
| Port Patrick ..... | 5 30     | 54 50     | Skye .....        | 6 30      | 57 30      |
| Preston Pans ..... | 3 0      | 56 1      | Sodor .....       | 6 10      | 56 19      |
| Quarreltown .....  | 4 22     | 55 58     | Solway Moss ..... | 3 22      | 55 0       |
| Raasa .....        | 6 0      | 57 25     | Staffa .....      | 6 36      | 56 22      |
| Rafford .....      | 3 15     | 57 39     | Stirling .....    | 3 57      | 56 6       |
| Raggel .....       | 2 30     | 57 37     | Stobbs .....      | 2 37      | 55 20      |
| Renfrew .....      | 4 26     | 55 51     | Stonehaven .....  | 2 7       | 56 47      |
| Roslin .....       | 3 7      | 55 56     | Stroma .....      | 3 15      | 58 38      |
| Rothsay .....      | 4 57     | 55 50     | Tain .....        | 3 51      | 57 46      |
| Roxburg .....      | 2 26     | 55 35     | Thurso .....      | 3 16      | 53 36      |
| Rutherglen .....   | 4 0      | 55 50     | Uist, North ..... | 7 18      | 57 42      |
| Ruthven .....      | 2 58     | 57 34     | Uist, South ..... | 7 18      | 57 20      |
| Salton .....       | 2 50     | 55 57     | Urie .....        | 2 7       | 56 48      |
| Scone .....        | 3 21     | 56 24     | Wick .....        | 3 2       | 58 32      |
| Seaton .....       | 2 54     | 56 0      | Wigtown .....     | 4 27      | 55 0       |

## ENGLAND.

Some of the places in this country are East of the meridian of London, and some are West of it; but they are all North of the Equator.

|                     |           |            |                    |           |            |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Abbot's Langley ..  | 0° 15' w. | 51° 49' N. | Ashford .....      | 1° 32' w. | 53° 12' N. |
| Abergavenny .....   | 3 0       | 51 50      | Ashridge .....     | 0 36      | 51 54      |
| Aberglasney .....   | 4 30      | 52 0       | Aslacton .....     | 0 47      | 53 3       |
| Abingdon .....      | 1 12      | 51 40      | Astley .....       | 1 28      | 52 23      |
| Ackworth .....      | 1 19      | 53 33      | Attenborough ..... | 1 10      | 52 55      |
| Acton Burnel .....  | 2 44      | 52 45      | Attleborough ..... | 1 0 E.    | 52 31      |
| Acton .....         | 3 11      | 53 5       | Avebury .....      | 1 30 w.   | 51 28      |
| Adderley .....      | 2 20      | 51 42      | Austhorpe .....    | 1 39      | 53 48      |
| Ailesbury .....     | 0 42      | 51 50      | Austle .....       | 4 38      | 50 32      |
| Albans, St. ....    | 0 14      | 51 45      | Axminster .....    | 3 8       | 50 46      |
| Alberbury .....     | 3 0       | 52 40      | Aylmer .....       | 0 5 E.    | 58 45      |
| Aldwinckle .....    | 0 32      | 52 30      | Baggington .....   | 1 28 w.   | 58 25      |
| Alkrington .....    | 1 22      | 52 0       | Bakewell .....     | 1 27      | 52 59      |
| Almondsbury .....   | 2 26      | 51 30      | Bala .....         | 3 35      | 52 50      |
| Alnwick .....       | 1 42      | 55 25      | Bampton .....      | 1 28      | 51 42      |
| Alresford .....     | 1 4       | 51 0       | Banbury .....      | 1 18      | 52 5       |
| Alton .....         | 0 56      | 51 22      | Bangor .....       | 4 12      | 53 12      |
| Altringham .....    | 2 5       | 53 24      | Banstead .....     | 0 12      | 51 20      |
| Ambresbury .....    | 1 40      | 51 11      | Bardsey .....      | 1 30      | 53 50      |
| Amersham .....      | 1 24      | 53 30      | Barking .....      | 0 6 E.    | 51 30      |
| Amlwch .....        | 4 24      | 53 30      | Barnet .....       | 0 5 w.    | 51 42      |
| Ampthill .....      | 0 30      | 52 6       | Barnsley .....     | 1 35      | 53 38      |
| Amwell .....        | 0 3 E.    | 51 48      | Barnstaple .....   | 4 5       | 51 8       |
| Andover .....       | 1 28 w.   | 51 10      | Bath .....         | 2 22      | 51 21      |
| Anglesey .....      | 4 30      | 53 20      | Battel .....       | 0 33 E.   | 50 55      |
| Appleby .....       | 2 34      | 54 34      | Battersea .....    | 0 3 w.    | 51 28      |
| Appledore .....     | 4 15      | 51 5       | Battlefield .....  | 2 50      | 52 45      |
| Arthuret .....      | 3 20      | 55 4       | Beachy Head ....   | 0 25 E.   | 50 44      |
| Arundel .....       | 0 29      | 50 50      | Beaconsfield ..... | 0 30 w.   | 51 46      |
| Asaph, St. ....     | 3 40      | 53 20      | Beaksbourne .....  | 1 3 E.    | 51 16      |
| Ashburnham .....    | 0 25 E.   | 50 55      | Bealth .....       | 3 21 w.   | 52 8       |
| Ashburton .....     | 3 50 w.   | 50 30      | Beaulieu .....     | 1 27      | 50 54      |
| Ashby de la Zouch   | 1 20      | 52 40      | Beaumaris .....    | 4 15      | 53 15      |
| Ashby, St. Leger .. | 1 12      | 52 18      | Beccles .....      | 1 35 E.   | 52 20      |
| Ashe .....          | 3 0       | 50 25      | Beckenham .....    | 0 7       | 51 24      |
| Ashfield .....      | 1 5 E.    | 52 16      | Beddgelart .....   | 4 20 w.   | 53 2       |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

|                          |           |            |                     |           |            |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Bedford .....            | 0° 30' W. | 52° 13' N. | Burgh, upon Sands   | 3° 20' W. | 54° 57' N. |
| Belerium Prom. ..        | 5 44      | 50 4       | Burnham Thorpe.     | 0 36 E.   | 52 54      |
| Berkford .....           | 0 19      | 52 12      | Burslem .....       | 2 5 W.    | 53 0       |
| Berkamstead.....         | 0 30      | 51 46      | Burton on the Hill  | 2 5       | 51 59      |
| Berkeley .....           | 2 28      | 51 45      | Bury St. Edmund's   | 0 46 E.   | 52 22      |
| Berwick .....            | 2 8       | 55 45      | Buxton .....        | 1 50 W.   | 52 48      |
| Beverley .....           | 0 16      | 53 50      | Caerleon .....      | 2 53      | 51 37      |
| Biddeford.....           | 4 12      | 51 4       | Caernarthen .....   | 4 20      | 51 52      |
| Biggleswade.....         | 0 21      | 52 6       | Caernarvon.....     | 4 28      | 53 8       |
| Bilton .....             | 1 53      | 52 33      | Caerphilly.....     | 3 12      | 51 33      |
| Binfield .....           | 0 47      | 51 26      | Caerwy.....         | 3 34      | 53 14      |
| Bingham .....            | 1 2       | 53 0       | Cambridge .....     | 0 4 E.    | 52 12      |
| Birches.....             | 2 30      | 52 40      | Camelford .....     | 4 55 W.   | 50 42      |
| Birmingham .....         | 1 50      | 52 30      | Campden .....       | 1 50      | 52 4       |
| Bishop's Bourne..        | 1 2 E.    | 55 15      | Canterbury .....    | 1 4 E.    | 51 19      |
| Bishop & his<br>Clerks } | 5 20 W.   | 51 52      | Cardiff .....       | 3 12 W.   | 51 30      |
| Bishop & his Clerks      | 6 55      | 49 54      | Cardigan .....      | 4 38      | 52 10      |
| Bishop's Thorpe..        | 1 2       | 54 0       | Carlsbrook .....    | 1 7       | 50 36      |
| Bishop's Waltham         | 1 20      | 50 53      | Carlisle.....       | 3 20      | 54 56      |
| Blackmore.....           | 0 15 E.   | 51 37      | Castle Rising ..... | 0 30 E.   | 52 50      |
| Black Notley .....       | 0 42      | 51 43      | Castleton .....     | 4 38 W.   | 52 12      |
| Blackwall .....          | 0 1 W.    | 51 30      | Cawood .....        | 1 8       | 53 51      |
| Blandford.....           | 2 14      | 50 53      | Caxton .....        | 0 12      | 52 10      |
| Blazey, St. ....         | 4 38      | 50 32      | Chalfont.....       | 1 35 E.   | 51 36      |
| Bletsoe .....            | 0 30      | 52 13      | Chalgrave .....     | 1 5 W.    | 51 40      |
| Bocking .....            | 0 40 E.   | 51 42      | Chatham .....       | 0 36 E.   | 51 22      |
| Bolam .....              | 1 45 W.   | 54 10      | Chatsworth .....    | 1 27 W.   | 53 18      |
| Boldre.....              | 1 22      | 50 48      | Chedder .....       | 3 0       | 51 15      |
| Bolingbroke .....        | 0 7 E.    | 53 12      | Chelmsford.....     | 0 33 E.   | 51 43      |
| Bolsover .....           | 1 25 W.   | 53 17      | Chelsea .....       | 0 3 W.    | 51 52      |
| Bolton .....             | 1 35      | 53 33      | Cheltenham.....     | 2 21      | 51 55      |
| Bolton le Moors ..       | 2 22      | 53 35      | Chepstow .....      | 2 36      | 51 42      |
| Boroughbridge....        | 1 32      | 54 0       | Chester .....       | 3 0       | 53 12      |
| Boscobel .....           | 2 7       | 52 35      | Chesterfield.....   | 1 27      | 53 18      |
| Boston .....             | 0 0       | 52 58      | Chichester .....    | 0 44      | 50 50      |
| Bosworth.....            | 1 18      | 52 40      | Chigwell .....      | 0 10 E.   | 51 40      |
| Bourn .....              | 0 20      | 52 42      | Chislehurst .....   | 0 11      | 51 20      |
| Bow .....                | 0 3 E.    | 51 30      | Chiswick .....      | 0 8 W.    | 51 24      |
| Boxworth .....           | 0 8 W.    | 52 10      | Chorley .....       | 2 20      | 53 36      |
| Bradgate .....           | 1 3       | 52 38      | Christchurch .....  | 1 45      | 50 46      |
| Braintree.....           | 0 40 E.   | 51 55      | Chudleigh .....     | 3 35      | 50 38      |
| Brandon .....            | 0 22 E.   | 52 25      | Church Langton..    | 0 56      | 52 33      |
| Brecknock .....          | 3 22 W.   | 51 44      | Cirencester .....   | 1 58      | 51 43      |
| Breedon .....            | 2 13      | 52 4       | Clarendon .....     | 1 50      | 51 5       |
| Brentford .....          | 0 10      | 51 26      | Clifton .....       | 2 42      | 51 28      |
| Bridekirk.....           | 3 0       | 54 40      | Clapham .....       | 0 4       | 51 30      |
| Bridgend .....           | 3 35      | 51 32      | Cliff Regis .....   | 0 28      | 52 34      |
| Bridgenorth.....         | 2 30      | 52 38      | Cock Thorpe ....    | 0 30 E.   | 52 52      |
| Bridgewater.....         | 3 10      | 51 7       | Cockermouth ....    | 3 25 W.   | 54 42      |
| Bridport .....           | 2 52      | 50 42      | Colchester .....    | 0 58 E.   | 51 55      |
| Brighthelmstone..        | 0 6       | 50 52      | Coldstream.....     | 2 5 W.    | 55 36      |
| Bristol .....            | 2 36      | 51 28      | Colebrook Dale ...  | 2 32      | 52 35      |
| Bromley .....            | 0 7 E.    | 51 25      | Coleshill .....     | 0 25      | 51 40      |
| Brookesby .....          | 0 52 W.   | 52 48      | Colmore .....       | 1 7       | 51 4       |
| Broseley .....           | 2 32      | 52 37      | Congham .....       | 0 31 E.   | 52 52      |
| Buckingham .....         | 0 58      | 51 56      | Congleton.....      | 2 10 W.   | 53 8       |
| Budleigh .....           | 3 22      | 50 33      | Congreve .....      | 2 2       | 52 44      |
| Bugden.....              | 0 16      | 52 15      | Connington .....    | 0 18      | 52 25      |
| Builth .....             | 3 21      | 52 8       | Conway .....        | 4 0       | 53 15      |
| Bungay .....             | 1 30 E.   | 52 28      | Corfe Castle .....  | 2 4       | 50 36      |
|                          |           |            | Coventry .....      | 0 28      | 52 25      |



|                   |                      |                     |                     |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cowbridge .....   | 3° 34' W. 51° 35' N. | Eltham .....        | 0° 5' E. 51° 27' N. |
| Cowes .....       | 1 13 50 45           | Ely .....           | 0 9 52 24           |
| Croft .....       | 1 30 54 26           | Enfield .....       | 0 9 W. 51 46        |
| Cromer .....      | 1 15 E. 53 0         | Epping .....        | 0 12 E. 51 46       |
| Cromford .....    | 1 29 W. 53 8         | Epsom .....         | 0 15 W. 51 25       |
| Croydon .....     | 0 0 51 21            | Epworth .....       | 1 3 53 40           |
| Crowel .....      | 0 55 51 42           | Erith, Kent .....   | 0 10 E. 51 27       |
| Crowland .....    | 0 10 52 40           | Erith, Camb. ....   | 0 9 W. 52 14        |
| Dalton .....      | 3 18 54 14           | Esher .....         | 0 13 51 28          |
| Darking .....     | 0 14 51 17           | Eton .....          | 0 54 51 39          |
| Darlington .....  | 1 25 54 32           | Etruria .....       | 2 2 53 12           |
| Dartford .....    | 0 16 E. 51 25        | Evesham .....       | 1 45 52 4           |
| Dartmouth .....   | 3 45 W. 50 22        | Ewelme .....        | 1 8 51 46           |
| Daventry .....    | 1 12 52 16           | Ewell .....         | 0 15 51 21          |
| David's, St. .... | 5 15 51 56           | Exeter .....        | 3 28 50 44          |
| Deal .....        | 1 29 E. 51 13        | Exmouth .....       | 3 30 50 40          |
| Debenham .....    | 1 4 E. 52 15         | Eyam .....          | 1 40 53 17          |
| Denbigh .....     | 3 35 W. 53 21        | Eyemouth .....      | 2 9 55 53           |
| Denton .....      | 0 23 52 26           | Fairford .....      | 1 44 51 40          |
| Deptford .....    | 0 3 51 52            | Fakenham .....      | 0 51 E. 52 49       |
| Derby .....       | 1 25 52 58           | Falmouth .....      | 5 2 W. 50 8         |
| Dereham .....     | 1 0 E. 52 42         | Farnham .....       | 0 46 47 40          |
| Devizes .....     | 2 2 W. 51 20         | Farley .....        | 2 33 51 18          |
| Dinton .....      | 1 50 51 5            | Farringdon, Berks.  | 1 15 51 34          |
| Disewort .....    | 1 14 E. 52 38        | Farringdon, Chesh.  | 3 7 53 8            |
| Dishley .....     | 1 8 W. 52 28         | Feckenham .....     | 2 30 52 17          |
| Diss .....        | 1 9 E. 52 25         | Feversham .....     | 0 55 E. 51 22       |
| Docking .....     | 0 37 52 54           | Field Head .....    | 1 29 W. 53 48       |
| Dolgelly .....    | 4 10 W. 52 42        | Fishguard .....     | 5 0 52 0            |
| Doncaster .....   | 1 12 53 33           | Flamborough Head    | 0 4 54 9            |
| Dorchester .....  | 2 26 50 43           | Flint .....         | 3 2 53 16           |
| Dover .....       | 1 18 E. 51 8         | Flodden .....       | 1 50 55 20          |
| Douglas .....     | 4 20 W. 54 12        | Folkstone .....     | 1 14 E. 51 5        |
| Downham .....     | 0 20 52 40           | Fordwich .....      | 1 5 51 20           |
| Downing .....     | 3 7 53 19            | Foreland, N. ....   | 1 30 51 20          |
| Drayton .....     | 0 45 52 32           | Foreland, S. ....   | 1 30 51 8           |
| Driffield .....   | 0 30 54 0            | Foresthill .....    | 1 10 W. 52 30       |
| Droitwich .....   | 1 48 52 15           | Fotheringay .....   | 1 11 52 11          |
| Dronfield .....   | 1 19 53 21           | Fowey .....         | 4 35 50 19          |
| Dudley .....      | 2 28 W. 52 30        | Framlingham ....    | 1 26 E. 52 25       |
| Dulwich .....     | 0 2 E. 51 25         | Fressingfield ..... | 1 13 52 22          |
| Dunmow .....      | 0 30 W. 51 54        | Frodsham .....      | 2 57 W. 53 21       |
| Dunstable .....   | 0 29 51 59           | Frome .....         | 2 16 51 10          |
| Durham .....      | 1 27 54 50           | Fulham .....        | 0 4 E. 51 30        |
| Dursley .....     | 2 23 51 44           | Gainsborough ....   | 0 36 W. 53 28       |
| Ealand .....      | 1 53 53 41           | Garstang .....      | 2 46 53 52          |
| Ealing .....      | 0 4 51 32            | Gateshead .....     | 1 27 55 2           |
| Earlston .....    | 2 35 55 37           | Geddington .....    | 0 40 52 26          |
| Eastbourn .....   | 0 22 E. 50 49        | Gisborough .....    | 0 55 54 34          |
| Easthamstead .... | 0 47 W. 51 23        | Glandfordbridge ..  | 0 33 53 37          |
| Ecclesfield ..... | 1 30 53 26           | Glastonbury .....   | 2 40 41 8           |
| Eddystone .....   | 4 21 50 39           | Gloucester .....    | 2 16 51 05          |
| Edghill .....     | 1 15 52 5            | Godalmin .....      | 0 35 51 11          |
| Edmonton .....    | 0 5 51 34            | Godmanchester ...   | 0 6 52 13           |
| Egham .....       | 0 18 31 28           | Gosport .....       | 1 3 50 49           |
| Ellerton .....    | 1 30 54 10           | Grace Dieu .....    | 1 8 52 23           |
| Ellesmere .....   | 2 56 52 57           | Grafton .....       | 0 51 52 8           |
| Elmeton .....     | 1 12 53 12           | Grampound .....     | 4 55 50 19          |
| Elmington .....   | 1 12 E. 51 10        | Grantham .....      | 0 36 52 59          |
| Elstow .....      | 0 30 W. 52 13        | Gravesend .....     | 0 27 E. 51 26       |
| Elton .....       | 0 56 53 4            | Greddington .....   | 3 30 W. 53 15       |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

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|                               |          |            |                   |           |            |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Greenwich .....               | 0° 0' E. | 51° 30' N. | Hinckley .....    | 1° 20' W. | 52° 34' N. |
| Grimsby .....                 | 0 8 W.   | 53 33      | Hithe .....       | 1 10 E.   | 51 6       |
| Grosmont .....                | 2 52     | 51 51      | Holbeach .....    | 0 3 W.    | 52 44      |
| Guilford .....                | 0 3      | 51 16      | Holdenby .....    | 1 25      | 52 8       |
| Hackney .....                 | 0 2      | 51 33      | Hollingborn ..... | 0 37 E.   | 51 15      |
| Hadley, Suffolk ..            | 1 6 E.   | 52 10      | Holm Lacey ....   | 2 32 W.   | 52 4       |
| Hadley, Middlesex             | 0 7 W.   | 51 36      | Holyhead .....    | 4 40      | 53 40      |
| Hagley .....                  | 2 30     | 52 25      | Holy Island ..... | 1 34      | 55 40      |
| Haigh .....                   | 2 34     | 52 34      | Holywell .....    | 3 21      | 53 23      |
| Hales Owen .....              | 2 25     | 52 28      | Honiton .....     | 3 12      | 50 45      |
| Halifax .....                 | 1 45     | 53 45      | Horncastle .....  | 0 10      | 53 11      |
| Ham, East .....               | 0 4      | 51 32      | Horsham .....     | 0 20      | 51 4       |
| Hammersmith ...               | 0 5      | 51 30      | Horton, Kent ...  | 1 5 E.    | 51 20      |
| Hampstead .....               | 0 4      | 51 25      | Horton, North-}   | 0 45 W.   | 52 15      |
| Hampton .....                 | 0 10     | 51 28      | amptonshire. }    |           |            |
| Handsworth .....              | 1 50     | 52 40      | Hounslow .....    | 0 8       | 51 28      |
| Hanley .....                  | 2 5      | 52 3       | Huddersfield .... | 1 40      | 53 40      |
| Hanwell .....                 | 0 9      | 52 34      | Hull .....        | 0 14      | 53 45      |
| Harbledown .....              | 1 0 E.   | 51 12      | Hungerford .....  | 1 28      | 51 23      |
| Harborough ....               | 0 56 W.  | 52 20      | Huntingdon ....   | 0 5       | 52 17      |
| Hardingstone ....             | 0 50     | 53 14      | Hurley .....      | 0 29 E.   | 53 5       |
| Harlech .....                 | 4 6      | 52 14      | Hursley .....     | 1 20 W.   | 51 4       |
| Harley .....                  | 1 3      | 55 6       | Hurst Castle .... | 1 15      | 51 5       |
| Harrowgate .....              | 1 38     | 52 58      | Hurworth .....    | 1 22      | 54 30      |
| Harrow on the }<br>Hill ..... | 0 9      | 51 34      | Jarrow .....      | 1 25      | 55 3       |
| Hartland .....                | 4 38     | 51 0       | Ightham .....     | 0 32 E.   | 51 15      |
| Hartlebury .....              | 2 37     | 52 22      | Ilchester .....   | 2 37 W.   | 50 56      |
| Hartlepool .....              | 1 4      | 54 47      | Ilfracombe .....  | 4 5       | 51 14      |
| Hartley .....                 | 1 3      | 55 6       | Illogan .....     | 5 2       | 50 20      |
| Hartshill .....               | 1 30     | 52 36      | Ilminster .....   | 2 58      | 50 53      |
| Hartwell .....                | 0 52     | 51 48      | Ipswich .....     | 1 16 E.   | 52 8       |
| Harwich .....                 | 1 13 E.  | 51 56      | Iron Acton .....  | 2 22 W.   | 51 30      |
| Haslington .....              | 2 40 W.  | 53 40      | Islington .....   | 0 0       | 51 32      |
| Hastings .....                | 0 41     | 50 52      | Islip .....       | 1 5       | 51 50      |
| Hatfield .....                | 0 4      | 51 48      | Ives St. ....     | 5 30      | 50 18      |
| Haverfordwest ...             | 5 0      | 51 50      | Ives .....        | 0 20      | 52 20      |
| Haverhill .....               | 0 22     | 52 6       | Ivybridge .....   | 4 17      | 50 22      |
| Havering Bower..              | 0 12 E.  | 51 34      | Kelsey .....      | 0 25      | 52 30      |
| Hawarden .....                | 3 10 W.  | 53 9       | Kempsey .....     | 2 0       | 52 6       |
| Hawkehurst ....               | 0 29 E.  | 51 1       | Kendal .....      | 2 25      | 54 14      |
| Hay .....                     | 3 3 W.   | 52 3       | Kenelworth .....  | 1 30      | 52 23      |
| Hayes .....                   | 0 8 E.   | 51 26      | Kensington .....  | 0 2       | 51 30      |
| Heathfield .....              | 0 16     | 50 56      | Kersal .....      | 2 18      | 53 30      |
| Helen's, St. Lan- }           | 2 42 W.  | 53 25      | Keswick .....     | 3 16      | 34 35      |
| cashire .....                 |          |            | Kettering .....   | 0 40      | 52 20      |
| Helen's, St. Isle }           | 1 5      | 50 43      | Kew .....         | 0 15      | 51 28      |
| of Wight .....                |          |            | Keynton .....     | 1 30      | 52 10      |
| Helmesley .....               | 0 58     | 54 20      | Kidderminster ... | 2 18      | 52 28      |
| Helston .....                 | 5 15     | 50 2       | Kidwelly .....    | 4 20      | 52 44      |
| Hemel Hempstead               | 0 28 E.  | 51 48      | Kilgarren .....   | 4 37      | 52 9       |
| Hendlip .....                 | 2 35 W.  | 52 15      | Kimbolton .....   | 0 18      | 52 15      |
| Hendley in Arden.             | 1 45     | 52 18      | King's Langley .. | 0 15      | 51 46      |
| Henley .....                  | 0 50     | 51 33      | Kingston .....    | 0 12      | 51 27      |
| Hereford .....                | 2 35     | 52 5       | Kirby Moorside..  | 1 15      | 54 5       |
| Hertford .....                | 0 1 E.   | 55 3       | Kirby Stephen ... | 2 20      | 54 26      |
| Heston .....                  | 0 8 W.   | 51 28      | Kirkhale .....    | 2 18      | 55 10      |
| Hever .....                   | 0 8 E.   | 51 11      | Kirklees .....    | 1 40      | 53 42      |
| Hexham .....                  | 2 1 W.   | 53 3       | Kirklington ..... | 3 18      | 54 52      |
| Higham Ferrers..              | 0 40     | 52 19      | Kirkoswald .....  | 2 25      | 54 40      |
| Highgate .....                | 0 3      | 51 33      | Knaresborough ..  | 1 23      | 54 0       |
|                               |          |            | Knaith .....      | 0 36      | 52 30      |



|                    |           |            |                                 |           |            |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Knighton .....     | 2° 38' W. | 52° 19' N. | Margate .....                   | 1° 28' E. | 51° 24' N. |
| Kuipe .....        | 2 45      | 54 14      | Marlborough .....               | 1 26 W.   | 51 28      |
| Knole .....        | 2 3       | 51 2       | Marlow .....                    | 0 45      | 51 35      |
| Lancaster .....    | 2 44      | 54 0       | Marshfield .....                | 2 21      | 51 31      |
| Landaff .....      | 3 10      | 51 24      | Masborough .....                | 1 7       | 53 42      |
| Languard Fort ...  | 1 20 E.   | 51 58      | Matlock .....                   | 1 28      | 53 10      |
| Land's-End .....   | 5 38 W.   | 50 2       | Mayfield .....                  | 0 15 E.   | 51 0       |
| Langton .....      | 0 15      | 53 10      | Melcombe .....                  | 2 40      | 50 37      |
| Lansdown .....     | 2 35      | 51 24      | Melin Gruffyth ...              | 3 12 W.   | 51 33      |
| Latham House ..    | 2 50      | 53 34      | Melton Mowbray                  | 0 50      | 52 48      |
| Lavenham .....     | 0 51 E.   | 52 39      | Mersey Island ....              | 1 0 E.    | 51 43      |
| Laver High .....   | 0 15      | 51 42      | Merthyr .....                   | 3 48 W.   | 51 48      |
| Launceston .....   | 4 35 W.   | 50 40      | Merton .....                    | 0 7       | 51 10      |
| Leachlade .....    | 1 40      | 51 42      | Methwold .....                  | 0 30 E.   | 42 31      |
| Leatherhead .....  | 0 17      | 51 18      | Mickleton .....                 | 2 15 W.   | 51 52      |
| Ledbury .....      | 2 20      | 52 6       | Middleham .....                 | 1 35      | 54 32      |
| Lee .....          | 0 5 E.    | 51 30      | Middleton .....                 | 1 45      | 52 1       |
| Leeds .....        | 1 29 W.   | 53 48      | Mileham .....                   | 1 0       | 52 40      |
| Leicester .....    | 1 3       | 52 38      | Milford-haven ....              | 4 50      | 51 40      |
| Leigh (Abbot's) .. | 2 0       | 52 9       | Milston .....                   | 1 50      | 51 8       |
| Leigh .....        | 0 35 E.   | 51 43      | Milthorpe .....                 | 2 40      | 54 12      |
| Leominster .....   | 2 36 W.   | 52 20      | Milton, Kent ....               | 0 52 E.   | 51 22      |
| Leskeard .....     | 4 36      | 50 27      | Milton, West-<br>moreland ..... | 2 26 W.   | 54 15      |
| Lestwithiel .....  | 4 33      | 50 25      | Minching Hampton                | 2 16      | 51 53      |
| Lewes .....        | 0 0       | 50 55      | Minehead .....                  | 3 34      | 51 12      |
| Litchfield .....   | 1 44      | 52 44      | Monington .....                 | 3 0       | 52 0       |
| Lincoln .....      | 0 25      | 53 15      | Monmouth .....                  | 2 46      | 51 49      |
| Lindley .....      | 1 17      | 52 39      | Morpeth .....                   | 1 28      | 55 18      |
| Liverpool .....    | 2 54      | 53 23      | Mortimer's Cross                | 2 35      | 52 4       |
| Lizard .....       | 5 15      | 49 50      | Mortlake .....                  | 0 8       | 51 28      |
| Llanberts .....    | 4 24      | 53 4       | Mountsbay .....                 | 5 20      | 50 7       |
| Llandcarvan ....   | 3 23      | 51 21      | Namptwich .....                 | 2 25      | 53 6       |
| Llandilowr .....   | 4 5       | 51 46      | Naseby .....                    | 0 55      | 52 24      |
| Llangunnor .....   | 4 25      | 51 44      | Neath .....                     | 3 47      | 51 37      |
| Llanidan .....     | 4 35      | 53 6       | Neot's, St. ....                | 0 30      | 52 7       |
| Llanrhardr .....   | 3 29      | 52 57      | Netherwood .....                | 2 28      | 52 12      |
| Llangharne .....   | 4 25      | 51 50      | Nevil's Cross ....              | 1 27      | 54 50      |
| Llanrwst .....     | 3 50      | 53 5       | Newark .....                    | 0 45      | 53 43      |
| Loudon .....       | 0 0       | 51 30      | Newburn .....                   | 1 28      | 55 4       |
| Longtown .....     | 2 50      | 55 8       | Newcastle .....                 | 2 2       | 52 12      |
| Looe .....         | 4 30      | 50 20      | Newcastle upon<br>Tyne .....    | 1 27      | 55 3       |
| Loughborough ..    | 1 12      | 52 47      | New Chapel .....                | 2 2       | 52 14      |
| Lowestoft .....    | 1 55 E.   | 52 35      | Newmarket .....                 | 0 25 E.   | 52 10      |
| Ludlow .....       | 2 43 W.   | 52 23      | Newport .....                   | 1 15 W.   | 50 40      |
| Luton .....        | 0 30      | 51 50      | Newport Pagnel ..               | 0 43      | 52 4       |
| Lutterworth .....  | 1 10      | 52 26      | Newsham .....                   | 1 25      | 54 32      |
| Lutton .....       | 0 14      | 52 52      | Newton .....                    | 1 5       | 52 12      |
| Lyme .....         | 3 0       | 50 40      | Norham .....                    | 1 46      | 55 40      |
| Lymington .....    | 1 42      | 50 45      | Normanton .....                 | 0 46      | 52 38      |
| Lyndon .....       | 0 46      | 52 38      | Northallerton ....              | 1 20      | 54 23      |
| Lynn .....         | 0 28 E.   | 52 45      | Northampton ....                | 1 11      | 52 11      |
| Macclesfield ..... | 2 17 W.   | 53 15      | Northwich .....                 | 2 36      | 53 16      |
| Machynleth .....   | 3 50      | 52 25      | Northwold .....                 | 0 30 E.   | 52 35      |
| Maiden Bradley ..  | 2 20      | 51 10      | Norton .....                    | 1 10 W.   | 52 35      |
| Maidenhead .....   | 0 33      | 51 31      | Norwich .....                   | 1 20 E.   | 52 40      |
| Maidstone .....    | 0 38 E.   | 51 20      | Nottingham .....                | 1 10 W.   | 52 30      |
| Malden .....       | 0 41      | 51 46      | Nuneaton .....                  | 1 25      | 52 36      |
| Malmsbury .....    | 2 0 W.    | 51 34      | Nuneham .....                   | 1 10      | 52 30      |
| Manchester .....   | 2 8       | 53 30      | Oakham .....                    | 0 46      | 52 42      |
| Mansfield .....    | 1 9       | 53 10      | Oakhampton ....                 | 4 0       | 50 43      |
| Marcle, or Marcley | 2 55      | 52 4       |                                 |           |            |
| Marden .....       | 0 39 E.   | 51 32      |                                 |           |            |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

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|                    |          |           |                     |          |           |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| Oates .....        | 0°51' E. | 52°39' N. | Sevenoaks .....     | 0°48' E. | 51°20' N. |
| Odcombe .....      | 2 37 W.  | 50 54     | Shaftesbury .....   | 2 20 W.  | 51 0      |
| Odiham .....       | 0 56     | 51 18     | Sharpham Park..     | 2 40     | 51 20     |
| Orford .....       | 1 31     | 52 16     | Sheen .....         | 0 13     | 51 17     |
| Ormskirk .....     | 2 50     | 53 31     | Sheerness .....     | 0 48 E.  | 51 25     |
| Oswestry .....     | 3 6      | 52 54     | Sheffield.....      | 1 29 W.  | 53 20     |
| Otham .....        | 0 38 E.  | 51 16     | Shields .....       | 1 12     | 55 4      |
| Oundle .....       | 0 30 W.  | 51 45     | Shelford .....      | 0 45     | 53 0      |
| Padstow.....       | 4 45     | 50 42     | Shelton .....       | 2 0      | 53 0      |
| Painswick .....    | 2 18     | 51 46     | Shepperton.....     | 0 12     | 51 20     |
| Pancras .....      | 0 3      | 51 32     | Shepton Mallet..    | 2 30     | 51 9      |
| Pembroke .....     | 4 55     | 51 43     | Sherborne .....     | 2 41     | 50 54     |
| Pendeen.....       | 4 42     | 50 50     | Shiplake.....       | 0 46     | 51 35     |
| Penkeuel.....      | 5 0      | 50 15     | Shireborne .....    | 1 45     | 51 50     |
| Penryn .....       | 4 59     | 53 12     | Shooter's Hill....  | 0 6 E.   | 51 26     |
| Penzance .....     | 5 35     | 50 11     | Shoreham .....      | 0 15     | 50 54     |
| Penshurst .....    | 0 09     | 0 0       | Shrewsbury .....    | 2 41 W.  | 52 43     |
| Pepingstraw .....  | 0 38 E.  | 51 16     | Shugborough....     | 2 0      | 52 48     |
| Pershore .....     | 2 0 W.   | 52 4      | Sibthorpe .....     | 0 45     | 52 40     |
| Peterborough....   | 0 10     | 52 25     | Sidmouth .....      | 3 15     | 50 38     |
| Petersfield .....  | 0 54     | 50 59     | Siffriveness .....  | 0 5      | 51 52     |
| Pevensey .....     | 0 29 E.  | 50 49     | Siston.....         | 2 16     | 51 50     |
| Pontefract .....   | 1 18 W.  | 53 42     | Sittingbourne ...   | 0 48 E.  | 51 19     |
| Pontypool .....    | 3 6      | 51 42     | Somerby.....        | 1 4 W.   | 52 40     |
| Poole .....        | 2 0      | 50 41     | Southampton....     | 1 26     | 50 55     |
| Porchester .....   | 1 0      | 50 50     | Southwark .....     | 0 0      | 51 29     |
| Porlock .....      | 3 44     | 51 11     | Southwold .....     | 1 54 E.  | 52 24     |
| Portland .....     | 2 38     | 50 30     | Sowerby .....       | 1 48 W.  | 53 48     |
| Portsmouth .....   | 1 7      | 50 47     | Spalding .....      | 0 2      | 52 45     |
| Potheridge .....   | 4 10     | 50 58     | Spithead.....       | 1 0      | 50 46     |
| Prescot .....      | 2 44     | 53 28     | Stafford .....      | 2 4      | 52 48     |
| Preston .....      | 2 53     | 53 46     | Staines .....       | 0 13     | 51 29     |
| Putney .....       | 0 12     | 51 18     | Stamford .....      | 0 31     | 52 42     |
| Queenborough ...   | 0 45 E.  | 51 25     | Stanmore .....      | 0 7      | 51 37     |
| Radnor .....       | 2 45 W.  | 52 10     | Stanton .....       | 2 30     | 51 20     |
| Ragland.....       | 2 50     | 51 49     | Stilton .....       | 0 13     | 52 27     |
| Ramsgate .....     | 1 30 E.  | 51 22     | Stockton.....       | 1 6      | 54 38     |
| Ravenglass .....   | 3 30 W.  | 54 20     | Stoke Goldington    | 0 55     | 52 20     |
| Ravenhead.....     | 2 44     | 53 28     | Stoke Poges ....    | 0 20     | 51 40     |
| Ravenspur.....     | 0 10     | 53 45     | Stoneham .....      | 1 26     | 50 53     |
| Reading .....      | 0 52     | 51 28     | Stonehenge .....    | 1 42     | 51 3      |
| Reculver.....      | 1 11 E.  | 51 23     | Stourbridge .....   | 2 0      | 52 32     |
| Richmond, Surrey   | 0 9 W.   | 50 54     | Stow .....          | 1 0      | 52 0      |
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| Rippon .....       | 1 20     | 54 11     | Stow Qui .....      | 0 24     | 52 22     |
| Rochdale .....     | 2 8      | 53 26     | Stratford.....      | 0 3      | 51 30     |
| Ropesley .....     | 0 38 E.  | 52 46     | Stratford upon Avon | 1 37 W.  | 52 12     |
| Ross .....         | 2 25 W.  | 51 56     | Strensham .....     | 2 5      | 52 8      |
| Rotherham.....     | 1 7      | 53 20     | Stroud .....        | 2 8      | 51 42     |
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| Sandgate .....     | 1 10 E.  | 51 15     | Sunderland .....    | 1 14     | 54 56     |
| Sandhurst .....    | 0 46 W.  | 51 18     | Swaffham .....      | 0 46 E.  | 52 42     |
| Sandown .....      | 1 18 E.  | 51 15     | Swansey .....       | 4 0 W.   | 51 38     |
| Sandridge .....    | 3 46 W.  | 50 23     | Tadcaster .....     | 1 12     | 53 52     |
| Sandwich .....     | 1 25 E.  | 51 18     | Tame .....          | 0 27     | 51 43     |
| Sarum.....         | 1 42 W.  | 51 6      | Tamworth .....      | 1 41     | 52 38     |
| Scarborough ....   | 0 15     | 54 18     | Tavistock .....     | 4 12     | 50 35     |
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| Thoresby .....     | 0 55 W.   | 53 14      | Weyhill .....     | 1 22      | 51 12      |
| Thurlstone .....   | 1 30      | 53 25      | Weymouth .....    | 2 27      | 50 38      |
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| Tilbury Fort ..... | 0 28 E.   | 51 28      | Whitehaven .....  | 3 34      | 54 36      |
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| Tunstead .....     | 1 47 W.   | 53 18      | Windford Eagle..  | 2 30      | 50 43      |
| Tutbury .....      | 1 40      | 52 45      | Winton .....      | 3 0       | 54 33      |
| Twickenham .....   | 0 8       | 51 27      | Wirksworth .....  | 1 30      | 53 6       |
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| Utoxeter .....     | 1 50 W.   | 53 10      | Wolverhampton..   | 2 0       | 52 47      |
| Uxbridge .....     | 0 23      | 51 31      | Woodborough ...   | 1 8       | 53 4       |
| Wakefield .....    | 1 28      | 53 41      | Woodstock .....   | 1 15      | 51 52      |
| Walden .....       | 0 20 E.   | 52 4       | Woolsthorpe ....  | 0 37      | 53 0       |
| Waltham Abbey..    | 0 3 W.    | 51 27      | Woolwich .....    | 0 10 E.   | 51 30      |
| Waltham .....      | 1 20      | 51 4       | Worcester .....   | 2 0 W.    | 52 9       |
| Wantage .....      | 1 16      | 51 3       | Workington .....  | 3 35      | 54 40      |
| Ware .....         | 0 3 E.    | 51 50      | Worsley .....     | 2 8       | 53 30      |
| Wareham .....      | 2 16 W.   | 50 43      | Wotton .....      | 0 15      | 51 17      |
| Warminster .....   | 2 4       | 51 12      | Woverley .....    | 2 10      | 52 10      |
| Warrington .....   | 2 45      | 53 23      | Wraysbury .....   | 0 32      | 51 31      |
| Warwick .....      | 1 30      | 52 18      | Wrexham .....     | 3 10      | 53 2       |
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| Wattlesfield ..... | 0 55 E.   | 52 23      | Wycomb .....      | 0 33      | 51 38      |
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| Welshpool .....    | 3 5       | 52 3       | Yeovil .....      | 2 37 W.   | 50 50      |
| Welwyn .....       | 0 2 E.    | 51 50      | York .....        | 1 1       | 53 59      |
| Weobly .....       | 2 50 W.   | 52 10      | Yoxall .....      | 1 45      | 52 54      |

## IRELAND.

The places in this island are situated West from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                   |           |            |                              |           |            |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Aghrim .....      | 8° 20' W. | 53° 15' N. | Bantry .....                 | 9° 25' W. | 51° 36' N. |
| Antrim .....      | 6 6       | 54 43      | Belcon .....                 | 8 6       | 54 7       |
| Arigna .....      | 8 10      | 54 15      | Belfast .....                | 5 52      | 54 46      |
| Armagh .....      | 6 34      | 54 27      | Bengore-Head ...             | 6 19      | 55 15      |
| Athlone .....     | 7 41      | 53 22      | Birr .....                   | 7 47      | 53 4       |
| Auburn .....      | 7 42      | 53 25      | Cashier .....                | 7 51      | 52 23      |
| Balla Clinch .... | 6 30      | 53 55      | Carow .....                  | 7 14      | 52 48      |
| Ballinasloe ..... | 8 8       | 53 15      | Carickfergus ....            | 5 42      | 54 48      |
| Ballyshannon .... | 8 5       | 54 34      | Carrick, on the }<br>Shannon | 7 58      | 53 53      |
| Baltimore .....   | 9 14      | 51 18      | Carrick, on the Suir         | 7 25      | 52 20      |
| Baltinglass ..... | 6 42      | 52 57      | Cashel, .....                | 8 10      | 52 26      |
| Bandon .....      | 8 41      | 51 43      |                              |           |            |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE .

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|                    |          |            |                            |           |            |
|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Castlebar .....    | 9° 8' W. | 53° 48' N. | Killaloe .....             | 8° 27' W. | 52° 50' N. |
| Cavan .....        | 7 16     | 52 0       | Killarney .....            | 9 18      | 52 0       |
| Clare .....        | 8 55     | 52 47      | Killibegs .....            | 8 26      | 54 40      |
| Clogher .....      | 7 5      | 54 25      | Killileagh .....           | 5 36      | 54 24      |
| Clonmel.....       | 7 27     | 52 14      | Kilmainham .....           | 6 7       | 53 20      |
| Coleraine .....    | 6 30     | 55 8       | Kinsale .....              | 8 26      | 51 41      |
| Coloony.....       | 8 25     | 55 12      | Larne .....                | 5 55      | 54 50      |
| Cork .....         | 8 23     | 51 54      | Leitrim .....              | 8 0       | 54 0       |
| Cranna .....       | 6 33     | 55 9       | Leixlip .....              | 6 30      | 53 21      |
| Dingle .....       | 10 7     | 52 9       | Limerick .....             | 8 34      | 52 42      |
| Donaghadee ....    | 5 24     | 54 37      | Lisburn .....              | 6 0       | 54 41      |
| Donegal.....       | 7 57     | 54 42      | Lismore.....               | 7 55      | 52 6       |
| Down .....         | 5 42     | 54 29      | Lisnegarvy .....           | 6 5       | 54 26      |
| Drogheda .....     | 6 1      | 53 52      | Londonderry....            | 7 13      | 55 4       |
| Dromore .....      | 6 4      | 54 24      | Louth .....                | 6 2       | 53 46      |
| Dublin .....       | 6 15     | 53 21      | Macroomp.....              | 8 55      | 51 50      |
| Dunmore Head..     | 10 20    | 52 6       | Man, Isle of .....         | 4 30      | 54 15      |
| Elphin .....       | 8 5      | 53 46      | Mary Gerane's }<br>House } | 10 20     | 52 6       |
| Ennis .....        | 8 54     | 52 49      | Monaghan .....             | 6 50      | 54 15      |
| Enniscorthy .....  | 6 35     | 52 32      | Newry .....                | 6 20      | 54 15      |
| Fairhead.....      | 6 2      | 55 44      | Philipstown .....          | 7 15      | 53 18      |
| Ferns .....        | 6 28     | 52 32      | Rathmines.....             | 6 6       | 53 0       |
| Fermoy .....       | 8 15     | 52 10      | Roscommon .....            | 8 8       | 53 31      |
| Galway .....       | 9 0      | 53 18      | Sligo .....                | 8 26      | 54 15      |
| Gilford .....      | 6 15     | 54 21      | Thomastown ....            | 7 10      | 52 30      |
| Hawlbowlng....     | 8 22     | 51 53      | Tralee .....               | 9 36      | 52 12      |
| Hillsborough....   | 6 0      | 54 26      | Trim .....                 | 6 48      | 53 32      |
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| Kells .....        | 6 47     | 53 42      | Wexford.....               | 6 3       | 52 16      |
| Kileren .....      | 7 10     | 52 30      | Wicklow .....              | 6 7       | 52 55      |
| Kilkenny .....     | 6 55     | 52 36      | Youghall .....             | 7 46      | 51 59      |
| Killala .....      | 9 11     | 54 15      |                            |           |            |

## FRANCE.

The places in this country are situated East and West from the Meridian of London, but they are all North from the Equator.

|                  |           |           |                  |           |            |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Abbeville .....  | 1° 55' E. | 50° 7' N. | Apt.....         | 5° 30' E. | 43° 51' N. |
| Acqs .....       | 1 0 W.    | 43 40     | Arbois .....     | 5 55      | 46 55      |
| Agen.....        | 0 44 E.   | 44 12     | Arcueil .....    | 2 25      | 48 48      |
| Agincourt .....  | 2 15      | 50 30     | Arcis .....      | 4 14      | 48 33      |
| Aigue Mortes ... | 4 14      | 43 34     | Ardres .....     | 2 0       | 50 50      |
| Aix.....         | 5 31      | 43 32     | Argentam .....   | 0 5       | 48 45      |
| Aix island ..... | 1 4 W.    | 46 5      | Arles .....      | 4 43      | 43 41      |
| Albemarle .....  | 1 50 E.   | 49 50     | Arney-le-Duc ... | 4 32      | 47 7       |
| Alby .....       | 2 18      | 43 55     | Arques .....     | 1 18      | 49 53      |
| Alderney .....   | 2 10 W.   | 49 42     | Arras .....      | 2 51      | 50 17      |
| Alençon.....     | 0 10 E.   | 48 25     | Avalon .....     | 3 4       | 47 10      |
| Amand, St. ....  | 3 35      | 50 28     | Aubenas.....     | 4 30      | 44 40      |
| Ambert .....     | 3 48      | 45 28     | Auberoche .....  | 0 45      | 45 10      |
| Ambleteuse ..... | 1 41      | 50 49     | Aubin du Cormier | 1 23 W.   | 48 15      |
| Amboise .....    | 1 0       | 47 25     | Auch .....       | 0 40 E.   | 43 38      |
| Amiens .....     | 2 27      | 49 52     | Avignon.....     | 4 55      | 43 58      |
| Andaye .....     | 1 45 W.   | 43 25     | Aumale .....     | 1 50      | 49 50      |
| Andely .....     | 1 30 E.   | 49 20     | Avranches .....  | 1 25 W.   | 48 40      |
| Angers .....     | 0 28 W.   | 47 30     | Auray .....      | 2 53      | 47 10      |
| Angoulesme ....  | 0 14 E.   | 45 29     | Aurillac .....   | 2 31 E.   | 44 45      |
| Annonay .....    | 4 35      | 45 18     | Auteuil .....    | 2 20      | 49 0       |
| Antibes .....    | 7 13      | 43 35     | Autun .....      | 4 23      | 46 57      |



|                     |           |            |                    |           |           |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Auxerre.....        | 3° 39' E. | 47° 45' N. | Chimay .....       | 4° 15' E. | 50° 4' N. |
| Bagneres de Biggore | 0 14      | 43 4       | Claude, St. ....   | 6 3       | 46 25     |
| Bagneres de Luchon  | 0 40      | 42 50      | Clermont .....     | 3 10      | 45 47     |
| Barfleur.....       | 1 16 W.   | 49 40      | Clery.....         | 1 58      | 47 54     |
| Bar sur Aube....    | 4 47 E.   | 48 14      | Cloud, St. ....    | 2 21      | 48 48     |
| Bar le Duc.....     | 5 15      | 48 47      | Cognac .....       | 0 30 W.   | 45 24     |
| Bar sur Seine....   | 4 27      | 48 7       | Colmar .....       | 7 32 E.   | 48 4      |
| Bargemont.....      | 6 40      | 43 38      | Commerci.....      | 5 34      | 48 40     |
| Bayeux .....        | 1 24 W.   | 49 16      | Compiègne.....     | 2 55      | 49 25     |
| Bayonne.....        | 1 30      | 43 29      | Coucy le Chateau   | 3 30      | 49 32     |
| Beaucaire .....     | 4 39 E.   | 43 50      | Coutance .....     | 1 22 W.   | 49 3      |
| Beauvais .....      | 2 10      | 49 26      | Coutras .....      | 0 3       | 45 4      |
| Belleisle .....     | 3 6 W.    | 47 18      | Crecy .....        | 2 0 E.    | 50 16     |
| Bennetot .....      | 0 20 E.   | 49 30      | Crosne .....       | 2 26      | 48 51     |
| Besançon .....      | 6 8       | 47 14      | Cyr, St. ....      | 2 12      | 48 48     |
| Beziers .....       | 3 30      | 43 20      | Dax.....           | 1 0 W.    | 43 41     |
| Bishuy .....        | 1 12      | 49 33      | Denain .....       | 3 33 E.   | 50 20     |
| Blaye .....         | 0 40 W.   | 45 10      | Denys, St. ....    | 2 28      | 48 54     |
| Blois .....         | 1 25 E.   | 47 35      | Dieppe .....       | 9         | 49 55     |
| Bort .....          | 2 28      | 45 28      | Dieu le Fit .....  | 4         | 44 30     |
| Bouillon.....       | 5 2       | 49 48      | Dieuze .....       | 50        | 48 53     |
| Boulogne .....      | 1 42      | 50 40      | Digne.....         | 6 12      | 44 10     |
| Bourbon.....        | 3 5       | 46 45      | Dijon .....        | 5 7       | 47 19     |
| Bourdeaux.....      | 0 30 W.   | 44 50      | Dinan.....         | 1 57 W.   | 48 23     |
| Bourg.....          | 5 18 E.   | 46 12      | Dinant .....       | 4 59 E.   | 50 16     |
| Bourganeuf .....    | 1 39      | 45 59      | Dixmude .....      | 3 0       | 51 2      |
| Bourges .....       | 2 28      | 47 5       | Domremy .....      | 5 50      | 48 30     |
| Brantome.....       | 0 42      | 45 22      | Douay .....        | 3 10      | 50 22     |
| Brenneville.....    | 3 30      | 49 30      | Dourdan .....      | 2 10      | 48 35     |
| Brest .....         | 4 26 W.   | 48 23      | Dranguignan .....  | 6 33      | 44 32     |
| Bretigny.....       | 1 36 E.   | 48 30      | Dreux.....         | 1 26      | 48 44     |
| Briançon .....      | 6 35      | 44 46      | Epernay.....       | 4 9       | 49 5      |
| Caen .....          | 0 22 W.   | 49 11      | Eughein.....       | 3 16      | 50 30     |
| Cahors .....        | 1 32 E.   | 44 27      | Epinal .....       | 6 35      | 48 20     |
| Calais.....         | 1 56      | 50 58      | Ermeçonville....   | 2 25      | 48 50     |
| Cancalle.....       | 1 52 W.   | 48 45      | Espalion.....      | 2 50      | 44 30     |
| Cannes .....        | 7 3 E.    | 43 31      | Eampes.....        | 2 10      | 43 30     |
| Carcassone.....     | 2 25      | 43 14      | Etienne .....      | 4 30      | 45 22     |
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| Cette .....         | 3 47      | 43 14      | Fayence.....       | 6 34 E.   | 44 34     |
| Chalons sur Marne   | 4 27      | 48 57      | Fecamp .....       | 0 23      | 49 37     |
| Chalons sur Saone   | 4 57      | 46 47      | Ferté Milon ....   | 3 12      | 40 10     |
| Chalus .....        | 1 0       | 45 40      | Feuillans .....    | 1 22      | 43 36     |
| Chambery.....       | 5 58      | 45 38      | Fleche.....        | 0 3 W.    | 47 39     |
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| Chantersier .....   | 6 20      | 44 13      | Foix .....         | 1 32      | 43 0      |
| Chantilly .....     | 2 36      | 49 11      | Fontainebleau ...  | 2 47      | 48 25     |
| Charité .....       | 3 8       | 47 10      | Fontaine Française | 5 22      | 47 31     |
| Chartres.....       | 1 34      | 48 27      | Fontarabia.....    | 1 45 W.   | 43 20     |
| Chartreuse.....     | 5 50      | 45 14      | Fontenai le Compte | 0 48      | 46 30     |
| Chateau Thierry     | 3 33      | 49 2       | Fontevrault .....  | 0 11 E.   | 47 10     |
| Châtellerault ....  | 0 42      | 46 51      | Frejus.....        | 6 50      | 43 26     |
| Chatenai.....       | 2 28      | 48 50      | Fromenteau .....   | 1 0 W.    | 47 4      |
| Chatillon.....      | 3 2       | 47 50      | Frontigniac .....  | 3 48      | 43 30     |
| Chaumont .....      | 5 9       | 48 8       | Gabian .....       | 3 20 E.   | 43 30     |
| Cherbourg .....     | 1 33 W.   | 49 38      | Gaillac .....      | 1 58      | 43 52     |



|                    |           |            |                    |           |            |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Gap .....          | 6° 10' W. | 44° 34' N. | Limoux .....       | 2° 16' E. | 43° 40' N. |
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| Gembloux .....     | 4 33      | 50 34      | Lisieux .....      | 0 19      | 49 9       |
| Geneva .....       | 6 5       | 46 12      | Lisle .....        | 3 9       | 50 38      |
| Gerberoy .....     | 1 57      | 49 32      | Loches .....       | 1 2       | 47 10      |
| Germain, St. ....  | 2 15      | 48 52      | Longwy .....       | 5 58      | 49 30      |
| Gevrey .....       | 5 8       | 47 20      | Lons le Saunier... | 5 45      | 46 36      |
| Gex .....          | 6 1       | 46 20      | Louviers .....     | 1 15      | 49 10      |
| Gisors .....       | 2 0       | 49 20      | Luneville .....    | 6 35      | 48 36      |
| Gobin, St. ....    | 3 20      | 49 40      | Lyons .....        | 4 55      | 46 20      |
| Gonesse .....      | 2 30      | 48 58      | Macon .....        | 4 55      | 46 40      |
| Granville .....    | 1 35      | 48 50      | Maestricht .....   | 5 41      | 50 52      |
| Grasse .....       | 6 59 E.   | 43 39      | Macquelone .....   | 3 58      | 43 30      |
| Gravelins .....    | 2 13      | 50 59      | Maintenon .....    | 1 36      | 48 31      |
| Grenoble .....     | 5 49      | 45 12      | Maixent .....      | 0 2 W.    | 46 25      |
| Greze .....        | 2 50      | 48 20      | Malmedy .....      | 6 7 E.    | 51 27      |
| Grignan .....      | 4 42      | 44 26      | Malo, St. ....     | 1 57 W.   | 48 39      |
| Gueret .....       | 2 0       | 46 10      | Malplaquet .....   | 3 50 E.   | 50 18      |
| Guernsey .....     | 2 40 W.   | 49 30      | Mans .....         | 0 0       | 48 0       |
| Guinegate .....    | 2 18 E.   | 50 50      | Mantes .....       | 1 51      | 49 1       |
| Guisse .....       | 3 42      | 49 55      | Marennnes .....    | 0 49 W.   | 46 15      |
| Haguenan .....     | 8 57      | 48 48      | Marguerite .....   | 7 8 E.    | 43 30      |
| Ham .....          | 3 6       | 49 45      | Marly .....        | 2 15      | 48 51      |
| Harfleur .....     | 0 19      | 49 30      | Marseilles .....   | 5 27      | 43 18      |
| Havre de Grace..   | 0 11      | 49 29      | Martel .....       | 1 40      | 44 54      |
| Haye .....         | 0 56      | 46 56      | Martigues .....    | 5 5       | 43 20      |
| Helier, St. ....   | 1 58 W.   | 49 18      | Maubeuge .....     | 4 5       | 50 15      |
| Hennebon .....     | 3 4       | 47 50      | Maubuisson .....   | 2 7       | 49 3       |
| Hieres Isles ..... | 6 30 E.   | 43 0       | Mauriac .....      | 2 20      | 45 10      |
| Hogue, Cape la..   | 1 52 W.   | 49 45      | Maximin .....      | 5 54      | 43 30      |
| Huy .....          | 5 15 E.   | 30 31      | Mayenne .....      | 0 32 W.   | 48 14      |
| Hypolite, St. .... | 4 0       | 43 55      | Meaux .....        | 2 58 E.   | 48 58      |
| Janville .....     | 1 58      | 48 10      | Mehun .....        | 2 17      | 47 10      |
| Jargeau .....      | 2 9       | 47 50      | Melun .....        | 2 35      | 48 30      |
| Jarnac .....       | 0 4 W.    | 45 43      | Mende .....        | 3 35      | 44 51      |
| Jean d'Angeli .... | 0 28      | 45 49      | Meneshould .....   | 4 59      | 49 2       |
| Jean de Luz .....  | 1 30      | 43 23      | Metz .....         | 6 16      | 49 7       |
| Jersey .....       | 1 58      | 49 18      | Mezieres .....     | 4 47      | 49 46      |
| Joigni .....       | 3 36      | 48 0       | Mezin .....        | 0 20      | 44 10      |
| Joinville .....    | 5 15      | 48 20      | Moissac .....      | 1 10      | 44 6       |
| Isigni .....       | 0 59      | 49 20      | Montcallier .....  | 7 40      | 44 58      |
| Issoire .....      | 3 15 E.   | 45 34      | Montaigne .....    | 1 30      | 45 0       |
| Is-sur-Tille ..... | 5 12      | 47 30      | Montaigret .....   | 1 6       | 44 20      |
| Issoudun .....     | 2 6       | 46 56      | Montargis .....    | 2 53      | 48 0       |
| Issy .....         | 2 26      | 48 52      | Montauban .....    | 1 35      | 44 2       |
| Jumigge .....      | 0 55      | 49 24      | Montbard .....     | 4 30      | 37 30      |
| Ivry .....         | 1 28 W.   | 48 54      | Montereau .....    | 3 3       | 48 22      |
| Lambale .....      | 2 21 E.   | 48 27      | Montfort .....     | 1 55      | 48 45      |
| Lambesc .....      | 5 27      | 43 32      | Montmedi .....     | 5 26      | 49 28      |
| Landrecy .....     | 3 45      | 50 7       | Montmiriel .....   | 3 45      | 48 52      |
| Langets .....      | 0 30      | 47 19      | Montpellier .....  | 3 58      | 43 47      |
| Langres .....      | 5 19      | 47 52      | Montpensier .....  | 3 15      | 45 58      |
| Lanion .....       | 3 20 W.   | 48 44      | Mont St. Michael   | 1 27 W.   | 48 38      |
| Laon .....         | 3 42 E.   | 49 34      | Morlaix .....      | 3 46      | 48 33      |
| Laval .....        | 0 42 W.   | 48 7       | Moulins .....      | 3 25 E.   | 46 34      |
| Leonard-le-Noblet  | 1 32 E.   | 45 54      | Moustiers .....    | 6 28      | 43 38      |
| Lespare .....      | 0 50 W.   | 45 19      | Mulhausen .....    | 7 24      | 47 48      |
| Leugne .....       | 6 30 E.   | 47 37      | Muret .....        | 1 25      | 43 27      |
| Leulingham .....   | 1 54      | 50 56      | Nanci .....        | 6 17      | 48 41      |
| Limoges .....      | 1 20      | 45 50      | Nantes .....       | 1 46 W.   | 47 13      |



|                     |           |           |                    |           |            |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Nay .....           | 0° 10' W. | 43° 6' N. | Saint Brieux ..... | 2° 38' W. | 48° 31' N. |
| Narbonne .....      | 3 6 E.    | 43 11     | Saint Geniez ..... | 2 35 E.   | 44 28      |
| Nerac .....         | 0 13      | 44 2      | St. Jean d'Angeli  | 0 28 W.   | 45 49      |
| Neufchatel .....    | 7 50      | 48 29     | Salins .....       | 2 38 E.   | 48 31      |
| Nevers .....        | 3 14      | 46 59     | Salon .....        | 5 20      | 43 40      |
| Neuville .....      | 2 5       | 49 30     | Sancerre .....     | 3 0       | 47 17      |
| Niort .....         | 0 33 W.   | 46 20     | Saulieu .....      | 6 22      | 47 16      |
| Nismes .....        | 4 26 E.   | 43 21     | Saumur .....       | 0 4       | 47 16      |
| Nogent Roullebois   | 0 55      | 48 17     | Schellestadt ..... | 6 40      | 48 16      |
| Nogent sur Seine    | 5 39      | 46 10     | Sedan .....        | 5 2       | 49 42      |
| Noirmotier .....    | 2 9 W.    | 46 58     | Sellices .....     | 4 1       | 48 28      |
| Noyon .....         | 3 6 E.    | 49 35     | Semur .....        | 4 23      | 47 28      |
| Nuitz .....         | 4 58      | 47 10     | Sens .....         | 3 22      | 48 12      |
| Oleron .....        | 1 12 W.   | 45 46     | Sisteron .....     | 6 1       | 44 11      |
| Orient .....        | 3 16      | 47 45     | Soissons .....     | 3 24      | 49 23      |
| Orleans .....       | 2 0 E.    | 47 54     | Sorbonne .....     | 3 20      | 48 14      |
| Ornans .....        | 6 18      | 47 7      | Soulage .....      | 3 7       | 43 12      |
| Paimbœuf .....      | 1 57 W.   | 47 17     | Tarascon .....     | 4 39      | 43 48      |
| Palais .....        | 3 2       | 47 18     | Tarbes .....       | 0 3       | 43 14      |
| Paris .....         | 2 25 E.   | 48 51     | Terrouen .....     | 2 18      | 50 50      |
| Patay .....         | 1 48      | 48 5      | Thiers .....       | 3 38      | 45 51      |
| Pequigny .....      | 2 5       | 49 58     | Tinchebray .....   | 0 30 W.   | 48 42      |
| Perigeux .....      | 0 48      | 45 15     | Tonnere .....      | 4 8 E.    | 47 51      |
| Peronne .....       | 3 2       | 49 54     | Toul .....         | 6 2       | 48 40      |
| Pethiviers .....    | 2 24      | 48 11     | Toulon .....       | 61 0      | 43 7       |
| Potiers .....       | 0 25      | 46 35     | Toulouse .....     | 1 21      | 43 35      |
| Poligny .....       | 5 47      | 46 30     | Tours .....        | 0 47      | 47 24      |
| Pont Audemer ...    | 0 37      | 49 21     | Trevoux .....      | 4 51      | 45 57      |
| Pontivy .....       | 3 2       | 48 0      | Troyes .....       | 4 10      | 48 13      |
| Pontoise .....      | 2 11      | 49 3      | Tulle .....        | 1 42      | 45 23      |
| Porquerolles .....  | 6 17      | 42 57     | Varbres .....      | 3 2       | 43 56      |
| Port Libre .....    | 3 18 W.   | 47 40     | Valence .....      | 4 52      | 44 56      |
| Provins .....       | 3 21 E.   | 48 34     | Valenciennes ..... | 3 37      | 50 21      |
| Puy .....           | 4 0       | 45 25     | Vannes .....       | 2 46 W.   | 47 39      |
| Quesnoy .....       | 3 43      | 50 15     | Varennnes .....    | 5 10 E.   | 49 15      |
| Quiberon .....      | 3 20 W.   | 47 30     | Vassi .....        | 5 4       | 48 30      |
| Quimper .....       | 4 2       | 47 58     | Vaucouleurs .....  | 5 50      | 48 33      |
| Quintin, St. ....   | 3 29 E.   | 49 50     | Vendome .....      | 1 8       | 47 50      |
| Rambervillers ..... | 6 48      | 48 21     | Verdun .....       | 5 22      | 49 9       |
| Rambouillet .....   | 1 59      | 48 38     | Versailles .....   | 2 12      | 48 48      |
| Randan .....        | 3 20      | 46 0      | Vervins .....      | 4 4       | 49 50      |
| Rennes .....        | 1 36 W.   | 48 7      | Vezelay .....      | 3 42      | 47 26      |
| Rhinburg .....      | 6 28 E.   | 51 30     | Vezoul .....       | 6 19      | 47 37      |
| Riom .....          | 3 11      | 45 53     | Vienne .....       | 4 55      | 45 31      |
| Rochfort .....      | 0 54 W.   | 46 3      | Villebon .....     | 2 0 W.    | 49 0       |
| Rochelle .....      | 0 36      | 51 23     | Vincennes .....    | 2 28 E.   | 48 50      |
| Rocroy .....        | 4 41 E.   | 49 56     | Vitri .....        | 1 8 W.    | 48 6       |
| Rodez .....         | 2 39      | 44 21     | Vouille .....      | 0 10 E.   | 46 40      |
| Romorentin .....    | 1 47      | 47 22     | Usez .....         | 4 30      | 44 5       |
| Rouen .....         | 1 10      | 49 27     | Ushant .....       | 4 58 W.   | 38 30      |
| Royan .....         | 0 57      | 45 38     | Weissemburg .....  | 8 11 E.   | 48 52      |
| Sable .....         | 0 15 W.   | 47 51     |                    |           |            |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

IV

## HOLLAND.

All the places in this country are situated East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                   |          |           |                   |          |           |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Alcamar .....     | 4° 34'E. | 52° 40'N. | Helvoetsluys .... | 3° 58'E. | 51° 45'N. |
| Amsterdam .....   | 4 40     | 52 25     | Hoorn .....       | 4 52     | 52 38     |
| Arnheim .....     | 5 20     | 52 2      | Lewarden .....    | 5 43     | 53 12     |
| Biervliet .....   | 3 33     | 51 21     | Leyden .....      | 4 20     | 52 10     |
| Briel .....       | 4 0      | 51 55     | Louvestein .....  | 4 55     | 51 40     |
| Broek .....       | 4 48     | 52 25     | Medemplic .....   | 4 58     | 52 49     |
| Brouershaven....  | 3 45     | 51 43     | Middleburgh ..... | 3 30     | 51 32     |
| Cadsand .....     | 3 15     | 51 20     | Naerden .....     | 5 15     | 52 13     |
| Camperdown ....   | 4 30     | 52 45     | Nimeguen .....    | 5 58     | 51 53     |
| Catwyck .....     | 4 22     | 52 12     | Oudewater .....   | 4 42     | 52 1      |
| Delft .....       | 4 17     | 52 4      | Ramekins .....    | 3 40     | 51 29     |
| Deventer .....    | 5 56     | 52 18     | Rotterdam .....   | 4 23     | 51 55     |
| Doesburg .....    | 6 2      | 52 2      | Ryswick .....     | 4 24     | 52 2      |
| Dort .....        | 4 48     | 51 50     | Sardam .....      | 4 35     | 52 28     |
| Edam .....        | 4 58     | 52 32     | Texel .....       | 4 40     | 53 5      |
| Enckhuysen .....  | 5 15     | 52 42     | Venlo .....       | 6 0      | 51 20     |
| Flushing .....    | 3 35     | 51 29     | Voorhoot .....    | 4 30     | 52 8      |
| Franeker .....    | 5 33     | 53 11     | Voorn Island....  | 4 10     | 51 48     |
| Gertrudenburg ... | 4 44     | 51 40     | Utrecht .....     | 4 55     | 52 7      |
| Gorcum .....      | 4 51     | 51 51     | Wachendonk ....   | 6 17     | 51 23     |
| Goree .....       | 3 50     | 51 44     | Walcheren .....   | 3 35     | 51 30     |
| Gouda .....       | 4 32     | 52 5      | Williamstadt .... | 4 30     | 51 39     |
| Groningen .....   | 6 23     | 53 10     | Winschotin .....  | 7 2      | 53 8      |
| Hague .....       | 4 20     | 52 4      | Ziriczee .....    | 4 10     | 51 36     |
| Harderwick .....  | 5 44     | 52 22     | Zuifburg .....    | 3 30     | 51 30     |
| Harlem .....      | 4 28     | 52 26     | Zutphen .....     | 6 8      | 52 10     |
| Harlingen .....   | 5 23     | 53 12     | Zwoll .....       | 6 2      | 52 33     |
| Helder .....      | 4 42     | 53 5      |                   |          |           |

## NETHERLANDS.

In this country all the places are East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                   |          |           |                  |          |           |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| Antwerp .....     | 4° 28'E. | 51° 13'N. | Fontenoy .....   | 3° 32'E. | 50° 34'N. |
| Ask .....         | 4 19     | 50 50     | Furnes .....     | 2 27     | 51 4      |
| Ath .....         | 3 42     | 50 35     | Gemappe, } ..... | 3 52     | 50 23     |
| Bassy .....       | 4 15     | 50 36     | or } .....       |          |           |
| Bergen-op-Zoom    | 4 10     | 51 27     | Jemappe } .....  |          |           |
| Bois-le-Duc ..... | 5 15     | 51 36     | Gembloux .....   | 4 33     | 50 34     |
| Bouges .....      | 4 50     | 51 25     | Ghent .....      | 3 39     | 51 3      |
| Bouvines .....    | 3 42     | 50 35     | Judoigne .....   | 4 45     | 50 42     |
| Breda .....       | 4 38     | 51 37     | Landen .....     | 4 58     | 50 41     |
| Bruges .....      | 3 5      | 51 12     | Lavelt .....     | 5 40     | 50 50     |
| Brussels .....    | 4 15     | 50 51     | Lillo .....      | 4 18     | 51 18     |
| Cambray .....     | 3 20     | 50 11     | Limburg .....    | 5 57     | 50 58     |
| Cassel .....      | 2 39     | 50 47     | Louvain .....    | 4 35     | 50 53     |
| Charleroi .....   | 4 20     | 50 20     | Luxemburg .....  | 6 10     | 49 37     |
| Chimay .....      | 4 15     | 50 3      | Maestricht ..... | 5 41     | 50 52     |
| Courtray .....    | 3 6      | 50 50     | Malines, } ..... | 4 24     | 51 2      |
| Damme .....       | 3 20     | 51 17     | or } .....       |          |           |
| Dendermonde....   | 4 10     | 51 3      | Mechlin } .....  |          |           |
| Dixmude .....     | 3 0      | 51 2      | Malplaquet ..... | 3 50     | 50 18     |
| Enghien .....     | 3 59     | 50 42     | Menin .....      | 3 9      | 50 48     |
| Fleurus .....     | 4 28     | 50 30     | Mons .....       | 3 55     | 50 27     |



|                 |           |            |                 |           |            |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Namur.....      | 4° 40' E. | 50° 29' N. | Sluys.....      | 3° 20' E. | 51° 17' N. |
| Neerwinden..... | 5 6       | 50 42      | Steenkirk ..... | 3 55      | 50 3       |
| Nieuport.....   | 2 45      | 51 7       | Tournay .....   | 3 28      | 50 35      |
| Nivelle.....    | 4 16      | 50 35      | Turnhout.....   | 5 4       | 51 22      |
| Omer, St. ....  | 2 20      | 50 45      | Val .....       | 5 40      | 50 52      |
| Ostend.....     | 2 51      | 51 14      | Vilvorden.....  | 4 20      | 50 55      |
| Oudenarde ..... | 3 33      | 50 51      | Wynendale.....  | 3 3       | 51 12      |
| Ramillies.....  | 4 45      | 50 39      | Ypres .....     | 2 48      | 50 51      |
| Rocroy.....     | 4 41      | 49 46      |                 |           |            |

## GERMANY.

All places in this country are East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                    |            |            |                                   |            |           |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Abach .....        | 11° 59' E. | 48° 53' N. | Dresden .....                     | 13° 50' E. | 51° 6' N. |
| Ahlden.....        | 9 43       | 52 25      | Dusseldorf .....                  | 6 52       | 51 12     |
| Aichstat .....     | 11 10      | 48 57      | Egra.....                         | 12 27      | 50 5      |
| Aix la Chapelle... | 6 3        | 50 48      | Ehrenbreitstein..                 | 7 11       | 50 55     |
| Alsfield.....      | 9 55       | 50 40      | Eilenburg .....                   | 12 38      | 51 27     |
| Altena .....       | 9 52       | 53 37      | Eimbech .....                     | 9 55       | 51 40     |
| Amberg .....       | 12 0       | 49 27      | Eisenach.....                     | 10 22      | 50 49     |
| Anspach .....      | 10 47      | 49 20      | Eisleben .....                    | 11 40      | 51 32     |
| Aschaffenburg....  | 9 5        | 50 0       | Elbing .....                      | 19 35      | 54 19     |
| Asperne .....      | 16 24      | 48 18      | Embden .....                      | 7 5        | 53 26     |
| Auerstadt .....    | 11 34      | 50 56      | Enzerdorf.....                    | 16 23      | 48 18     |
| Augsburg.....      | 11 4       | 48 27      | Erfurth .....                     | 11 6       | 51 0      |
| Aussig .....       | 14 0       | 50 40      | Erlang.....                       | 10 59      | 49 37     |
| Austerlitz.....    | 17 5       | 49 5       | Essen .....                       | 6 57       | 45 40     |
| Baden .....        | 8 22       | 48 48      | Fehrbillin .....                  | 12 50      | 52 53     |
| Bautzen .....      | 14 30      | 51 10      | Fleh.....                         | 13 50      | 51 0      |
| Berlin .....       | 13 26      | 52 35      | Frankfort on the }<br>Maine ..... | 8 35       | 50 7      |
| Blenheim .....     | 10 45      | 48 35      | Frankfort on the }<br>Oder .....  | 14 39      | 52 23     |
| Brandenburg ....   | 12 38      | 52 27      | Friburg .....                     | 7 57       | 48 10     |
| Bremen .....       | 8 48       | 53 6       | Friedburg, Misnia                 | 13 36      | 51 0      |
| Breslau .....      | 17 14      | 51 3       | Friedburg, Silesia                | 13 30      | 50 52     |
| Bretten .....      | 8 40       | 49 3       | Gadebusch .....                   | 11 8       | 53 45     |
| Brinn, or Brunn..  | 16 38      | 49 13      | Gartau.....                       | 10 33      | 53 13     |
| Brunswick .....    | 10 42      | 52 25      | Germersheim ....                  | 8 20       | 49 8      |
| Cassel .....       | 9 29       | 51 19      | Glatz .....                       | 16 50      | 50 25     |
| Cleves .....       | 5 50       | 51 50      | Glogaw.....                       | 16 13      | 51 40     |
| Closter Seven....  | 9 20       | 53 36      | Gluckstadt .....                  | 9 5        | 53 58     |
| Coblentz.....      | 7 32       | 50 24      | Goslar.....                       | 10 27      | 51 55     |
| Colberg .....      | 15 43      | 54 18      | Gottingen .....                   | 9 53       | 51 32     |
| Cologne .....      | 7 10       | 50 55      | Gotliben .....                    | 9 12       | 47 39     |
| Constance .....    | 9 10       | 47 38      | Gratz .....                       | 15 30      | 47 4      |
| Cosel .....        | 18 3       | 50 17      | Grindel .....                     | 9 58       | 53 30     |
| Crevelt.....       | 6 48       | 51 12      | Gripswald .....                   | 11 30      | 50 4      |
| Cruxhaven.....     | 8 30       | 54 0       | Guben .....                       | 14 42      | 51 57     |
| Cunnersdorf .....  | 14 40      | 52 24      | Guntz .....                       | 16 0       | 46 45     |
| Custrin .....      | 14 40      | 52 40      | Halberstadt.....                  | 11 24      | 52 6      |
| Czalaw.....        | 15 24      | 49 49      | Halle .....                       | 12 8       | 51 36     |
| Darmstadt .....    | 8 37       | 49 52      | Halle .....                       | 11 35      | 47 16     |
| Dessau .....       | 12 18      | 51 50      | Halleim .....                     | 13 5       | 47 37     |
| Dettingen .....    | 8 58       | 50 5       | Hamburgh .....                    | 9 38       | 53 34     |
| Dierstein.....     | 15 45      | 48 28      | Hamelen.....                      | 9 18       | 52 5      |
| Dobberan .....     | 12 10      | 54 10      |                                   |            |           |
| Doneschingen ...   | 8 20       | 48 5       |                                   |            |           |



|                     |           |           |                    |           |            |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Hanau .....         | 8° 56' E. | 50° 2' N. | Meran .....        | 11° 5' E. | 46° 39' N. |
| Hanover .....       | 10 5      | 52 25     | Minden .....       | 8 56      | 52 22      |
| Hayn .....          | 13 15     | 51 10     | Molwitz .....      | 17 14     | 50 23      |
| Heidelberg .....    | 8 48      | 49 20     | Muhlberg .....     | 13 4      | 51 32      |
| Heiligeland .....   | 8 24      | 54 12     | Munich .....       | 11 36     | 48 10      |
| Herehausen .....    | 10 5      | 52 28     | Munster .....      | 7 39      | 51 54      |
| Herforden .....     | 8 22      | 52 5      | Nauenburg .....    | 11 54     | 51 8       |
| Hernhut .....       | 14 55     | 50 40     | Neidingen .....    | 9 5       | 48 7       |
| Hertzburg .....     | 10 35     | 51 40     | Neisse .....       | 17 35     | 50 31      |
| Hochkirchen .....   | 15 0      | 51 10     | Nordlingen .....   | 10 31     | 48 49      |
| Hochstet .....      | 10 33     | 38 48     | Nuremburg .....    | 11 0      | 49 27      |
| Hockheim .....      | 8 9       | 50 0      | Oldenburg .....    | 8 15      | 53 7       |
| Horazdiowitz .....  | 13 40     | 49 40     | Olmütz .....       | 17 15     | 49 33      |
| Haradish .....      | 17 23     | 49 6      | Osnaburg .....     | 7 50      | 52 18      |
| Hubertsburg .....   | 12 50     | 51 18     | Paderborn .....    | 8 55      | 51 41      |
| Husinetz .....      | 13 50     | 49 4      | Pappenburg .....   | 7 28      | 53 0       |
| Idria .....         | 13 52     | 46 10     | Passau .....       | 13 0      | 48 34      |
| Jena .....          | 11 34     | 50 35     | Philipsburgh ..... | 8 33      | 49 12      |
| Iglaw .....         | 15 42     | 49 8      | Pilnitz .....      | 13 54     | 51 3       |
| Ingelheim .....     | 7 58      | 49 55     | Pirna .....        | 13 56     | 50 58      |
| Ingoldstadt .....   | 11 22     | 48 42     | Potsdam .....      | 13 0      | 52 24      |
| Inspruck .....      | 11 27     | 47 10     | Prague .....       | 14 45     | 50 4       |
| Ippenburen .....    | 7 48      | 52 16     | Pymont .....       | 9 20      | 51 58      |
| Kehl .....          | 7 53      | 48 34     | Pyrna .....        | 13 56     | 51 6       |
| Kiel .....          | 10 0      | 54 20     | Quedlinburg .....  | 11 20     | 51 48      |
| Knin .....          | 14 18     | 49 20     | Rain .....         | 10 52     | 48 37      |
| Kniphausen .....    | 8 0       | 52 29     | Rakonitz .....     | 13 57     | 50 5       |
| Konigsbertter ..... | 10 50     | 52 25     | Rastadt .....      | 8 14      | 48 54      |
| Koningstein .....   | 13 43     | 51 2      | Ratenau .....      | 13 0      | 52 40      |
| Kraanenburg .....   | 5 50      | 51 45     | Ratisbon .....     | 12 2      | 48 56      |
| Kuffstein .....     | 12 14     | 47 32     | Reichenau .....    | 9 4       | 47 40      |
| Iaab .....          | 16 16     | 48 39     | Rhinfeldt .....    | 7 38      | 50 0       |
| Laguna .....        | 16 20     | 38 28     | Riechenbach .....  | 16 35     | 50 35      |
| Landsburg .....     | 15 20     | 52 48     | Rosbach .....      | 13 0      | 51 8       |
| Landshut .....      | 12 5      | 48 29     | Rostock .....      | 12 15     | 54 8       |
| Laubach .....       | 14 25     | 48 24     | Rudesheim .....    | 8 5       | 49 50      |
| Leipsick .....      | 12 25     | 51 19     | Rugen .....        | 14 40     | 54 23      |
| Leitmeritz .....    | 14 15     | 50 31     | Saltzburg .....    | 13 5      | 47 37      |
| Leoben .....        | 14 55     | 47 22     | Schwobach .....    | 11 10     | 49 30      |
| Leuthen .....       | 17 4      | 51 0      | Schleitz .....     | 12 5      | 50 25      |
| Liege .....         | 5 40      | 50 37     | Schweidnitz .....  | 16 31     | 50 5       |
| Lilienthal .....    | 8 48      | 53 8      | Seltzer .....      | 8 20      | 49 55      |
| Limburgh .....      | 5 57      | 50 58     | Smalkald .....     | 10 40     | 50 47      |
| Lindau .....        | 9 41      | 47 32     | Soest .....        | 8 11      | 51 41      |
| Lintz .....         | 14 13     | 48 16     | Sohr .....         | 16 0      | 51 31      |
| Lissa .....         | 17 12     | 51 6      | Spa .....          | 5 50      | 50 30      |
| Lobau .....         | 16 0      | 48 7      | Spandaw .....      | 13 48     | 52 35      |
| Lowositz .....      | 14 50     | 50 0      | Spire .....        | 8 32      | 49 19      |
| Lubec .....         | 10 44     | 53 42     | Stade .....        | 9 17      | 53 36      |
| Lunenburg .....     | 10 31     | 53 16     | Stadtgathen .....  | 9 5       | 52 20      |
| Lutzen .....        | 12 7      | 51 25     | Stendal .....      | 12 0      | 52 40      |
| Magdeburg .....     | 11 45     | 52 11     | Stettin .....      | 14 38     | 53 30      |
| Manheim .....       | 8 30      | 49 29     | Stralsund .....    | 13 8      | 54 17      |
| Mansfield .....     | 11 41     | 51 38     | Strasburg .....    | 7 51      | 48 35      |
| Marbach .....       | 9 20      | 48 58     | Stutgard .....     | 9 10      | 48 50      |
| Maxen .....         | 13 45     | 51 6      | Tabor .....        | 14 56     | 49 23      |
| Mecklenburg .....   | 11 0      | 53 55     | Teschen .....      | 18 17     | 49 52      |
| Meissen .....       | 13 27     | 51 19     | Torgaw .....       | 13 3      | 51 34      |
| Memmingen .....     | 10 7      | 48 3      | Tratenau .....     | 16 0      | 50 30      |
| Mentz .....         | 8 12      | 49 58     | Trent .....        | 11 2      | 46 2       |



## TABLES OF

|                  |           |            |                   |            |            |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Treves .....     | 6° 41' E. | 49° 45' N. | Wolfenbottle .... | 10° 45' E. | 52° 10' N. |
| Triest .....     | 14 4      | 45 46      | Worms .....       | 8 29       | 49 38      |
| Troppau .....    | 17 54     | 49 52      | Wurtzburgh .....  | 10 13      | 49 46      |
| Tubingen .....   | 9 4       | 48 30      | Wiestrau .....    | 13 30      | 52 34      |
| Überlingen ..... | 9 10      | 47 40      | Zanten .....      | 6 3        | 50 40      |
| Verden .....     | 9 0       | 53 10      | Zell .....        | 10 12      | 52 49      |
| Vienna .....     | 16 22     | 48 12      | Zerbst .....      | 12 13      | 52 0       |
| Ulm .....        | 9 59      | 48 24      | Zittaw .....      | 15 5       | 50 59      |
| Weil .....       | 8 50      | 48 46      | Zollern .....     | 9 0        | 48 24      |
| Weimar .....     | 11 20     | 51 1       | Zorndorf .....    | 14 40      | 52 30      |
| Weinsberg .....  | 8 53      | 49 12      | Znaim .....       | 16 0       | 48 48      |
| Wittemberg ..... | 12 47     | 51 49      |                   |            |            |

## POLAND.

All the Places in this country are East of the meridian of London, and North of the Equator.

|                  |            |           |                   |            |            |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Angerburg .....  | 21° 40' E. | 54° 9' N. | Koningsberg ....  | 20° 45' E. | 54° 45' N. |
| Bocnia .....     | 20 18      | 50 0      | Lemburg .....     | 24 0       | 49 58      |
| Bressici .....   | 24 6       | 52 0      | Lesnau .....      | 25 40      | 50 40      |
| Clissau .....    | 20 30      | 50 30     | Lissa .....       | 17 12      | 51 6       |
| Cracow .....     | 19 50      | 50 10     | Macieyovitch .... | 21 43      | 51 42      |
| Culm .....       | 18 10      | 53 10     | Marienbourg ....  | 18 55      | 54 3       |
| Czestochow ..... | 19 15      | 51 0      | Marienwerder .... | 18 42      | 53 43      |
| Dantzic .....    | 18 38      | 54 22     | Memel .....       | 21 25      | 51 50      |
| Elbing .....     | 19 35      | 54 9      | Oliva .....       | 18 30      | 54 25      |
| Eylau .....      | 20 42      | 54 20     | Ostrolenka .....  | 22 0       | 52 47      |
| Franstat .....   | 16 3       | 51 48     | Posen .....       | 17 0       | 52 24      |
| Frauenburg ..... | 19 10      | 54 20     | Pillau .....      | 20 15      | 54 45      |
| Friedland .....  | 21 2       | 54 18     | Praga .....       | 21 12      | 52 14      |
| Gnesna .....     | 17 40      | 52 28     | Pultusk .....     | 21 15      | 52 40      |
| Grodno .....     | 24 15      | 53 28     | Rasimierz .....   | 17 2       | 52 20      |
| Gumbinnen .....  | 22 12      | 54 30     | Sluczk .....      | 27 44      | 53 2       |
| Halicz .....     | 24 46      | 49 5      | Thoru .....       | 18 42      | 53 6       |
| Jaroslow .....   | 22 43      | 50 40     | Villanow .....    | 21 12      | 52 15      |
| Jaworow .....    | 24 18      | 50 0      | Warsaw .....      | 21 10      | 52 14      |
| Kalisch .....    | 18 0       | 52 50     | Wielitska .....   | 20 0       | 50 5       |
| Kaminieck .....  | 26 30      | 48 55     | Wilna .....       | 23 39      | 54 38      |
| Knyssin .....    | 23 30      | 52 50     | Zborow .....      | 25 46      | 49 46      |

## SWISSERLAND.

All the places in this country are East of the meridian of London, and North of the Equator.

|                  |           |            |                  |           |            |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Aigle .....      | 6° 50' E. | 46° 20' N. | Brunnen .....    | 8° 25' E. | 46° 55' N. |
| Altdorf .....    | 8 25      | 46 55      | Burgli .....     | 8 26      | 46 53      |
| Appenzel .....   | 9 31      | 47 21      | Cappel .....     | 8 30      | 47 10      |
| Arau .....       | 7 54      | 47 23      | Chaux de Fond .. | 6 45      | 47 10      |
| Aubonne .....    | 6 13      | 46 30      | Chiavenna .....  | 9 29      | 46 19      |
| Baden .....      | 8 24      | 47 26      | Clarens .....    | 6 0       | 46 20      |
| Basil .....      | 7 34      | 47 35      | Coire .....      | 9 25      | 46 50      |
| Bern .....       | 7 50      | 46 52      | Dorneck .....    | 7 37      | 47 33      |
| Bevicux .....    | 7 11      | 46 18      | Einsiedin .....  | 3 37      | 47 4       |
| Bex .....        | 7 10      | 46 20      | Ferney .....     | 6 3       | 46 15      |
| Bienne .....     | 7 10      | 47 11      | Fluelen .....    | 8 25      | 46 56      |
| Bremgarten ..... | 8 18      | 47 16      | Friburg .....    | 6 53      | 46 48      |
| Brugg .....      | 8 8       | 47 25      | Gall, St. ....   | 9 20      | 47 26      |



# LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

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|                   |         |            |                   |         |           |
|-------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Geneva .....      | 6° 5'E. | 46° 12' N. | Naeffels .....    | 9° 6'E. | 47° 2' N. |
| Giornico .....    | 8 46    | 46 12      | Neufchatel .....  | 7 0     | 47 5      |
| Gex .....         | 6 1     | 46 20      | Orbe .....        | 6 43    | 46 49     |
| Glarus .....      | 9 1     | 46 56      | Pfeffers .....    | 9 42    | 46 50     |
| Granson .....     | 6 30    | 46 50      | Pierre, St. ....  | 7 10    | 47 11     |
| Gruti .....       | 8 25    | 46 53      | Shaffhausen ..... | 8 41    | 47 49     |
| Gruyeres .....    | 6 57    | 46 35      | Schweitz .....    | 8 30    | 46 55     |
| Hapsburg .....    | 8 8     | 47 30      | Sempach .....     | 8 0     | 47 0      |
| James, St. ....   | 7 35    | 47 36      | Sion .....        | 7 12    | 46 6      |
| Ilants .....      | 9 15    | 46 38      | Soleure .....     | 7 20    | 47 15     |
| Konigsfelden .... | 8 8     | 47 23      | Sondrio .....     | 9 47    | 46 15     |
| Kusnacht .....    | 8 20    | 46 59      | Staubach .....    | 7 45    | 46 30     |
| Lauffen .....     | 8 40    | 47 46      | Stanz .....       | 8 11    | 46 52     |
| Lausanne .....    | 6 50    | 46 31      | Tirano .....      | 9 46    | 46 12     |
| Leuk .....        | 7 39    | 46 12      | Tuffen .....      | 9 25    | 47 19     |
| Locarno .....     | 8 31    | 46 10      | Vevay .....       | 7 4     | 46 28     |
| Lucern .....      | 8 6     | 47 5       | Wildhausen .....  | 9 28    | 47 7      |
| Lugano .....      | 8 48    | 45 54      | Zoffingen .....   | 7 45    | 47 5      |
| Maurice .....     | 6 58    | 46 15      | Zug .....         | 8 16    | 47 10     |
| Morat .....       | 7 3     | 46 52      | Zurich .....      | 8 32    | 47 18     |
| Morgarten .....   | 8 26    | 47 5       |                   |         |           |

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The greater part of Spain, and the whole of Portugal, is situated West from the meridian of London, but both countries are North from the Equator.

|                   |          |           |                   |           |            |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Abrantes .....    | 8° 0' W. | 39 13' N. | Cabezon .....     | 4° 25' W. | 41° 40' N. |
| Alcaideta .....   | 3 56     | 37 40     | Caceres .....     | 5 59      | 39 10      |
| Alcala de Henares | 3 6      | 40 26     | Cadiz .....       | 6 11      | 36 31      |
| Alcazar .....     | 9 0      | 38 18     | Calahorra .....   | 2 7       | 42 18      |
| Alcobaca .....    | 9 0      | 39 30     | Calatajud .....   | 1 35      | 41 25      |
| Algemisi .....    | 0 7      | 39 10     | Calatrava .....   | 3 20      | 39 0       |
| Algeziras .....   | 5 22     | 36 14     | Calle .....       | 8 38      | 41 15      |
| Alhama .....      | 3 40     | 36 50     | Cartaxo .....     | 8 32      | 39 12      |
| Alicant .....     | 0 5      | 38 30     | Carthage .....    | 0 58      | 37 37      |
| Aljubarota .....  | 8 48     | 39 33     | Castula .....     | 3 0       | 38 4       |
| Almanza .....     | 1 5      | 38 54     | Celerico .....    | 7 20      | 41 47      |
| Almeida .....     | 6 45     | 40 48     | Cintra .....      | 9 30      | 38 46      |
| Altea .....       | 0 15     | 38 34     | Citadella .....   | 3 58      | 40 4       |
| Alva de Tormes .. | 5 30     | 41 18     | Ciudad Rodrigo .. | 6 33      | 40 52      |
| Amexial .....     | 7 16     | 38 44     | Coimbra .....     | 8 20      | 40 12      |
| Andero, St. ....  | 4 10     | 43 25     | Compostella ..... | 8 37      | 42 52      |
| Andujar .....     | 4 8      | 38 9      | Cordova .....     | 4 49      | 37 57      |
| Aranjuez .....    | 3 25     | 40 0      | Corunna .....     | 8 19      | 43 18      |
| Arens .....       | 2 0 E.   | 41 30     | Covilha .....     | 7 30      | 40 18      |
| Astorga .....     | 5 30 W.  | 42 20     | Daroca .....      | 1 24      | 41 15      |
| Aveiro .....      | 8 30     | 40 40     | Denia .....       | 0 2 E.    | 38 50      |
| Avila .....       | 0 5      | 40 45     | Ecija .....       | 5 3 W.    | 37 33      |
| Badajoz .....     | 6 50     | 38 49     | Elche .....       | 0 25 E.   | 38 35      |
| Barcelona .....   | 2 13 E.  | 41 26     | Elvas .....       | 6 46 W.   | 38 48      |
| Barrosa .....     | 6 15 W.  | 36 8      | Escorial .....    | 4 10      | 40 35      |
| Batalha .....     | 8 20     | 39 40     | Estremos .....    | 7 16      | 48 44      |
| Baylen .....      | 3 40     | 38 5      | Evora .....       | 7 30      | 38 28      |
| Belem .....       | 9 6      | 38 44     | Faro .....        | 8 0       | 36 59      |
| Bilboa .....      | 3 10     | 43 12     | Ferrol .....      | 8 4       | 43 30      |
| Braga .....       | 8 9      | 41 50     | Figueras .....    | 2 50 E.   | 42 20      |
| Braganza .....    | 7 10     | 41 57     | Figuro .....      | 8 15 W.   | 39 30      |
| Brihuega .....    | 3 0      | 40 50     | Finisterre .....  | 9 17      | 42 51      |
| Burgos .....      | 3 58     | 42 28     | Fontarabia .....  | 1 45      | 43 20      |



|                    |           |            |                                   |          |            |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Fraga .....        | 0° 28' E. | 41° 46' N. | Pegnafiel .....                   | 4° 0' W. | 41° 40' N. |
| Gerona .....       | 2 35      | 42 10      | Peniche .....                     | 9 5      | 39 29      |
| Gibraltar .....    | 5 17 W.   | 36 6       | Pezo de Regua ..                  | 7 32     | 41 10      |
| Gijou .....        | 5 43      | 43 32      | Pheasant's Isle ...               | 1 52     | 43 22      |
| Granada .....      | 3 30      | 37 8       | Pinhel .....                      | 7 0      | 40 59      |
| Grao .....         | 0 5       | 39 24      | Placentia .....                   | 5 45     | 39 55      |
| Groyne .....       | 8 19      | 45 18      | Pomeferrada .....                 | 6 8      | 42 28      |
| Guadalajara .....  | 2 47      | 40 36      | Portalegre .....                  | 7 19     | 39 18      |
| Guarda .....       | 6 50      | 40 21      | Port-Mahon .....                  | 3 40 E.  | 39 50      |
| Guctaria .....     | 2 20      | 43 26      | Port St. Mary ...                 | 6 0 W.   | 36 40      |
| Jaca .....         | 0 51      | 42 29      | Reus .....                        | 1 10 E.  | 41 10      |
| Jaen .....         | 3 51      | 37 53      | Rouda .....                       | 5 12 W.  | 36 40      |
| Ildefonso .....    | 4 0       | 41 0       | Roses .....                       | 3 1 E.   | 42 16      |
| Italica .....      | 5 22      | 37 32      | Sagres .....                      | 9 0 W.   | 37 0       |
| Junquera .....     | 2 35 E.   | 42 25      | Sahagun .....                     | 6 45     | 40 0       |
| Ivica .....        | 1 10      | 39 5       | Salamanca .....                   | 5 16     | 41 8       |
| Lagos .....        | 8 53 W.   | 37 2       | San Felipe .....                  | 2 14     | 39 4       |
| Lamego .....       | 7 27      | 41 20      | Santa Fé .....                    | 6 29     | 31 50      |
| Lauro .....        | 0 15      | 39 20      | Santillana .....                  | 4 32     | 43 34      |
| Lebrixa .....      | 5 57      | 37 28      | Saragossa .....                   | 1 0      | 41 50      |
| Ledesma .....      | 6 1       | 41 0       | Sebastian .....                   | 1 56     | 43 24      |
| Leiria .....       | 7 34      | 39 39      | Segorbe .....                     | 0 3      | 39 48      |
| Leon .....         | 5 37      | 42 36      | Segovia .....                     | 3 48     | 41 0       |
| Lerida .....       | 0 25 E.   | 41 32      | Setuval .....                     | 8 54     | 38 22      |
| Lisbon .....       | 9 5 W.    | 38 42      | Seville .....                     | 5 58     | 37 22      |
| Lucar .....        | 5 54      | 36 58      | Sines .....                       | 8 45     | 37 45      |
| Lugo .....         | 7 30      | 43 2       | Soria .....                       | 2 2      | 41 48      |
| Madrid .....       | 3 35      | 40 25      | Talavera .....                    | 4 40     | 39 41      |
| Maffra .....       | 9 7       | 38 55      | Tarragona .....                   | 1 13 E.  | 41 5       |
| Majorca .....      | 3 0 E.    | 39 40      | Tavira .....                      | 7 46 W.  | 37 18      |
| Malaga .....       | 4 35 W.   | 36 35      | Toledo .....                      | 3 45     | 39 50      |
| Mataro .....       | 2 29 E.   | 41 36      | Tolosa .....                      | 2 5      | 43 10      |
| Medelin, Portugal  | 5 40 W.   | 38 41      | Tordesillas .....                 | 4 56     | 41 48      |
| Medelin, Spain ..  | 5 38      | 38 42      | Toro .....                        | 5 0      | 41 40      |
| Medina, Sidonia .. | 5 40      | 37 0       | Torrelaguna .....                 | 3 18     | 40 42      |
| Minorca .....      | 4 0       | 40 0       | Tortosa .....                     | 0 35 E.  | 40 53      |
| Montiel .....      | 3 2       | 38 43      | Trafalgar .....                   | 6 1 W.   | 36 11      |
| Montilla .....     | 4 2       | 37 25      | Truxillo .....                    | 5 23     | 39 6       |
| Montserrat .....   | 1 30 E.   | 41 30      | Tuy .....                         | 8 12     | 41 54      |
| Morvedro .....     | 0 10 W.   | 39 30      | Valencia .....                    | 0 10     | 39 23      |
| Munda .....        | 4 35      | 36 50      | Valladolid .....                  | 4 25     | 41 50      |
| Murcia .....       | 0 36      | 38 2       | Ubes, St. ....                    | 8 54     | 38 22      |
| Nagara .....       | 2 45      | 42 20      | Verasoa .....                     | 0 36     | 42 48      |
| Navaretta .....    | 2 45      | 42 18      | Viana, Portugal ..                | 8 39     | 41 40      |
| Numantia .....     | 2 2       | 41 48      | Viana, Spain ....                 | 2 0      | 42 30      |
| Ocana .....        | 3 48      | 39 52      | Vigo .....                        | 8 28     | 42 14      |
| Ocyras .....       | 9 10      | 38 44      | Villa Franca .....                | 1 50 E.  | 41 20      |
| Oporto .....       | 8 21      | 41 10      | Villa Viciosa, }<br>Portugal } .. | 7 16 W.  | 38 36      |
| Orense .....       | 7 36      | 42 19      | Villa Viciosa, Spain              | 3 22     | 40 37      |
| Orihuela .....     | 1 0       | 38 10      | Vincent, Cape St.                 | 9 0      | 36 44      |
| Ortegal .....      | 7 39      | 43 46      | Vittoria .....                    | 2 56     | 42 55      |
| Osma .....         | 2 58      | 40 49      | Urgel .....                       | 1 44 E.  | 42 32      |
| Oviedo .....       | 5 44      | 43 25      | Xavier .....                      | 1 20 W.  | 42 30      |
| Ourique .....      | 8 49      | 37 26      | Xativa .....                      | 0 14     | 39 4       |
| Palos .....        | 6 58      | 37 10      | Xeres .....                       | 6 10     | 37 32      |
| Palos Cape .....   | 0 30      | 37 37      | Xiconá .....                      | 0 10     | 38 6       |
| Pampeluna .....    | 1 46      | 42 47      | Zamora .....                      | 5 18     | 41 41      |
| Passages .....     | 2 0       | 43 10      |                                   |          |            |



## ITALY.

This large peninsula is situated East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                                |           |            |                                |            |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Acetri.....                    | 11° 0' E. | 43° 50' N. | Capua.....                     | 14° 19' E. | 41° 7' N. |
| Adria.....                     | 12 0      | 45 2       | Caravaggio.....                | 9 45       | 45 35     |
| Agnadelloa.....                | 9 30      | 45 10      | Carrara.....                   | 10 4       | 44 3      |
| Agosta.....                    | 15 15     | 37 35      | Casal.....                     | 8 27       | 45 18     |
| Ajaccio.....                   | 8 50      | 41 56      | Casilinum.....                 | 14 18      | 41 8      |
| Albano.....                    | 12 50     | 41 43      | Cassano.....                   | 9 17       | 45 30     |
| Alessandria.....               | 8 43      | 44 55      | Castel Gondolfo..              | 13 0       | 42 0      |
| Algidum.....                   | 12 30     | 41 55      | Catania.....                   | 15 29      | 37 36     |
| Alleria.....                   | 8 50      | 42 5       | Catignola.....                 | 11 45      | 44 22     |
| Amalfi.....                    | 14 45     | 40 28      | Celles.....                    | 8 20       | 44 20     |
| Amiternum.....                 | 14 0      | 42 15      | Cerignola.....                 | 15 56      | 41 13     |
| Anagnia.....                   | 13 10     | 41 44      | Certaldo.....                  | 11 25      | 43 20     |
| Ancona.....                    | 13 35     | 43 38      | Cesena.....                    | 12 20      | 44 25     |
| Andria.....                    | 16 20     | 41 10      | Ceva.....                      | 7 51       | 44 20     |
| Antio.....                     | 12 40     | 41 28      | Chamberry.....                 | 5 58       | 45 35     |
| Aousta.....                    | 7 25      | 45 41      | Chiusi, }<br>or }<br>Clusium } | 11 43      | 43 2      |
| Aquila.....                    | 13 39     | 42 20      | Circello, Monte..              | 13 0       | 41 10     |
| Aquileia.....                  | 13 40     | 45 50      | Civita Vecchia ...             | 11 51      | 42 5      |
| Aquino.....                    | 13 50     | 41 36      | Colatia.....                   | 12 28      | 41 58     |
| Arcola.....                    | 11 20     | 45 10      | Colorno.....                   | 10 30      | 44 39     |
| Ardea.....                     | 12 30     | 41 35      | Como.....                      | 9 7        | 45 45     |
| Arezzo.....                    | 12 0      | 43 27      | Coui.....                      | 8 38       | 44 28     |
| Argyra.....                    | 15 0      | 37 20      | Coreyra, or Corfu              | 20 0       | 39 25     |
| Arpenas.....                   | 6 48      | 45 50      | Coriolla.....                  | 12 40      | 41 40     |
| Arpino.....                    | 13 46     | 41 41      | Corsica.....                   | 9 0        | 42 0      |
| Arqua.....                     | 11 58     | 45 13      | Corte.....                     | 9 22       | 42 6      |
| Ascoli, }<br>or }<br>Asculum } | 15 30     | 41 8       | Cremona.....                   | 9 58       | 45 8      |
| Assisi.....                    | 12 30     | 43 3       | Crotona.....                   | 17 38      | 39 10     |
| Astura.....                    | 12 40     | 41 22      | Drepanum.....                  | 12 30      | 38 6      |
| Avola.....                     | 15 17     | 37 8       | Elba.....                      | 10 30      | 42 57     |
| Baia.....                      | 14 5      | 40 51      | Enna.....                      | 14 20      | 37 30     |
| Bari.....                      | 17 5      | 41 26      | Etna.....                      | 15 15      | 37 35     |
| Bastia.....                    | 9 30      | 42 36      | Faenza.....                    | 12 3       | 44 17     |
| Belluno.....                   | 12 9      | 46 13      | Favognana.....                 | 12 25      | 38 0      |
| Benevento.....                 | 14 57     | 41 6       | Ferrara.....                   | 11 41      | 44 54     |
| Bergamo.....                   | 9 38      | 45 42      | Fiorenzo.....                  | 9 20       | 42 35     |
| Biagrasso.....                 | 9 0       | 45 28      | Fiume.....                     | 14 30      | 45 30     |
| Bologna.....                   | 11 26     | 44 30      | Florence.....                  | 11 15      | 43 46     |
| Bolsena.....                   | 11 55     | 42 38      | Foggia.....                    | 15 38      | 41 25     |
| Bresse.....                    | 10 17     | 45 31      | Foligni.....                   | 12 24      | 42 48     |
| Brindisi.....                  | 18 15     | 40 45      | Fondi.....                     | 13 30      | 41 20     |
| Cadore.....                    | 12 10     | 46 28      | Formize.....                   | 13 29      | 41 18     |
| Cæcubus.....                   | 13 20     | 41 18      | Fossa Nuova.....               | 13 10      | 41 23     |
| Cagliari.....                  | 9 14      | 39 27      | Francavilla.....               | 17 10      | 40 43     |
| Caltagivone.....               | 14 40     | 37 10      | Frescati.....                  | 11 42      | 41 48     |
| Caltinisetta.....              | 14 4      | 36 42      | Fusignano.....                 | 11 26      | 44 21     |
| Calvi.....                     | 9 7       | 42 26      | Gaieta.....                    | 13 47      | 41 30     |
| Camerino.....                  | 13 0      | 43 15      | Gela.....                      | 14 10      | 37 0      |
| Campo Formio ..                | 13 4      | 46 13      | Genoa.....                     | 8 41       | 44 25     |
| Cane Grotta del                | 14 10     | 40 50      | Gergenti.....                  | 13 24      | 37 24     |
| Canosa.....                    | 16 12     | 41 18      | Gorgona.....                   | 10 0       | 43 22     |
| Capri.....                     | 14 8      | 40 11      | Goza.....                      | 14 10      | 36 10     |



|                   |            |            |                    |            |           |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| Guastalla .....   | 10° 44' E. | 44° 56' N. | Palinurus .....    | 15° 10' E. | 40° 0' N. |
| Helena, St. ....  | 12 18      | 45 29      | Pandosia .....     | 16 2       | 39 41     |
| Heraclea .....    | 17 0       | 40 12      | Parma .....        | 10 30      | 44 47     |
| Herculaneum ....  | 14 15      | 40 45      | Pasitano .....     | 14 45      | 40 28     |
| Himera .....      | 13 40      | 38 0       | Passero, Cape ...  | 15 10      | 48 34     |
| Hostilia .....    | 11 0       | 45 7       | Pavia .....        | 9 15       | 45 13     |
| Jaci .....        | 15 15      | 37 40      | Pausilippo .....   | 14 18      | 40 53     |
| Ischia .....      | 13 46      | 40 50      | Perinaldo .....    | 7 40       | 44 5      |
| Lacinium .....    | 17 30      | 39 2       | Perugia .....      | 12 30      | 43 6      |
| Lampedosa .....   | 12 24      | 35 40      | Pesaro .....       | 13 0       | 43 50     |
| Lanivium .....    | 12 37      | 41 52      | Pesina .....       | 13 42      | 41 52     |
| Lecce .....       | 18 5       | 40 20      | Petilia .....      | 17 10      | 39 16     |
| Leghorn .....     | 10 17      | 43 34      | Piacenza .....     | 9 10       | 45 20     |
| Leontini .....    | 15 9       | 37 18      | Picigithone .....  | 10 4       | 45 16     |
| Linternum .....   | 14 2       | 40 52      | Pietola .....      | 10 50      | 45 12     |
| Lipari .....      | 15 38      | 38 35      | Pignerol .....     | 7 40       | 45 0      |
| Lodi .....        | 9 26       | 45 15      | Piombino .....     | 10 34      | 42 57     |
| Loretto .....     | 13 38      | 43 27      | Quistello .....    | 10 45      | 45 5      |
| Lucca .....       | 10 35      | 43 50      | Ravenna .....      | 12 5       | 44 35     |
| Luzzara .....     | 10 30      | 45 0       | Reate .....        | 12 42      | 42 28     |
| Magnano .....     | 11 12      | 45 20      | Rebec .....        | 12 5       | 44 30     |
| Maida .....       | 16 35      | 38 54      | Reggio .....       | 16 0       | 38 4      |
| Malta .....       | 14 30      | 35 55      | Repaille .....     | 6 21       | 46 26     |
| Manfredonia ....  | 15 59      | 41 40      | Rimini .....       | 12 39      | 44 44     |
| Mantua .....      | 10 50      | 45 10      | Romagna .....      | 8 50       | 45 30     |
| Marengo .....     | 8 50       | 45 0       | Rome .....         | 12 35      | 41 54     |
| Marignano .....   | 9 20       | 45 20      | Rovigno .....      | 13 58      | 45 11     |
| Marino, St. ....  | 12 33      | 43 54      | Rudiae .....       | 17 30      | 40 45     |
| Marsaglia .....   | 7 40       | 44 0       | Savona .....       | 8 20       | 44 18     |
| Massa .....       | 10 0       | 44 1       | Sicily .....       | 14 30      | 37 30     |
| Meleda .....      | 17 44      | 43 5       | Sienna .....       | 11 11      | 43 10     |
| Messina .....     | 15 40      | 38 10      | Sinnessa .....     | 13 45      | 41 10     |
| Metapontus .....  | 17 0       | 40 43      | Sorrento .....     | 14 24      | 40 36     |
| Mevania .....     | 12 30      | 42 42      | Spoletto .....     | 13 6       | 42 45     |
| Milan .....       | 9 16       | 45 28      | Strombolo .....    | 15 45      | 38 40     |
| Millesimo .....   | 7 58       | 44 24      | Sulmona .....      | 14 0       | 42 0      |
| Minturnæ .....    | 13 40      | 41 10      | Susa .....         | 7 24       | 45 20     |
| Mirandula .....   | 11 19      | 44 52      | Syracuse .....     | 15 30      | 37 5      |
| Modena .....      | 11 0       | 44 34      | Taranto .....      | 17 29      | 40 35     |
| Mola .....        | 13 30      | 41 13      | Terina .....       | 16 28      | 38 58     |
| Monaco .....      | 7 36       | 43 48      | Termini .....      | 13 45      | 38 5      |
| Montalto .....    | 11 30      | 42 20      | Terni .....        | 12 40      | 42 0      |
| Monte Fiascone .. | 12 0       | 42 33      | Terracina .....    | 13 5       | 41 5      |
| Monte Pulciano .. | 11 54      | 43 4       | Terra Nuova ....   | 14 25      | 37 10     |
| Moutmelian .....  | 6 10       | 45 32      | Thurium .....      | 16 48      | 39 40     |
| Murano .....      | 12 5       | 45 25      | Tivoli .....       | 12 43      | 41 59     |
| Naples .....      | 14 10      | 40 54      | Torre-del-Greco .. | 14 18      | 40 53     |
| Narni .....       | 12 41      | 42 31      | Tortona .....      | 8 52       | 44 52     |
| Nice .....        | 7 18       | 43 30      | Tousa .....        | 14 28      | 38 0      |
| Nola .....        | 14 20      | 40 53      | Trapani .....      | 12 37      | 38 3      |
| Nomentum .....    | 12 33      | 42 2       | Triest .....       | 14 4       | 45 46     |
| Norcia .....      | 13 4       | 42 42      | Turin .....        | 7 45       | 45 5      |
| Noto .....        | 15 0       | 36 48      | Tusculum .....     | 12 42      | 41 48     |
| Novi .....        | 8 50       | 44 48      | Valletta .....     | 14 34      | 36 0      |
| Novara .....      | 8 45       | 45 30      | Udine .....        | 13 3       | 46 12     |
| Nursia .....      | 13 5       | 42 42      | Velia .....        | 15 5       | 40 5      |
| Oneglia .....     | 8 6        | 43 55      | Velitri .....      | 12 56      | 41 46     |
| Ostia .....       | 12 13      | 41 46      | Venice .....       | 12 18      | 45 27     |
| Otranto .....     | 18 35      | 40 20      | Venosa .....       | 15 50      | 40 58     |
| Padua .....       | 21 1       | 45 22      | Ventotiene .....   | 13 20      | 40 52     |
| Palermo .....     | 13 23      | 38 15      | Vercelli .....     | 8 26       | 45 22     |
| Palestrina .....  | 13 5       | 41 52      | Verona .....       | 11 14      | 45 26     |



|               |         |           |                |          |           |
|---------------|---------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| Verrua .....  | 8° 0'E. | 48° 14'N. | Volsinii ..... | 12° 0'E. | 42° 37'N. |
| Vicenza ..... | 11 25   | 45 50     | Volterra ..... | 11 5     | 43 22     |
| Viterbo ..... | 12 26   | 42 24     | Urbino .....   | 12 40    | 43 46     |

# TURKEY IN EUROPE, AND HUNGARY.

All the places in these countries are East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                   |           |          |                    |          |           |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| Abdera .....      | 24° 58'E. | 41° 0'N. | Czernewitz .....   | 24° 0'E. | 48° 30'N. |
| Acharna .....     | 24 0      | 38 0     | Dardanelles .....  | 26 30    | 40 0      |
| Adrianople .....  | 26 27     | 41 45    | Delos .....        | 25 12    | 37 38     |
| Agria .....       | 20 15     | 48 10    | Delphos .....      | 22 42    | 38 38     |
| Alessia .....     | 20 6      | 41 50    | Demotica .....     | 26 30    | 41 50     |
| Alimus .....      | 23 56     | 37 56    | Dioclea .....      | 18 10    | 42 50     |
| Ambracia .....    | 21 15     | 39 7     | Dodona .....       | 21 3     | 39 45     |
| Amorgus .....     | 26 15     | 36 20    | Doriscus .....     | 26 20    | 40 50     |
| Amphipolis .....  | 24 0      | 41 0     | Durazzo, or .....  | 19 35    | 41 20     |
| Andros .....      | 24 38     | 37 58    | Dyrrachium .....   |          |           |
| Antiparos .....   | 25 44     | 37 8     | Dyma .....         | 21 32    | 38 5      |
| Arcadia .....     | 21 42     | 37 34    | Edessa .....       | 22 10    | 40 50     |
| Arta .....        | 21 8      | 39 30    | Elis .....         | 21 40    | 37 35     |
| Argos .....       | 22 45     | 37 37    | Engia .....        | 23 35    | 47 42     |
| Ascra .....       | 23 15     | 38 10    | Ephyra .....       | 23 3     | 38 14     |
| Astrizza .....    | 24 58     | 41 0     | Epidauros .....    | 23 14    | 37 38     |
| Athens .....      | 23 57     | 37 58    | Epidamus .....     | 19 45    | 41 20     |
| Athos .....       | 24 39     | 40 27    | Erchia .....       | 23 57    | 38 5      |
| Aulis .....       | 23 20     | 38 40    | Eresos .....       | 26 0     | 39 8      |
| Baba .....        | 28 38     | 44 40    | Erisso .....       | 24 2     | 40 20     |
| Banjaluka .....   | 18 5      | 44 44    | Erlau .....        | 19 50    | 48 0      |
| Belgrade .....    | 21 2      | 45 10    | Eskizadra .....    | 22 10    | 40 45     |
| Belvedere .....   | 21 45     | 38 25    | Esperies .....     | 21 13    | 48 48     |
| Bender .....      | 30 48     | 46 51    | Esseck .....       | 19 57    | 45 40     |
| Bucharest .....   | 25 51     | 44 29    | Figalo, Cape ..... | 21 10    | 38 45     |
| Buda .....        | 19 13     | 47 28    | Forhani .....      | 26 0     | 44 15     |
| Buniva .....      | 22 30     | 39 10    | Galacz .....       | 28 24    | 45 24     |
| Calauria .....    | 23 35     | 37 28    | Gallipoli .....    | 26 59    | 40 26     |
| Candia .....      | 25 0      | 35 0     | Gargettus .....    | 23 57    | 38 5      |
| Carlowitz .....   | 20 5      | 44 45    | Gran .....         | 18 16    | 47 46     |
| Carlstadt .....   | 15 30     | 45 30    | Guistendal .....   | 24 0     | 42 32     |
| Cassovia .....    | 22 30     | 42 40    | Halæ .....         | 23 51    | 37 45     |
| Cattaro .....     | 19 10     | 42 8     | Helena .....       | 24 42    | 52 58     |
| Cefalonia .....   | 20 40     | 38 20    | Helos .....        | 22 48    | 36 41     |
| Cenchrea .....    | 23 20     | 37 35    | Heraclea .....     | 22 58    | 38 58     |
| Cerigo .....      | 22 22     | 36 20    | Hergrunt .....     | 18 15    | 48 30     |
| Chæronea .....    | 23 25     | 38 40    | Hermenstadt .....  | 23 50    | 46 0      |
| Chalcis .....     | 23 50     | 38 25    | Huszi .....        | 28 32    | 46 10     |
| Chimæra .....     | 19 33     | 40 19    | Janizza .....      | 22 45    | 40 55     |
| Chitro .....      | 22 35     | 40 20    | Janna .....        | 21 36    | 39 48     |
| Choczim .....     | 26 25     | 48 46    | Jassy .....        | 27 35    | 47 8      |
| Chremnitz .....   | 19 27     | 48 59    | Ibraili .....      | 28 0     | 45 12     |
| Colonna .....     | 24 2      | 37 36    | Icaria .....       | 26 25    | 37 40     |
| Colonus .....     | 23 57     | 37 59    | Iolcos .....       | 23 8     | 39 15     |
| Coluri .....      | 23 30     | 38 4     | Ipsala .....       | 26 10    | 40 57     |
| Constantinople .. | 28 59     | 41 0     | Ismail .....       | 29 30    | 45 11     |
| Contessa .....    | 23 58     | 40 48    | Ithaca .....       | 20 45    | 38 25     |
| Corfu .....       | 20 0      | 39 30    | Julis .....        | 24 28    | 37 37     |
| Corinth .....     | 23 3      | 37 54    | Ketskemet .....    | 19 43    | 47 0      |
| Cos .....         | 27 0      | 36 45    | Komorn .....       | 18 12    | 47 50     |



|                    |            |            |                     |            |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Larissa .....      | 22° 47' E. | 39° 48' N. | Pella .....         | 22° 45' E. | 40° 55' N. |
| Lebadæ .....       | 22 54      | 38 30      | Pest .....          | 19 14      | 47 28      |
| Lemnos .....       | 25 28      | 40 3       | Peterwaradin ....   | 20 30      | 45 26      |
| Leontari .....     | 22 17      | 37 17      | Pharza .....        | 22 40      | 39 22      |
| Leopoldstadt ....  | 13 6       | 48 35      | Pheræ .....         | 22 55      | 39 20      |
| Lepanto .....      | 22 0       | 38 30      | Philippi .....      | 24 25      | 41 0       |
| Lesbos .....       | 26 30      | 39 5       | Platea .....        | 23 35      | 38 14      |
| Luca, Cape .....   | 18 34      | 39 50      | Precop .....        | 35 34      | 46 8       |
| Leuctra .....      | 23 10      | 38 12      | Presburg .....      | 17 11      | 48 14      |
| Leuce .....        | 30 40      | 44 12      | Prevesa .....       | 21 5       | 39 14      |
| Lindo .....        | 27 38      | 36 5       | Raab .....          | 17 25      | 47 49      |
| Lippa .....        | 22 0       | 46 0       | Ragusa .....        | 18 10      | 42 50      |
| Lissa .....        | 16 17      | 42 52      | Rhodes .....        | 28 18      | 36 5       |
| Livadia .....      | 23 26      | 38 40      | Salamis .....       | 23 30      | 37 58      |
| Longinico .....    | 21 20      | 37 40      | Salona .....        | 17 29      | 44 10      |
| Macro .....        | 24 15      | 37 25      | Salonichi .....     | 23 0       | 40 42      |
| Malio, Cape ....   | 23 12      | 36 25      | Samos .....         | 27 0       | 37 50      |
| Malvasia .....     | 23 22      | 36 57      | Santorini .....     | 26 1       | 36 10      |
| Mantineia .....    | 22 30      | 37 30      | Scarpanto .....     | 27 40      | 35 45      |
| Marathon .....     | 33 58      | 38 8       | Schemnitz .....     | 18 20      | 48 46      |
| Marmora .....      | 27 33      | 40 30      | Scio .....          | 26 0       | 38 30      |
| Martinisti .....   | 29 40      | 47 0       | Sciros .....        | 24 45      | 39 0       |
| Matapan .....      | 22 31      | 36 30      | Serfo .....         | 25 10      | 37 19      |
| Maura, St. ....    | 21 0       | 38 42      | Sestos .....        | 26 54      | 40 12      |
| Megara .....       | 23 57      | 38 10      | Sifanto .....       | 25 13      | 37 9       |
| Metelin .....      | 26 40      | 39 8       | Sigeth .....        | 18 58      | 46 17      |
| Methone .....      | 22 46      | 50 53      | Soffa, or Sophia .. | 23 58      | 42 30      |
| Milo .....         | 25 6       | 36 41      | Stagira .....       | 23 52      | 40 30      |
| Minerva, Cape ..   | 24 2       | 40 34      | Stanchio .....      | 27 0       | 36 48      |
| Misistra .....     | 22 30      | 37 6       | Tauresium .....     | 24 0       | 42 32      |
| Mohatz .....       | 19 0       | 46 0       | Teaki .....         | 21 30      | 38 20      |
| Monte Sancto ....  | 24 39      | 40 27      | Temeswar .....      | 22 20      | 45 15      |
| Montgatz .....     | 17 30      | 48 40      | Tenedos .....       | 26 0       | 39 50      |
| Mundania .....     | 28 58      | 40 25      | Tergovisto .....    | 26 0       | 44 45      |
| Mycone .....       | 25 51      | 37 28      | Thaso .....         | 24 32      | 40 59      |
| Nagara .....       | 27 36      | 40 16      | Thermopylæ ....     | 23 0       | 38 50      |
| Nanfio .....       | 26 10      | 36 15      | Thive .....         | 23 22      | 38 16      |
| Napoli de Malvasia | 23 22      | 36 57      | Tina .....          | 25 0       | 37 30      |
| Napoli de Romania  | 22 44      | 37 44      | Tockay .....        | 21 25      | 48 10      |
| Navarino .....     | 21 40      | 36 55      | Trajanopolis ....   | 26 5       | 40 32      |
| Naxos .....        | 25 30      | 37 8       | Trau .....          | 16 20      | 43 27      |
| Negropont .....    | 23 50      | 38 25      | Tripolizza .....    | 22 18      | 37 25      |
| Nemæa .....        | 22 40      | 37 50      | Varna .....         | 28 28      | 42 44      |
| Newsol .....       | 19 29      | 49 9       | Vesperin .....      | 18 10      | 47 14      |
| Nicaria .....      | 26 30      | 37 40      | Vicegrade .....     | 19 2       | 47 42      |
| Nicopoli .....     | 25 53      | 43 45      | Vidden .....        | 23 22      | 44 25      |
| Nio .....          | 25 20      | 36 43      | Volo .....          | 23 12      | 39 28      |
| Nissa .....        | 22 23      | 43 22      | Waradin .....       | 21 50      | 47 5       |
| Oczakow .....      | 31 20      | 46 50      | Zagara .....        | 23 10      | 38 20      |
| Olympia .....      | 21 48      | 37 36      | Zante .....         | 20 44      | 37 43      |
| Orchomenos ....    | 23 12      | 38 30      | Zara .....          | 15 38      | 44 20      |
| Paros .....        | 25 20      | 37 8       | Zeiton .....        | 23 5       | 39 10      |
| Passarowitz .....  | 21 4       | 45 5       | Zemplin .....       | 22 0       | 48 5       |
| Patmos .....       | 26 48      | 37 24      | Zenta .....         | 20 20      | 45 49      |
| Patras .....       | 21 45      | 38 17      | Zia .....           | 24 24      | 37 30      |



ASIA.

This quarter of the world is situated East from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator, excepting a few of the Islands, which are South of it.

|                    |            |            |                   |            |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Abel-Meholah....   | 35° 35' E. | 32° 11' N. | Bagdad .....      | 43° 52' E. | 33° 20' N. |
| Abiscon .....      | 54 12      | 36 40      | Baherein .....    | 49 5       | 26 10      |
| Abydos.....        | 26 20      | 40 16      | Balasore .....    | 87 1       | 21 30      |
| Acheen.....        | 95 34      | 5 22       | Balbec .....      | 36 15      | 24 0       |
| Acre.....          | 34 10      | 31 4       | Balch or Balk.... | 65 0       | 36 40      |
| Adam .....         | 35 40      | 32 0       | Balfrush .....    | 51 10      | 36 40      |
| Adam's Pike .....  | 80 39      | 5 55       | Banca .....       | 106 0      | 2 1 s.     |
| Adasa .....        | 35 0       | 31 30      | Banda .....       | 130 0      | 4 40       |
| Aden .....         | 45 30      | 12 36      | Bangalore.....    | 77 37      | 13 0 N.    |
| Adrammitium....    | 24 54      | 39 28      | Bankepore .....   | 81 1       | 25 35      |
| Adummim .....      | 35 55      | 31 56      | Bantam.....       | 105 26     | 6 20 s.    |
| Acautium.....      | 26 22      | 49 0       | Barnaul .....     | 80 10      | 54 25 N.   |
| Agimere.....       | 75 20      | 26 24      | Bassora .....     | 47 50      | 30 20      |
| Agra.....          | 78 30      | 27 18      | Batacola .....    | 74 50      | 14 0       |
| Ahmednagur.....    | 74 45      | 19 5       | Batavia .....     | 106 51     | 6 10 s.    |
| Ajazzo.....        | 36 10      | 36 53      | Bath Zacharias..  | 35 17      | 31 43 N.   |
| Akissat .....      | 28 30      | 38 50      | Baugilpore .....  | 87 3       | 25 20      |
| Aleppo .....       | 37 20      | 35 45      | Bednore .....     | 75 30      | 14 0       |
| Alexandretta ..... | 36 23      | 36 25      | Beer Sheba .....  | 34 45      | 31 12      |
| Alexandri Aræ ...  | 74 30      | 31 20      | Beering's Island  | 167 0      | 55 0       |
| Allahabad.....     | 82 5       | 25 27      | Benares .....     | 85 10      | 25 10      |
| Amasia....         | 36 10      | 39 53      | Bencoolen.....    | 102 5      | 3 49 s.    |
| Amboyna.....       | 127 0      | 4 25 s.    | Berezow .....     | 60 25      | 60 10 N.   |
| Amedabad.....      | 72 53      | 23 0 N.    | Berytus .....     | 35 32      | 33 45      |
| Amisus.....        | 36 20      | 41 3       | Betalfagui .....  | 44 23      | 14 2       |
| Ammercot .....     | 70 0       | 25 45      | Bethabara .....   | 35 49      | 31 49      |
| Anchiale .....     | 34 30      | 37 0       | Bethany .....     | 35 22      | 31 46      |
| Andaman Isles ...  | 93 0       | 13 0       | Bethel .....      | 35 21      | 31 56      |
| Anjoura .....      | 32 55      | 40 2       | Bethlehem .....   | 35 25      | 31 40      |
| Anjengo .....      | 76 40      | 8 40       | Bethphage.....    | 35 24      | 31 45      |
| Anna, or Anah....  | 41 0       | 33 35      | Bethsaida.....    | 35 42      | 32 43      |
| Antioch.....       | 31 30      | 38 30      | Bethshan.....     | 35 39      | 32 19      |
| Antioch.....       | 36 10      | 36 8       | Betlis .....      | 43 20      | 37 20      |
| Arbela.....        | 44 25      | 36 15      | Bir... ..         | 38 0       | 36 25      |
| Arcot.....         | 79 30      | 12 50      | Bombay.....       | 73 0       | 18 58      |
| Ardebil.....       | 47 40      | 37 55      | Borneo .....      | 113 0      | 0 0        |
| Arimathea.....     | 34 45      | 31 30      | Bouro.....        | 126 0      | 3 40 s.    |
| Arisba .....       | 26 28      | 40 8       | Britain, New....  | 152 0      | 4 0        |
| Ascalon.....       | 34 30      | 31 40      | Bucephala .....   | 70 36      | 32 27 N.   |
| Asoph.....         | 39 30      | 47 18      | Burhampore.....   | 29 5       | 40 3       |
| Assos .....        | 26 0       | 39 38      | Burhaupour.....   | 88 20      | 24 2       |
| Astrabad.....      | 54 0       | 36 50      | Busheer .....     | 51 0       | 28 40      |
| Astracan .....     | 48 11      | 46 22      | Bussarah.....     | 47 45      | 30 31      |
| Attalia .....      | 30 30      | 36 58      | Cabul .....       | 68 38      | 34 36      |
| Attock .....       | 71 15      | 21 45      | Cachan.....       | 51 55      | 33 20      |
| Ava.....           | 97 54      | 21 45      | Cachao .....      | 105 8      | 21 0       |
| Aurungabad .....   | 76 2       | 19 45      | Cadesia .....     | 50 12      | 33 10      |
| Azabad.....        | 77 30      | 28 30      | Cæsaria.....      | } 34 58    | 32 27      |
| Azotus .....       | 34 37      | 31 45      | Palestinæ.....    |            |            |
| Baba.....          | 26 46      | 39 23      | Cæsaria .....     | } 34 39    | 39 9       |
| Babylon .....      | 44 30      | 32 30      | Philippi .....    |            |            |
| Bactrian .....     | 127 0      | 1 28       | Calcutta .....    | 88 28      | 22 30      |
| Bacu .....         | 50 0       | 40 25      | Calicut.....      | 75 43      | 11 20      |
| Baffo .....        | 32 40      | 34 56      | Callifat .....    | 26 20      | 29 58      |



|                    |          |          |                      |           |          |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Calvary .....      | 35°55'E. | 31°55'N. | Diarbeck .....       | 39°40'E.  | 37°18'N. |
| Cambay .....       | 72 30    | 22 16    | Digliggy Neur ....   | 80 59     | 7 32     |
| Cambodia .....     | 104 0    | 12 20    | Dinapore .....       | 85 5      | 25 38    |
| Cana .....         | 35 45    | 32 39    | Disguum .....        | 50 0      | 30 0     |
| Canannore .....    | 75 30    | 11 53    | Diu .....            | 70 3      | 20 45    |
| Candahar .....     | 65 33    | 33 0     | Dondra-head .....    | 80 45     | 5 50     |
| Candia .....       | 25 25    | 32 10    | Dothan .....         | 35 27     | 32 15    |
| Candy .....        | 80 16    | 7 18     | Dourak .....         | 48 48     | 31 16    |
| Canea .....        | 24 15    | 35 28    | Drepanum .....       | 29 20     | 40 32    |
| Cangoxima .....    | 132 0    | 32 10    | Dsjebi .....         | 43 40     | 14 44    |
| Canton .....       | 113 2    | 23 7     | East, Cape .....     | 169 30 w. | 66 0     |
| Cap .....          | 106 0    | 6 8 s.   | Ecbatana .....       | 55 5 E.   | 32 40    |
| Capernaum .....    | 35 44    | 32 45 N. | Magorum .....        |           |          |
| Carmel .....       | 35 53    | 32 45    | Ecbatana .....       | 35 25     | 32 30    |
| Casbin .....       | 50 2     | 36 4     | Edam .....           | 106 51    | 6 10 s.  |
| Cashgur .....      | 71 0     | 42 45    | Edessa .....         | 43 33     | 37 0     |
| Cashmere .....     | 73 11    | 33 49    | Eksenide .....       | 28 40     | 36 35    |
| Cattack .....      | 86 0     | 20 50    | Eicatif .....        | 46 40     | 27 0     |
| Caunas .....       | 28 22    | 36 50    | Elephanta .....      | 72 30     | 18 37    |
| Celebes .....      | 119 57   | 4 20 s.  | Ellichpour .....     | 78 5      | 21 12    |
| Ceram .....        | 126 0    | 3 0      | Endor .....          | 35 28     | 32 26    |
| Ceylon .....       | 81 0     | 7 0 N.   | Emesa .....          | 37 18     | 34 28    |
| Chagaing .....     | 96 0     | 21 56    | Emmaus .....         | 35 55     | 32 0     |
| Chalcedon .....    | 29 0     | 41 0     | Emoy .....           | 117 0     | 23 15    |
| Chandernagore ..   | 88 26    | 22 40    | Enselli .....        | 48 42     | 36 41    |
| Chang Tchuen ..    | 113 56   | 22 12    | Engedi .....         | 35 40     | 31 28    |
| Charkliqueu .....  | 39 0     | 39 20    | Ephesus .....        | 27 33     | 37 48    |
| Chillingching ...  | 106 51   | 6 10 s.  | Ephra .....          | 35 38     | 32 4     |
| Ching Tou .....    | 103 40   | 30 30 N. | Ephraim .....        | 35 25     | 31 54    |
| Chisme .....       | 26 20    | 38 12    | Erec .....           | 45 25     | 30 5     |
| Citium .....       | 33 10    | 34 40    | Erekli .....         | 31 18     | 41 36    |
| Clazomene .....    | 26 40    | 38 30    | Eressus .....        | 26 0      | 39 8     |
| Clerk's Islands .. | 170 0 w. | 63 0     | Erivan .....         | 44 10     | 40 20    |
| Cnidus .....       | 27 15 E. | 36 40    | Erzerum .....        | 40 35     | 39 56    |
| Cochin .....       | 76 4     | 10 0     | Es-kihizar .....     | 29 13     | 38 4     |
| Coimbettore .....  | 77 7     | 10 58    | Esne .....           | 31 40     | 24 46    |
| Colar .....        | 78 18    | 13 19    | Espalion .....       | 2 50      | 44 30    |
| Colombo .....      | 79 50    | 7 0      | Esserum .....        | 12 53     | 55 58    |
| Colophon .....     | 27 12    | 38 10    | Exdoud .....         | 34 47     | 31 30    |
| Colosse .....      | 29 40    | 38 4     | Eziongabar .....     | 34 32     | 39 4     |
| Condore .....      | 107 0    | 8 40     | Fair Haven .....     | 26 30     | 34 59    |
| Cossimbazar .....  | 85 22    | 23 40    | Famagusta .....      | 35 55     | 35 10    |
| Cotyore .....      | 38 0     | 41 10    | Fatsisio .....       | 139 45    | 33 0     |
| Coupang .....      | 124 10   | 10 0 s.  | Ferabad .....        | 52 0      | 36 45    |
| Cranganore .....   | 76 30    | 10 23 N. | Fettipour .....      | 78 10     | 27 12    |
| Cunaxa .....       | 42 59    | 33 10    | Formosa .....        | 121 30    | 22 25    |
| Cyprus .....       | 32 21    | 34 30    | Fort St. David ..... | 79 59     | 11 42    |
| Dabul .....        | 72 53    | 17 52    | Fou Tcheou Fou ..    | 120 30    | 26 40    |
| Dadastana .....    | 31 30    | 40 0     | Fox Islands ....     | 170 0 w.  | 51 0     |
| Damar .....        | 44 12    | 14 32    | Fuen Hoa Fou ..      | 116 0 E.  | 40 40    |
| Damascus .....     | 36 30    | 33 30    | Fyzabad .....        | 82 30     | 26 45    |
| Daphne .....       | 36 15    | 36 2     | Gadara .....         | 35 51     | 32 33    |
| Dardania .....     | 26 10    | 40 5     | Galle .....          | 80 20     | 6 0      |
| Dastira .....      | 40 0     | 39 10    | Garrack .....        | 50 10     | 29 10    |
| Dacca .....        | 90 25    | 23 55    | Gathhepher .....     | 35 24     | 31 28    |
| Degnizlu .....     | 29 13    | 37 51    | Gaulon .....         | 35 57     | 32 49    |
| Delhi .....        | 77 40    | 28 37    | Gaza .....           | 34 45     | 31 28    |
| Derbe .....        | 32 50    | 37 35    | Gazepore .....       | 84 48     | 25 36    |
| Derbent .....      | 48 30    | 42 4     | Gazna .....          | 68 20     | 38 40    |
| Djezan .....       | 43 0     | 16 45    | Gibissa .....        | 30 0      | 40 45    |



|                    |          |          |                   |           |          |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| Gerar.....         | 34°55'E. | 31°24'N. | Jeso.....         | 140° 0'E. | 47° 0'N. |
| Gethsemane .....   | 35 20    | 31 47    | Jezreel.....      | 31 19     | 35 30    |
| Gezan.....         | 42 42    | 16 43    | Jionpore .....    | 82 40     | 25 40    |
| Gezira .....       | 40 42    | 37 16    | Imma .....        | 36 37     | 36 8     |
| Gheriah .....      | 73 7     | 16 45    | Inehisari.....    | 26 5      | 40 0     |
| Ghergonge .....    | 93 10    | 35 30    | Jotapata.....     | 35 24     | 32 39    |
| Gibeah.....        | 35 35    | 31 33    | Ireken .....      | 73 30     | 41 0     |
| Gibeon.....        | 35 20    | 31 54    | Ireland, New....  | 152 17    | 4 59 s.  |
| Gilgal .....       | 35 34    | 31 52    | Irvan .....       | 45 30     | 40 20 N. |
| Gilolo.....        | 127 30   | 1 30     | Ismic .....       | 29 47     | 40 37    |
| Goa.....           | 73 45    | 15 28    | Isnir.....        | 30 9      | 40 13    |
| Golconda.....      | 78 40    | 17 20    | Ispahan .....     | 52 55     | 32 25    |
| Gombroon.....      | 56 30    | 27 28    | Jungepore .....   | 88 15     | 24 28    |
| Gomorrah .....     | 35 47    | 31 14    | Jyepour .....     | 76 9      | 26 56    |
| Gordium.....       | 32 0     | 40 0     | Kaifong.....      | 114 14    | 54 53    |
| Guagamela.....     | 43 15    | 36 30    | Kaiguez.....      | 28 18     | 36 50    |
| Guam.....          | 145 15   | 13 10    | Kamakura.....     | 139 0     | 34 0     |
| Gwallior.....      | 78 30    | 26 9     | Kasarieth .....   | 35 18     | 38 20    |
| Haifar.....        | 35 27    | 32 30    | Kao Tcheou ....   | 110 0     | 21 40    |
| Hainan .....       | 109 0    | 19 0     | Karaku .....      | 62 0      | 42 32    |
| Halicarnassus .... | 27 18    | 36 56    | Kareck .....      | 50 10     | 29 50    |
| Hamadan .....      | 47 55    | 35 15    | Kasan.....        | 49 8      | 55 43    |
| Hamah.....         | 37 5     | 34 45    | Kepse .....       | 35 50     | 36 3     |
| Han Tchong....     | 106 44   | 32 59    | Kercolang.....    | 126 31    | 4 28     |
| Harosheth.....     | 35 43    | 32 57    | Keresoun .....    | 39 0      | 40 3     |
| Harran.....        | 38 58    | 36 57    | Kerman .....      | 56 30     | 29 58    |
| Has .....          | 44 10    | 14 0     | Kermanchach ...   | 44 0      | 34 0     |
| Hebron .....       | 35 35    | 31 21    | Kesch.....        | 64 10     | 39 10    |
| Hecatompylos....   | 52 50    | 36 15    | Keschem .....     | 50 40     | 15 20    |
| Helah .....        | 43 45    | 32 25    | Kesho.....        | 105 0     | 21 0     |
| Helbon.....        | 37 20    | 35 45    | Khatmanda .....   | 85 10     | 27 25    |
| Heraclea.....      | 26 40    | 39 20    | Kiab.....         | 47 40     | 32 30    |
| Herat.....         | 60 50    | 34 55    | Kia King.....     | 120 14    | 30 50    |
| Hierapolis .....   | 29 25    | 38 5     | Kidgwa .....      | 80 42     | 26 5     |
| Hoang Tcheou ..    | 114 0    | 23 1     | Kieou Kiang....   | 115 41    | 29 53    |
| Hoei Tcheou....    | 114 14   | 29 57    | Kio Feou.....     | 119 0     | 35 30    |
| Honan .....        | 112 9    | 34 44    | Kios .....        | 29 15     | 40 25    |
| Hoogaly, .....     | } 88 29  | 32 30    | Kirjath-jerim.... | 35 11     | 31 46    |
| or                 |          |          | Kislaer.....      | 46 44     | 44 50    |
| Hughly .....       | } 88 29  | 32 30    | Kissamos .....    | 23 57     | 35 30    |
| Hou-Tcheon....     |          |          | Kium Tcheou....   | 109 38    | 20 0     |
| Hua .....          | 108 0    | 15 50    | Koeichang.....    | 106 19    | 26 30    |
| Hydernagore ....   | 75 30    | 14 0     | Kokura .....      | 130 20    | 33 50    |
| Hydrabad .....     | 78 52    | 17 17    | Kom .....         | 51 14     | 34 20    |
| Jabesh.....        | 35 56    | 32 25    | Kong Tchang ...   | 104 19    | 34 56    |
| Jaffa.....         | 34 53    | 32 2     | Koniah .....      | 32 45     | 37 50    |
| Jaffna .....       | 80 13    | 32 2     | Kornah .....      | 48 0      | 30 45    |
| Jafuapatam.....    | 80 12    | 9 18     | Koveripank .....  | 79 38     | 12 54    |
| Jagernaut .....    | 85 50    | 19 35    | Kuriles.....      | 150 0     | 42 0     |
| Jalyssus,.....     | } 27 45  | 36 22    | Lacadives .....   | 72 0      | 11 0     |
| or                 |          |          | Ladrone Islands   | 147 0     | 15 0     |
| Jalyssus .....     | } 27 45  | 36 22    | Laerta .....      | 31 52     | 36 32    |
| Jamad .....        |          |          | Lahore .....      | 73 48     | 31 5     |
| Japara.....        | 110 54   | 6 28 s.  | Lampsac, .....    | } 26 32   | 40 22    |
| Jaron .....        | 53 10    | 28 32 N. | or                |           |          |
| Java.....          | 110 0    | 7 10 s.  | Lampsaco.....     | } 26 32   | 40 22    |
| Jedda, .....       | } 39 40  | 21 17    | Lanjan.....       |           |          |
| or                 |          |          | Lar .....         | 53 50     | 27 30    |
| Jidda .....        | } 39 40  | 21 17    | Lassa .....       | 91 40     | 30 30    |
| Jericho.....       |          |          | Latakia .....     | 35 50     | 35 40    |



|                    |            |            |                     |             |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| Libissa .....      | 29° 25' E. | 40° 45' N. | Nangking .....      | 149° 25' E. | 32° 46' N. |
| Lieou Kieou .....  | 128 40     | 26 2       | Nantchang .....     | 115 30      | 28 36      |
| Limisso .....      | 32 30      | 34 45      | Nazareth .....      | 35 20       | 32 30      |
| Lindo .....        | 28 18      | 36 15      | Negambo .....       | 79 55       | 7 20       |
| Lolbaug .....      | 76 48      | 12 33      | Nehavand .....      | 47 10       | 34 20      |
| Lucknow .....      | 81 14      | 26 52      | Nesa .....          | 58 20       | 38 20      |
| Luconia .....      | 122 0      | 15 0       | Nicæa .....         | 71 50       | 31 40      |
| Lysimachia .....   | 26 40      | 40 32      | Nichapour .....     | 57 38       | 36 4       |
| Lystra .....       | 32 18      | 37 20      | Nicobar Islands     | 94 23       | 8 0        |
| Macao .....        | 113 35     | 22 11      | Nicomedia .....     | 29 30       | 40 30      |
| Macassar .....     | 119 57     | 5 9 s.     | Nicopolis .....     | 37 55       | 38 15      |
| Machærus .....     | 35 55      | 31 38      | Nicosia .....       | 34 45       | 34 54      |
| Madras .....       | 8 25       | 13 5       | Ning-Koue-Fou       | 118 25      | 31 2       |
| Madura .....       | 78 11      | 9 50       | Ning-Fou .....      | 120 18      | 29 57      |
| Maengaing .....    | 96 0       | 21 56      | Nineveh .....       | 41 16       | 35 41      |
| Magnesia Sipyli .. | 27 20      | 38 40      | Niphon .....        | 140 0       | 35 0       |
| Magnisi .....      | 27 50      | 37 45      | Novus .....         | 38 0        | 39 10      |
| Magre .....        | 73 0       | 5 0        | Nundydrigood ..     | 76 45       | 13 4       |
| Mahe .....         | 75 27      | 11 43      | Onore .....         | 74 45       | 14 20      |
| Malatia .....      | 36 0       | 37 10      | Oonalashka .....    | 165 0 w.    | 53 5       |
| Malcotta .....     | 76 50      | 13 12      | Orenburg .....      | 55 14 E.    | 51 46      |
| Maldives .....     | 73 0       | 5 0        | Orfa .....          | 38 20       | 36 50      |
| Manaar .....       | 79 58      | 9 3        | Ormuz .....         | 56 25       | 27 4       |
| Manachia .....     | 27 50      | 37 45      | Otrar .....         | 62 0        | 42 20      |
| Mangalore .....    | 74 42      | 12 50      | Oude .....          | 82 25       | 26 50      |
| Mangushlak .....   | 51 58      | 44 25      | Ougien .....        | 75 51       | 23 11      |
| Manilla .....      | 120 54     | 14 38      | Ou-Tcheou .....     | 110 32      | 23 28      |
| Marmorice .....    | 28 31      | 36 52      | Paliacate .....     | 80 28       | 13 28      |
| Martaban .....     | 98 2       | 16 38      | Palmyra .....       | 38 48       | 34 29      |
| Mascate .....      | 57 26      | 24 0       | Paluda .....        | 39 14       | 38 35      |
| Masuah .....       | 39 50      | 15 50      | Pan .....           | 71 36       | 6 30       |
| Masulipatam .....  | 81 15      | 10 10      | Panniput .....      | 77 10       | 29 25      |
| Matan .....        | 123 30     | 10 30      | Pasa .....          | 53 30       | 29 0       |
| Mattura .....      | 78 10      | 27 23      | Patara .....        | 36 20       | 29 20      |
| Meaco .....        | 134 25     | 35 30      | Patay .....         | 26 48       | 37 24      |
| Mecca .....        | 40 55      | 21 45      | Patna .....         | 85 0        | 25 35      |
| Medina .....       | 37 10      | 25 0       | Pekin .....         | 116 28      | 39 55      |
| Megiddo .....      | 35 13      | 32 24      | Pelim .....         | 63 50       | 59 20      |
| Meliapour .....    | 80 25      | 13 0       | Panuel .....        | 35 45       | 32 18      |
| Meribah .....      | 33 52      | 28 13      | Pergamo .....       | 27 27       | 39 5       |
| Merqui .....       | 93 23      | 12 6       | Persepolis .....    | 52 25       | 30 0       |
| Mesched .....      | 43 34      | 32 5       | Peter and Paul, St. | 158 43      | 53 0       |
| Messi .....        | 27 22      | 37 0       | Pharmacusa .....    | 27 0        | 37 20      |
| Miana .....        | 47 22      | 37 12      | Phenice .....       | 24 8        | 36 16      |
| Miletus .....      | 27 20      | 37 22      | Philadelphia .....  | 28 15       | 38 28      |
| Mindanao .....     | 125 0      | 6 30       | Pickersgill Island  | 36 42 w.    | 54 47 s.   |
| Mocha .....        | 44 25      | 14 0       | Pondicherry .....   | 80 0 E.     | 11 56 N.   |
| Mogan .....        | 57 44      | 37 2       | Poonah .....        | 72 56       | 18 32      |
| Moknan .....       | 31 24      | 39 58      | Porto Novo .....    | 79 57       | 10 55      |
| Moorshedabad ..... | 88 25      | 24 12      | Priene .....        | 27 35       | 37 42      |
| Mosa .....         | 44 30      | 14 15      | Pulo Condore .....  | 106 55      | 8 40       |
| Mouckden .....     | 122 10     | 41 40      | Queda .....         | 118 0       | 6 20       |
| Moultan .....      | 71 22      | 30 36      | Quei-ling-fou ..... | 109 51      | 25 12      |
| Mousul .....       | 41 15      | 35 46      | Quelpeart .....     | 126 30      | 33 30      |
| Muttra .....       | 78 12      | 27 30      | Rajah Mahal .....   | 87 58       | 25 2       |
| Mycone .....       | 27 15      | 37 40      | Ramah .....         | 35 17       | 33 18      |
| Nablous .....      | 35 21      | 32 5       | Ramoth .....        | 36 9        | 32 14      |
| Nagara .....       | 27 36      | 40 16      | Raolconda .....     | 76 40       | 14 30      |
| Nain .....         | 35 23      | 32 28      | Raphia .....        | 34 24       | 31 13      |
| Nangasachi .....   | 128 52     | 32 32      | Reschd .....        | 52 16       | 37 18      |



|                  |            |            |                   |           |           |
|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Retimo .....     | 24° 38' E. | 35° 20' S. | Tecrit.....       | 44° 0' E. | 34° 0' S. |
| Rhodes .....     | 27 49      | 36 24      | Tefflis.....      | 45 3      | 42 29     |
| Riblar.....      | 35 45      | 33 2       | Teng Fong Hien    | 113 0     | 34 30     |
| Rogelim.....     | 36 6       | 3 14       | Teos .....        | 26 43     | 38 18     |
| Sa .....         | 31 0       | 31 10      | Terasso .....     | 35 15     | 37 4      |
| Saade .....      | 44 55      | 17 50      | Ternate .....     | 126 18    | 0 10      |
| Saido .....      | 35 14      | 33 25      | Thebæ .....       | 26 52     | 39 38 N.  |
| Salsette .....   | 72 35      | 19 10      | Thebarmia .....   | 46 0      | 37 0      |
| Samaa.....       | 45 20      | 15 20      | Thyatira .....    | 28 30     | 39 0      |
| Samarkand .....  | 65 15      | 39 50      | Thymbra .....     | 28 20     | 39 0      |
| Samos .....      | 27 7       | 37 50      | Tiansin.....      | 118 0     | 36 40     |
| Sanaa.....       | 45 20      | 15 20      | Tiberiade.....    | 36 0      | 32 33     |
| Sancian.....     | 113 56     | 22 12      | Timnath .....     | 34 57     | 31 51     |
| Sardo.....       | 28 30      | 38 32      | Timnath Serah..   | 52 52     | 32 5      |
| Saverndroog....  | 72 50      | 17 52      | Timor .....       | 122 9     | 10 13 S.  |
| Schamachya ....  | 51 0       | 40 50      | Tineh.....        | 38 45     | 30 48 N.  |
| Shirauz .....    | 53 0       | 29 50      | Tinian .....      | 146 0     | 15 0      |
| Scio .....       | 26 40      | 38 30      | Tobolsk.....      | 68 45     | 58 12     |
| Scutari .....    | 30 0       | 41 0       | Tocat .....       | 37 15     | 39 50     |
| Sebu, or Zebu... | 122 30     | 10 36      | Tomsk .....       | 84 19     | 57 4      |
| Seir.....        | 35 0       | 28 15      | Tor, or Eltor.... | 34 25     | 28 15     |
| Seringapatam ... | 76 46      | 12 31      | Tostar .....      | 48 48     | 46 30     |
| Shoomska.....    | 152 0      | 50 30      | Trajanapolis....  | 32 15     | 36 35     |
| Sicinagar .....  | 73 11      | 33 49      | Tranquebar ....   | 79 57     | 10 44     |
| Sidon .....      | 36 5       | 33 23      | Travancore .....  | 77 8      | 8 15      |
| Sinai .....      | 34 15      | 29 2       | Trebisond .....   | 40 25     | 40 45     |
| Si-gnan-fou .... | 108 40     | 34 16      | Trincomale .....  | 81 25     | 8 32      |
| Sinope .....     | 53 55      | 41 5       | Tripoli .....     | 36 20     | 34 50     |
| Sirhind .....    | 76 35      | 30 42      | Troy .....        | 26 20     | 39 58     |
| Sonegrond.....   | 90 40      | 23 32      | Tsi-nan-fou.....  | 117 25    | 36 46     |
| Soolo .....      | 121 25     | 5 58       | Tuz.....          | 57 45     | 37 0      |
| Sumatra.....     | 102 0      | 0 0        | Tyana.....        | 35 30     | 37 42     |
| Surat .....      | 72 45      | 21 10      | Tyre .....        | 35 41     | 33 19     |
| Taas .....       | 44 10      | 13 33      | Van.....          | 44 30     | 37 10     |
| Tabæ.....        | 49 50      | 34 58      | Vandewash.....    | 79 45     | 12 30     |
| Tabaria.....     | 53 27      | 32 34      | Vellore.....      | 79 10     | 12 54     |
| Tabor.....       | 35 24      | 32 38      | Visiapour.....    | 75 20     | 17 28     |
| Tadmor.....      | 38 50      | 34 20      | Yakutsk.....      | 129 14    | 62 5      |
| Tahiran.....     | 51 0       | 35 50      | Yambo .....       | 40 10     | 23 40     |
| Tabrie .....     | 54 5       | 26 20      | Yesd .....        | 56 50     | 32 0      |
| Tai-ouan .....   | 121 0      | 23 26      | Yunnan.....       | 102 28    | 25 6      |
| Tanjore .....    | 79 10      | 10 42      | Zadra-carta ....  | 52 0      | 36 30     |
| Tarsus .....     | 34 40      | 37 4       | Zarang .....      | 61 10     | 32 28     |
| Tatta .....      | 67 37      | 24 50      | Zebu .....        | 122 30    | 10 36     |
| Tauris .....     | 47 50      | 38 18      | Zeila .....       | 44 22     | 11 9      |

AFRICA.

Part of this quarter of the world is situated East and part West from the meridian of London. It is also North and South from the Equator.

|                  |           |           |               |            |            |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Aboukir .....    | 30° 0' E. | 31° 0' N. | Bajador ..... | 14° 22' W. | 26° 12' N. |
| Alcazar .....    | 5 30 W.   | 35 0      | Barbera ..... | 45 56 E.   | 11 0       |
| Alexandria ..... | 30 16 E.  | 31 11     | Benguela..... | 12 20      | 12 8 S.    |
| Algiers.....     | 3 48      | 36 49     | Benin .....   | 5 6        | 6 10 N.    |
| Annobona .....   | 5 10      | 1 50 S.   | Biserta.....  | 9 46       | 37 10      |
| Arguin.....      | 16 20 W.  | 20 23 N.  | Bissao .....  | 14 10 W.   | 11 24      |
| Arsinoe .....    | 30 43 E.  | 29 17     | Bornou .....  | 22 30 E.   | 20 0       |
| Aspis .....      | 10 45     | 36 42     | Bourbon.....  | 55 30      | 20 52 S.   |
| Azores .....     | 25 0 W.   | 37 0      | Bugea.....    | 5 28       | 36 49 N.   |



|                    |            |           |                     |            |           |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| Bulam.....         | 15° 30' W. | 12° 0' N. | Loando .....        | 13° 15' E. | 8° 40' S. |
| Cabra, or Kabra..  | 1 0 E.     | 16 50     | Madagascar .....    | 48 0       | 20 0      |
| Cesarea .....      | 1 20       | 36 30     | Madeira .....       | 17 25 W.   | 32 30 N.  |
| Cairo .....        | 31 18      | 30 2      | Magadoxa .....      | 46 0 E.    | 4 0       |
| Cairoan .....      | 9 57       | 35 36     | Maurit us .....     | 56 0       | 21 0 S.   |
| Canary Isles ..... | 15 0 W.    | 28 0      | Menelaus .....      | 23 20      | 32 5 N.   |
| Carthage.....      | 10 26 E.   | 36 42     | Mequinez .....      | 5 50 W.    | 33 56     |
| Casins.....        | 33 18      | 31 10     | Merega .....        | 1 30 E.    | 33 12     |
| Ceuta.....         | 5 25 W.    | 35 48     | Michael, St. ....   | 25 42 W.   | 37 47     |
| Coast Castle Cape  | 2 30       | 5 20      | Mogador.....        | 9 30       | 4 30      |
| Cobbe.....         | 28 8 E.    | 14 11     | Mohilla .....       | 43 50 E.   | 12 30 S.  |
| Comora Isles ..... | 44 0       | 11 0 S.   | Morocco.....        | 6 45 W.    | 31 12 N.  |
| Constantia.....    | 18 30      | 34 0      | Mosambique .....    | 40 10 E.   | 15 5 S.   |
| Cosseir .....      | 34 8       | 26 8 N.   | Mourzook .....      | 15 0       | 27 30 N.  |
| Curren .....       | 21 20      | 32 48     | Negro, Cape .....   | 10 40      | 15 44 S.  |
| Dendera.....       | 30 0       | 25 38     | Non, Cape.....      | 12 30 W.   | 28 30 N.  |
| Damanhour .....    | 30 45      | 30 59     | On .....            | 31 30 E.   | 30 7      |
| Dongola .....      | 32 5       | 19 25     | Pelusium .....      | 32 40      | 31 13     |
| Embabe .....       | 31 21      | 30 3      | Pisania .....       | 14 0 W.    | 13 35     |
| Etfu .....         | 32 22      | 24 40     | Porto Farina .....  | 10 16 E.   | 36 30     |
| False Bay .....    | 18 33      | 34 10 S.  | Port Praya.....     | 23 37 W.   | 14 54     |
| Fantim.....        | 0 0        | 5 40 N.   | Porto Santo .....   | 16 25      | 31 58     |
| Ferro .....        | 17 30 W.   | 27 47     | Quadin .....        | 32 10 E.   | 25 30     |
| Fez .....          | 5 5        | 33 40     | Quilmanci .....     | 39 40      | 5 30 S.   |
| Fium .....         | 30 40 E.   | 29 2      | Quiloa .....        | 39 9       | 9 30      |
| Fortaventura ..... | 14 26 W.   | 28 4      | Rabat .....         | 6 28 W.    | 34 2 N.   |
| Fra ce, Isle of .. | 57 20 E.   | 20 15 S.  | Ramanie .....       | 31 15 E.   | 31 10     |
| Fredericksburg ..  | 10 0 W.    | 6 40 N.   | Rasalgate, Cape     | 51 0       | 11 45     |
| Fuego.....         | 24 20      | 15 0      | Rosetta .....       | 30 23      | 31 23     |
| Funchal .....      | 17 6       | 32 38     | Saccara .....       | 31 25      | 30 50     |
| Fyal.....          | 28 0       | 39 40     | Sallee .....        | 6 31 W.    | 34 0      |
| Gabs.....          | 10 2       | 34 0      | Saldanha.....       | 19 0 E.    | 33 30 S.  |
| Gafsa.....         | 9 0 E.     | 34 20     | Santa Cruz, } ..... | 16 26 W.   | 28 27 N.  |
| Gallam .....       | 10 50 W.   | 14 35     | Teneriffe } .....   |            |           |
| Gardefan.....      | 51 10 E.   | 11 50     | Santa Cruz, } ..... | 10 7       | 30 38     |
| Gariachica.....    | 17 0 W.    | 28 17     | Morocco } .....     |            |           |
| Goleita .....      | 10 0 E.    | 38 0      | Sennar.....         | 30 0 E.    | 15 4      |
| Gomera .....       | 17 3 W.    | 27 28     | Silia.....          | 1 34 W.    | 14 48     |
| Gondar .....       | 37 35 E.   | 12 34     | Siout .....         | 31 24 E.   | 27 25     |
| Good Hope, Cape of | 18 23      | 34 29 S.  | Suez .....          | 32 45      | 30 2      |
| Gorce .....        | 17 25 W.   | 14 40 N.  | Tagasta .....       | 7 58       | 36 25     |
| Granville .....    | 12 25      | 8 20      | Tangier .....       | 5 50 W.    | 35 49     |
| H. lena, St. ....  | 5 49       | 15 55 S.  | Teneriffe.....      | 17 0       | 28 17     |
| Helopolis .....    | 31 18 E.   | 30 10 N.  | Tercera.....        | 27 0       | 38 0      |
| Hinzuan.....       | 44 48      | 12 14     | Thomas, St. ....    | 7 0 E.     | 0 2       |
| Jago, St. ....     | 24 10 W.   | 15 0      | Tombuctoo .....     | 1 8 W.     | 16 55     |
| Jerbi .....        | 11 0 E.    | 34 0      | Tripoli .....       | 13 12 E.   | 32 34     |
| Kairvan .....      | 10 20      | 35 40     | Tunis .....         | 10 16      | 36 32     |
| Kas, Cape.....     | 33 20 E.   | 31 10     | Verd Islands .....  | 23 0 W.    | 15 0      |
| Kepht.....         | 32 15      | 25 40     | Vincent, St. ....   | 25 30      | 17 30     |
| Kooliko ro.....    | 5 30 W.    | 13 0      | Utica .....         | 10 15 E.   | 36 50     |
| Lancerota .....    | 13 26      | 29 8      | Xavier.....         | 2 30       | 6 40      |
| Laracha .....      | 6 2        | 34 58     | Zama .....          | 9 0        | 36 0      |
| Lebeda .....       | 13 56 E.   | 34 40     | Zout Pan .....      | 18 0       | 30 30 S.  |
| Leetako .....      | 27 0       | 26 30     |                     |            |           |



## NORTH AMERICA.

This part of the world is situated West from the meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                         |             |            |                          |            |            |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Acapulco .....          | 102° 20' W. | 17° 22' N. | Louisburg .....          | 59° 48' W. | 45° 54' N. |
| Albany .....            | 75 20       | 42 36      | Louisville, Ken- } 86 6  | 38 4       |            |
| Alexandria .....        | 77 0        | 38 30      | tucky                    |            |            |
| Annapolis .....         | 37 20       | 39 0       | Louisville, Georgia      | 82 4       | 32 55      |
| Augustine, St. ..       | 81 35       | 30 12      | Madrid, New ....         | 89 50      | 36 36      |
| Bennington .....        | 73 10       | 43 0       | Maria's Islands ..       | 106 6      | 21 28      |
| Bermudas                |             |            | Mexico .....             | 101 0      | 19 25      |
| Somer's, or Sum- } 65 0 | 33 0        |            | Montreal .....           | 73 40      | 45 58      |
| mer's Island            |             |            | Newark .....             | 74 18      | 40 40      |
| Bethlehem .....         | 75 14       | 40 37      | Newbury, Port ..         | 70 50      | 42 48      |
| Boston .....            | 70 33       | 42 25      | Nicaragua .....          | 88 10      | 12 25      |
| Breton, Cape ....       | 60 0        | 46 0       | Nixapa .....             | 97 15      | 16 42      |
| Brunswick, } ..         | 74 30       | 40 29      | Norristown .....         | 75 24      | 47 0       |
| Jersey                  |             |            | Northumberland.          | 77 30      | 40 0       |
| Brunswick, } ..         | 82 0        | 31 14      | Norwich .....            | 72 12      | 41 34      |
| Georgia                 |             |            | Oswago .....             | 76 40      | 43 15      |
| Bunker's Hill ....      | 70 33       | 42 25      | Otumba .....             | 100 0      | 19 0       |
| Burlington .....        | 73 10       | 44 25      | Pensacola .....          | 87 12      | 30 28      |
| Cambridge .....         | 70 34       | 42 27      | Philadelphia ....        | 75 23      | 39 56      |
| Campeachy .....         | 90 31       | 19 51      | Pittsburg ... ..         | 80 8       | 40 22      |
| Carlisle .....          | 77 30       | 40 10      | Plymouth .....           | 70 45      | 41 58      |
| Charleston .....        | 79 30       | 32 50      | Porto-Bello .....        | 79 40      | 9 3        |
| Charlotte Town ..       | 62 50       | 46 5       | Prince Wil- } 147 0      | 61 0       |            |
| Chesapeake .....        | 77 0        | 38 0       | liam's Sound             |            |            |
| Concord .....           | 70 36       | 42 30      | Quebec .....             | 71 10      | 46 50      |
| Detroit .....           | 82 38       | 42 36      | Rhode Island ....        | 71 23      | 41 47      |
| Dover .....             | 75 30       | 39 10      | Richmond .....           | 77 55      | 37 35      |
| Duranga .....           | 103 36      | 24 25      | Roanoak .....            | 76 10      | 36 0       |
| Edward's, } 63 0        | 46 30       |            | Salem .....              | 80 21      | 36 2       |
| Prince, Island          |             |            | Santa Fé .....           | 107 15     | 37 12      |
| Ephrata .....           | 76 10       | 40 10      | Santa Fé de Bagota       | 73 15      | 4 8        |
| Erie, Fort .....        | 79 0        | 42 45      | Santiago de Leon } 66 46 | 10 30      |            |
| Exeter .....            | 70 12       | 43 0       | de Caracas ... }         |            |            |
| Fayetteville .....      | 75 45       | 35 15      | Saratoga .....           | 74 0       | 43 20      |
| Fort Chepeyvan ..       | 110 0       | 58 0       | Savannah .....           | 80 57      | 31 57      |
| Frederickton ....       | 66 52       | 40 3       | Segovia .....            | 87 5       | 13 45      |
| German Town ...         | 75 20       | 40 0       | Staten Island ....       | 73 10      | 40 45      |
| Grande Portage ..       | 90 0        | 48 0       | Ticonderoga ....         | 73 45      | 43 46      |
| Guanajuato .....        | 103 0       | 21 12      | Tlascala .....           | 99 0       | 20 30      |
| Guildford .....         | 79 43       | 36 5       | Trenton .....            | 75 0       | 40 15      |
| Halifax .....           | 63 50       | 44 45      | Vera Cruz .....          | 96 50      | 19 5       |
| Haven, New .....        | 74 0        | 40 5       | Washington, ... }        | 77 23      | 35 30      |
| James Town ....         | 77 5        | 37 5       | N. Carolina .. }         |            |            |
| John, St. Island ..     | 63 0        | 46 30      | Washington, ... }        | 82 30      | 33 12      |
| King George's } 126 48  | 49 33       |            | Georgia .....            |            |            |
| Sound                   |             |            | Washington, ... }        | 76 53      | 38 53      |
| Knoxville .....         | 83 44       | 35 48      | Virginia .....           |            |            |
| Lancaster .....         | 76 32       | 40 2       | Williamsburg ....        | 77 3       | 37 10      |
| Leestown .....          | 85 2        | 35 41      | Winchester .....         | 78 34      | 39 15      |
| Leon de Nicaragua       | 88 10       | 12 25      | York, New .....          | 74 3       | 40 43      |
| Lexington .....         | 85 10       | 38 20      | York Town .....          | 76 52      | 37 18      |
| London, New ....        | 71 32       | 40 10      | York City .....          | 79 36      | 43 35      |
| Long Island ....        | 73 0        | 41 30      |                          |            |            |



## SOUTH AMERICA.

All the Places in this country are West from the meridian of London, but some are North and some South from the Equator.

|                     |            |            |                    |            |           |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| Arequipa .....      | 71° 48' w. | 16° 30' s. | Macas .....        | 78° 50' w. | 2° 30' s. |
| Arica .....         | 71 6       | 18 27      | Madre de Popa ..   | 76 15      | 10 51 N.  |
| Baldivia .....      | 74 20      | 40 58      | Maldonado .....    | 55 36      | 34 50     |
| Barcelona .....     | 65 15      | 10 8 N.    | Maracaybo .....    | 70 56      | 10 10     |
| Buenos Ayres ...    | 58 31      | 34 35 s.   | Margaretta .....   | 63 22      | 11 7      |
| Callao .....        | 76 58      | 12 2       | Maria, St. ....    | 78 12      | 9 50      |
| Carthagea .....     | 75 40      | 10 24 N.   | Martha, St. ....   | 73 56      | 11 20     |
| Catharine, St. ..   | 48 0       | 27 0 s.    | Mendoza .....      | 69 47      | 35 25 s.  |
| Caxamalca .....     | 74 53      | 7 25       | Monte Video ....   | 53 25      | 34 30     |
| Cayenne .....       | 52 15      | 4 56 N.    | Muzo .....         | 73 0       | 5 0 N.    |
| Compostella ....    | 110 12     | 21 21      | Narborough ....    | 76 12      | 45 12 s.  |
| Conception .....    | 74 20      | 36 43 s.   | Oropesa .....      | 67 6       | 18 15 N.  |
| Cumana .....        | 64 36      | 10 12 N.   | Pachamac .....     | 76 50      | 4 30 s.   |
| Cu co .....         | 72 36      | 13 30      | Paita .....        | 80 0       | 6 0       |
| Darien .....        | 60 0       | 52 0       | Pampeluna .....    | 71 30      | 6 30 N.   |
| Demarara .....      | 58 0       | 7 0        | Panama .....       | 80 26      | 8 40      |
| Deseada, Cape ...   | 74 40      | 53 0 s.    | Paramaribo .....   | 55 25      | 5 28      |
| Falkland Islands..  | 60 0       | 51 30      | Paria .....        | 50 0       | 1 35 s.   |
| Fernambuco ....     | 36 16      | 8 13       | Pariaba .....      | 34 30      | 7 15      |
| Fort Island .....   | 59 0       | 5 0 N.     | Pernambuco ....    | 36 16      | 8 13      |
| Fuego .....         | 70 0       | 54 0 s.    | Pisca .....        | 76 13      | 80 0      |
| Gallipago Islands   | 90 0       | 0 0        | Piura .....        | 80 40      | 5 15      |
| Gibraltar .....     | 67 36      | 10 4 N.    | Popayan .....      | 75 50      | 2 50 N.   |
| Guamanga .....      | 77 56      | 12 50      | Porto Seguro ....  | 40 46      | 16 45 s.  |
| Guanara .....       | 76 18      | 11 55 s.   | Potosi .....       | 67 30      | 19 40     |
| Guanca .....        | 75 56      | 9 59       | Quemado .....      | 76 50      | 9 0 N.    |
| Guantajaya .....    | 70 10      | 20 45      | Quibo .....        | 78 32      | 7 26      |
| Guanuco .....       | 75 56      | 9 59       | Quito .....        | 77 50      | 0 13 s.   |
| Guarachira .....    | 76 18      | 11 55      | Rio de Janeiro ..  | 42 46      | 22 50     |
| Guayaquil .....     | 79 6       | 2 12 N.    | Salvador, St. .... | 40 10      | 13 30     |
| Guayara .....       | 67 0       | 10 40 s.   | Sebastian, St. ... | 43 54      | 22 54     |
| Guxaca .....        | 108 36     | 17 30 N.   | Staten Island .... | 65 0       | 55 0      |
| Horn, Cape .....    | 67 26      | 55 58      | Terra del Fuego..  | 70 0       | 54 0      |
| Jago, St. ....      | 71 5       | 34 10 s.   | Tolu .....         | 75 22      | 9 30      |
| Issequibo .....     | 59 0       | 10 20 N.   | Truxillo .....     | 79 5       | 8 1       |
| Juan de la Frontera | 70 15      | 32 5 s.    | Tumbez .....       | 79 51      | 3 40      |
| Latacunga .....     | 78 20      | 1 20       | Uspallata .....    | 68 0       | 33 0      |
| Lima .....          | 76 44      | 12 1       | Zamora .....       | 78 20      | 4 6       |
| Loxa .....          | 78 46      | 4 15       |                    |            |           |

## WEST INDIES.

All these Islands are situated West from the Meridian of London, and North from the Equator.

|                    |           |           |                 |            |            |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Antigua .....      | 62° 5' w. | 17° 5' N. | Dominica .....  | 61° 30' w. | 15° 30' N. |
| Barbadoes .....    | 59 0      | 13 10     | Eustatia .....  | 63 5       | 17 29      |
| Cape François ...  | 72 18     | 19 46     | Granada .....   | 61 0       | 12 0       |
| Christopher's, St. | 63 14     | 17 15     | Guadaloupe .... | 62 0       | 16 20      |
| Cuba .....         | 80 0      | 21 0      | Guanahani ..... | 75 5       | 24 20      |
| Curaçoa .....      | 69 15     | 12 22     | Hayti .....     | 70 0       | 19 0       |
| Deseada .....      | 61 5      | 16 50     | Havannah .....  | 82 13      | 23 12      |
| Domingo St. ....   | 70 0      | 19 0      | Jamaica .....   | 77 0       | 18 0       |



|                                                                     |                     |                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Jago de la Vega, }<br>or<br>Spanish Town }<br>Juan de Puerto Rico } | ..76°30'w. 18° 0'N. | Nicholas, St. .... 74°20'w. 19° 15'N. |
| Kingston.....                                                       | 76 51 17 50         | Port au Prince ... 74 0 18 45         |
| Lucia, St.....                                                      | 60 45 13 25         | Port Royal..... 76 45 18 0            |
| Mariagalante.....                                                   | 61 11 15 52         | Providence..... 77 20 25 3            |
| Martinico.....                                                      | 61 20 14 14         | Thomas, St..... 65 0 18 30            |
| Nevis.....                                                          | 62 50 16 10         | Tobago..... 59 0 11 10                |
|                                                                     |                     | Tortola..... 64 58 18 25              |
|                                                                     |                     | Trinidad..... 61 30 10 0              |
|                                                                     |                     | Vincent, St..... 61 0 13 0            |
|                                                                     |                     | Xagua..... 80 45 22 10                |

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

The islands in this division of the globe, are some of them situated East, and some West, from the meridian of London; and some are situated North, and some South, from the Equator.

|                                         |                    |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Adventure Island..                      | 144° 17'w. 17° 5's | Kerguelen's Island                | 69° 30'E. 49° 20's. |
| Amsterdam .....                         | 88 0 E. 39 0       | Lord Howe's Group                 | 160 0 5 30          |
| Annamooka.....                          | 175 0 w. 20 0      | Macuna, }<br>or<br>Navigator's }  | .....169 0w. 14 19  |
| Atooi.....                              | 159 0 22 0N.       | Islands                           |                     |
| Botany Bay.....                         | 151 20 E. 34 0s.   | Malicollo.....                    | 167 45 E. 16 15     |
| Byron's Island....                      | 177 0w. 1 0        | Mangeea.....                      | 158 0w. 21 27       |
| Caledonia, New ...                      | 167 0 E. 22 0      | Marquesas.....                    | 139 9 9 55          |
| Christmas Island..                      | 157 30w. 1 59 N.   | Mount Edgecumbe                   | 175 0 E. 41 0       |
| Dromedary, Cape..                       | 150 0 E. 36 0s.    | Neeheeheow.....                   | 155 0w. 22 0N.      |
| Duke of York's }<br>Island, Polynesia } | 172 30w. 8 0       | Norfolk Island....                | 168 0 E. 28 0s.     |
| Duke of York's }<br>Island, Australia } | 152 42 E. 4 7      | Oheteroa.....                     | 150 47 w. 22 27     |
| Ea-oo-wee, }<br>or<br>Middleburg }      | ..... 174 30 21 24 | Otaheitee.....                    | 150 0 18 0          |
| East, Cape .....                        | 179 0 37 42        | Owhyhee.....                      | 156 0 19 28 N.      |
| Easter Island ....                      | 110 0 w. 27 5      | Palmerston's Island               | 163 25 18 18 s.     |
| Eimeo.....                              | 150 0 17 30        | Port Jackson .....                | 152 0 E. 34 0       |
| Friendly Islands..                      | 175 0 20 0         | Queen Char- }<br>lotte's Island } | ... 138 4 w. 19 18  |
| Furneaux Island..                       | 143 16 17 5        | Resolution Island                 | 141 39 17 24        |
| Hapae.....                              | 175 0 19 57        | Sandwich Islands                  | 157 54 20 0N.       |
| Hebrides.....                           | 168 0 E. 18 0      | Sandwich Land ...                 | 27 45 59 34 s.      |
| Hobart.....                             | 150 0 34 0         | Santa Cruz.....                   | 166 0 E. 10 20      |
| Hood's Island....                       | 138 52 w. 9 26     | Society Isles.....                | 151 0 w. 16 20      |
| Huaheine.....                           | 151 1 16 44        | Tench's Island ...                | 151 31 E. 1 39      |
| Islands, Bay of ..                      | 172 20 E. 34 10    | Van Diemen's Land                 | 146 40 43 40        |
| Karakakooa.....                         | 156 30 w. 19 26 N. | Ulietea.....                      | 151 26 w. 16 45     |
|                                         |                    | Wateeo.....                       | 158 15 21 1         |
|                                         |                    | Woahoo.....                       | 157 51 21 43 N.     |



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# CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

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- 12 25 place a period after church.
- 23 21 *for* Tamboli, *read* Iamboli.
- 31 16 *read* see Sichilingen.
- 44 11 *read* 185°w.
- 110 36 *after* prophet, *read* Elisha.
- 117 18 *for* 28° 20'E. 56° 50'N. *read* 3° 47'W. 57 37'N.
- 128 9 of the note, *for* piety, *read* pity.
- 133 last line *for* Pramian, *read* Pramnian.
- 149 16 *for* Derbyshire, *read* Denbighshire.
- 180 5 from bottom, *for* 68th, *read* 8th verse.
- 183 26 *for* Rotron, *read* Rotrou.

197 ELBA, an island of Italy, known to the Greeks by the name of Aithalia, and to the Romans by that of Ilva, has been renowned for its iron-mines from a period beyond the reach of history. It lies about ten miles W. from the coast of Tuscany. By ancient geographers its circuit has been estimated at one hundred miles, by modern geographers at sixty.

Being extremely mountainous, Elba affords but scanty room for cultivation; but its climate is milder than that of the adjacent continent, and produces many plants and fruits that cannot stand the Tuscan winters. The wine is good, if made with care, and properly kept; the fruit of its standard trees is said to be exquisite.

Magnets and marble are procured in abundance, as well as iron, in this island. Salt also is exported, and it has a tunny fishery.—*Swinburne's Travels*.

In 1814, the Emperor Buonaparte agreed with the allied powers to retire from France to this island. He sailed from Frejus on the 30th of April, and landed at Elba on the 4th of May.

## Page. Line.

- 208 31 *for* Parthasius, *read* Parrhasius.
- 212 22 *for* Ulst, *read* Uist.
- 218 28 *for* vendure, *read* verdure.
- 224 8 *for* 60°E. 51° 50'N., *read* W. & S.
- 248 13 *for* Baltic, *read* Vistula.
- 251 37 *read* Frich-Half, a bay, &c.
- 253 19 *for* Berern, *read* Bevern.
- 285 14 *for* Africa, *read* Arica.
- 352

ISMICH, see Nicomedia.

ISNIC, a town of Natolia, the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325, which endeavoured to suppress the doctrine of Arius, and for being the first place taken by the crusaders.

HIPPARCHUS, the first who made a catalogue of the stars, was a native of Nice; he died 125 B. C.

DION CASSIUS, a Roman historian, who flourished about 230 years B. C., was also born at Nice.

ISPAHAN, a city of Asia, once the capital of Persia (see Tahiran), in the province Irac-Agemi. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1386, when 70,000 persons were put to the sword.

ISSEL, a department of Holland. It comprehends the country of Overysel, Drente, and a part of Zutphen.



ISSEL, or YSSEL, a river which branches from the Rhine, and flows into the Zuider-Zee.

ISSEQUIBO, a settlement in Guiana, which has frequently changed its masters.

ISSOIRE, a town in the department of Puy-de-Dome, late province of Auvergne, France. Near this town are found amethysts of a beautiful colour.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. In its vicinity are quarries of a white stone, which is not affected by the frost. It is seated on the river Ignon, near the Tille.

ISSOUDUN, a handsome town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the river Theols. Baron, a noted French actor, was a native of Issoudun.

ISSUS, a rich and flourishing city of Asia in the time of Xenophon, was ruined by the prosperity of Alexandria, or Scandaroon, on the other side of the bay.—*Gibbon's Decline and Fall*, iv. 512.—See AJAZZO.

ISSY, a village near Paris. Fleury, bishop of Frejus, and cardinal and preceptor of Louis XV., died here, aged 89, in 1743. He was mild in his manners, innocent in his life, wise in his policy, and a lover of peace. He was beloved by the king, adored by the people, and respected by the world.

ISTER, river, now the Danube.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, lying on the north part of the Gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N., and on the E., S., and W., by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of fine marble.

ITALIA PROPRIA, an ancient division of Italy.

ITALICA, about a league to the north of Seville, on the left bank of the river Guadalquivir. Trajan, who, Montesquieu says, was the most accomplished prince on record, was born here A. D. 53.

SILIUS ITALICUS, who, from his partiality to the compositions of the Mantuan bard, has been called the ape of Virgil, was born here. He died in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the 75th year of his age.

Page. Line.

357 28 for Charles 2d, read Charles 7th.

371 24 for Webb's, read Weld's.

389 last line but one, for Wallace, read Waller.

423 8 for Loica, read Lorca.

448 8 erase belonging to Malvern.

502 12 for was born, read was taken prisoner.

508 17 for Marton, read Morton.

565 5 for name, read town.

575 24 for Asia, read Europe.

609 25 for Pomeria, read Pomerania.

657 18 for Buckinghamshire, read Berkshire.

659 22 for beig, read being.

661 37 for tenches, read trenches.

666 31 for Samorieda, read Samoieda.

674 16 for and, read et.

701 32 for un, read une.

702 28 for after Euphrates, read and; and after Dioclesian, omit who.

725 8 from bottom, for Gesula, read Gosula.

730 1 for Juvenal, read He.

— 10 for Bib, read Biog.

887 22 for Louth, read Lowth.

888 5 erase the word here.

last line, for Henry, read Edward.

THE END.



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